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Ninth Report

OF THE

Bureau of

AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND INDUSTRY

OF THE

State of Montana

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1904

J. A. FERGUSON, Commissioner
L. P. BENEDICT, Chief Clerk

STATE OF MONTANA.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Helena, Montana, December 1, 1904.

To His Excellency, JOSEPH K. TOOLE,

Governor of Montana.

Sir: I have the honor to present you herewith the Ninth Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of the State of Montana, the same being the Third Biennial Report of the Bureau. I am,

Very respectfully,

J. A. FERGUSON,

Commissioner.

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Introductory.

In issuing the Ninth report of the Bureau the Commissioner realizes that in comparison with its last publication there is somewhat of shortcoming in the exhaustiveness of its presentation as well as a reduction in its volume. The principal reason for this lies in the fact that the Bureau's appropriation for office and traveling expenses was cut down $2,000 by the Eighth Legislative Assembly. This fact alone accounts for the loss of information upon two essentially important subjects and others of lesser consequence. Notwithstanding this curtailment of means, an effort was at first made to prosecute the two most important investigations, but it was found impossible to bring them to satisfactory conclusions and they were, therefore, abandoned. The convincing feature of this condition is that these statistics have been in repeated demand by the members of the Ninth Assembly, who have called upon the Bureau for figures in relation to these subjects. It is also true that there was a treatment of new industrial and miscellaneous subjects in the last report that had never been touched upon before and which at the same time would only bear a single exhaustive study in so short a period. However, with the usual expense appropriation of $2,500 a year to the Bureau, the various most practical and useful subjects can be satisfactorily covered and reported upon.

Since the law of 1899 was passed under which this report, along with others of State officers, was made to appear biennially instead of annually, the Commissioner has been inclined to join with the criticism which has suggested that the statistics were too tardy in reaching the public after their compilation. In the future it is proposed to issue bulletins every three months. This plan will hasten the results of investigations to the people and at the same time will secure a marked reduction in the expense of distribution. Notwithstanding the fact that it will entail more work upon the office, it is not likely to call for an increased force, and even though the cost of collecting the statistics should increase in proportion to the saving in distribution, the Commissioner regards this as the businesslike policy to pursue. The State Board of Examiners have authority to prescribe the frequency of publication of official documents and there is little doubt that this suggestion will meet with their approval.

While it is true that the laws of the Bureau do not require the performance of any duties akin to those of a commissioner of immigration, by far the larger portion of the correspondence of the office is conducted in this behalf. The prospect of Government irrigation is so generally accepted as a foregone conclusion and the news of the opening of two Indian reserva-

tions so generally published in the daily press, have stimulated an unusual number of inquiries concerning land laws, to which subject several pages of the report have been devoted. Also, the results of a careful investigation in regard to private irrigation enterprises which have been carried on during the last four years, together with a most interesting report from the Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service, are published for the information of those contemplating a home in Montana. And supplementing these features is an epitomized description of the various localities of the State prepared for ready reference. Also a detailed report upon the creamery business, which shows the present status of this industry and suggests possibilities that cannot fail to bring inspiration to every farmer. Under the bulletin system a very attractive pamphlet could be gotten together touching upon these subjects and others, such as crop production and the various opportunities for industrial investment. In this way the State's resources can be generally advertised at a fraction of the cost of mailing an entire volume, more or less of which subject matter is of little or no interest to a home-seeker.

Since the printing of the Mineral Production department of this report a preliminary estimate of the yield of precious metals for the year 1904 has been received from the Director of the Mint at Washington, in which he estimates the production of gold at $4,960,000 and $12,750,000 in silver for Montana.

Summed up, the past two years have been but an extension of the advancement that has been constantly pressing in every portion of the State during the last ten years. Communities are increasing in population, land is advancing in price, and at the same time it is believed that a study of this volume will show that better returns are to be gained from an acre of land in Montana than in any other State of the Union. New avenues of production are being opened, small farmers are becoming more numerous and the whole future is bright with promise, in all of which upbuilding the Bureau claims a modest share.

In conclusion the Commissioner desires to make appropriate acknowledgment to all those good people who have rendered favors to the Bureau and its representatives in the course of its oftentimes perplex and sometimes vexatious work. I especially desire to acknowledge the efficient services of the Bureau's Chief Clerk, Mr. L. P. Benedict.

VIEW OF FORT YELLOWSTONE AND MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS HOTEL IN THE NATIONAL PARK.

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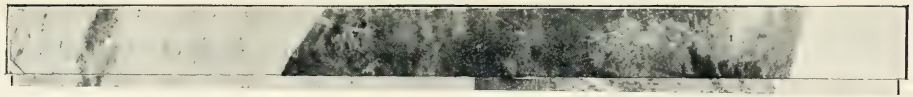

MONTANA.

Marvelous, indeed, is the record of achievements by those who contributed in various ways to the early development of the great State of Montana, and they well deserve the respect and veneration with which their successors and beneficiaries regard them. Bounteous was the hand which not alone equipped her broad expanse with unsurpassed soil, water and climate, but cunningly secreted beneath the surface vast stores of precious metals there to await the day when they should be brought forth to astonish the world. Productive beyond the dreams of avarice, her fields and mines yield up millions of treasure each year, while a superb northern climate has conferred a rugged vitality upon the inhabitants, developing a force and energy unknown in warmer localities and lower altitudes. There is a subtle something peculiar to Montana which appeals alike to the resident and the stranger but cannot be described. It is in the air, the scenery; in all environment. Insensibly the visitor succumbs to the witchery of the mountains. Back again in the Eastern home, he hears the "Call of the Wild," and peace and content are unknown until the call is answered. There are some who, after a number of years residence in Montana, leave for other parts of the world, but never because they do not like it. There is always some other reason. Many return after varied wanderings, having satisfied themselves that in Montana they had more advantages than they were able to obtain elsewhere, while each year witnesses a substantial growth in wealth and population.

Development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the State may not apparently keep pace with the fond hopes and wishes of her devoted people. There are a number of causes which may militate against rapid settlement at present, but these are being gradually removed. The careful observer and student of former events realizes that the State is making remarkable progress in all directions and is steadily justifying all the predictions of future greatness, even those made in early years in reports to the Government at Washington by the several territorial officers. Indeed, it is truly remarkable to note the literal fulfillment of so many of the suggestions made by these far-seeing men at a time when even the most sanguine temperament might hesitate, fearing to be charged with a tendency to romance. The very vastness of the wholly unpeopled plains, the apparent inaccessibility of the gigantic mountains, the necessity of using water in raising crops, the danger from marauding Indians and wild beasts and the exorbitant prices of provisions of all kinds must have appealed strongly to the pioneers as obstacles to the settling and development of the State. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, in the face of danger and privation, they

perservered—buoyed up by a faith in the future, and strong in the belief that those who followed them would confirm their judgment—until they have shared in the untold wealth wrung from the bowels of the earth by the miner, or gathered from its surface by the thrifty stockman and farmer.

They predicted millions from the placer mines and the gold was found. They told of the advantages of the range grasses for livestock and the cattle king was developed. They told of the vast deposits of silver and the silver mines became the wonder of the world. They wrote of the fertility of the soil if water was conducted to it and the hitherto waste places were made productive and profitable. But they knew and spoke nothing of the vast deposits of copper which supplemented the placers in keeping Montana in the front rank as a producer of metallic wealth. They did not foresee the passing of the public range and the day when native grasses would give way to cultivated forage crops upon which high grade cattle could be fitted for market and command top prices. They did not anticipate legislation so adverse as to utterly wipe out silver mining as an industry and relegate the white metal to a by-product. And they did not realize that far in the future the National Government would seize the opportunity of making homes for thousands of people upon the "Great American Desert" by a vast system of irrigation work under government control.

But the grand achievements of these later years would have been impossible without the sacrifices of the intrepid frontiersman, and those who are tempted to inveigh against the tardy development of the State should reflect at times upon the changes which have taken place since the Missouri river was the favorite method of transportation and Fort Benton the chief point of distribution of supplies for the territory. The realization of the dreams of early settlers, the steady increase in land values, the discovery and development of vast mineral resources, the withdrawal of all railroad land from sale for the purpose of re-classification and an advance in prices, the enormous business transacted in both government and state lands, and the opening to settlement of the Indian reservations, all point unerringly to future prosperity and greatness.

Notwithstanding the fact that the yearly wealth production from mines, forests and agriculture is not exceeded by that of any corresponding number of people on earth, the opportunities for profitable enterprises are practically unlimited, and the exploitation of natural resources but barely begun. With the discovery and perfecting of methods for profitably working the mountains of low grade ores, hitherto passed over but now being rapidly applied and the completion of the gigantic plans for the reclamation of arid lands by the Government at Washington, comes the assurance of steady and remunerative employment for the miner and mill man and the opportunity for thousands of happy, healthy homes upon the productive soil. Under these conditions we may confidently predict a population of at least one million and a corresponding increase in the production of wealth from all sources. These premises are the basis for the assertion that Montana offers to-day the greatest field for the profitable investment of capital, and to the

prospective settler an opportunity for securing a home in a great and growing State where every condition is most favorable.

Apropos the last suggestion, however, it must be borne in mind that most of the vacant land in Montana is absolutely valueless for agricultural purposes without sufficient water. There are certain areas which are capable of producing crops without irrigation but these contain very little, if any, land which can be homesteaded. Prices in these localities range from $20 to $100 an acre, according to location and improvements. Small tracts of irrigated land, fenced and set with fruit trees, have sold as high as $500 an acre. The average value of farm land in Montana is about $25.00 an acre, while the average value of all arable land will probably not exceed $2.50 an acre. This latter, of course, includes the open ranges and non-irrigated waste land, but not the mountains. Before the railroad lands were withdrawn from sale, pending an increase in prices, they had more than doubled in selling price, and were even then being rapidly taken, one purchaser acquiring in a single tract 80,000 acres which is now under fence and used as a cattle range. The Northern Pacific Railway has also sold to a single lumber company all of its land containing saw timber in this State. This together with the enormous area of the forest reserves withdrawn from settlement, the thousands of acres selected by the State for the maintenance of the public schools and state institutions, and the extensive tracts closed to homestead or desert entry pending the completion of various irrigation projects under government supervision, has acted as a temporary check to intending settlers, and it is quite probable that the coming two or possibly three years many witness a decided falling off in the business of the Government land offices. However, the volume of business in the State Land Office shows a marked and steady increase and the time appears to be rapidly approaching when it will be possible to dispose of large quantities of the State's holdings which are now under lease, at the minimum price fixed by law of $10.00 an acre while the opening of the Indian reservations will also afford an opportunity for thousands of settlers.

In the near future there will be evolved a new era of production in Montana. Gigantic as are the returns from the mines, they are even now overshadowed by the annual proceeds of ranch and range while varied industries are being established to supply the wants of the people heretofore furnished wholly by outside manufacturers. Carloads of flour made from Montana wheat in Montana mills, are being shipped to the Orient, while a large number of creameries are already running or in course of construction. Especial effort is being made to increase the crop acreage in every county in the State, and there is every reason to believe that we shall soon escape the rebuke of importing millions of dollars worth of farm products each year. The marketing of all classes of produce is being rapidly systematized through farmers' organizations to the material advantage of the producers.

Not content to await the fruition of government irrigation projects, the farmers themselves are forming co-operative companies to promote local irrigation enterprises which have in every case proven to be economical and serviceable, and the success of these ventures has encouraged new departures

in the way of farmers' exchanges, stores, and grain elevators. The ranges where it is estimated that 20 acres are required to maintain one common steer, are giving way to cultivated forage crops and graded cattle. The horticultural area of the State is being farther and farther extended, and fruit is successfully grown in every portion except where excessive altitude prohibits it.

A MONTANA STATISTICIAN'S BUNK.

LANDS.

Montana will surely become one of the richest agricultural states in the Union. The next ten years will place her in the lead of all the Western States in irrigated area. There are three classes of vacant land in Montana known as Government, State and Railroad land, although at present all of the latter is withdrawn from sale. The laws governing the acquirement of the former two classes are here reproduced, equally on account of their importance and to supply the information to a large number of inquirers.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT LAND.

There are four methods by which a tract of land may be secured from the United States Government and it should be remembered that in all cases, except one, the business connected with Government lands must be conducted through a Government land office. The single exception is where the so-called "script" is issued in lieu of land embraced within a forest reserve. cumstances the application must be accompanied by a descripttion of the proper heading. The other methods prescribed by various acts of Congress are:

1. Homesteading.
2. Desert entry, and
3. The Timber and Stone entry.

The Government has established seven land offices in Montana where application may be made for entries in any of these forms and under all circumstances the application must be accompanied by a description of the land upon which entry is to be made by range, township, section and subdivision. These offices are located at Bozeman, Gallatin Co.; Miles City, Custer Co.; Lewistown, Fergus Co.; Helena, Lewis and Clarke Co.; Missoula, Missoula Co.; Kalispell, Flathead Co. and at Great Falls, Cascade Co.

Communications and inquiries regarding public lands may be addressed to any of these offices, and homestead affidavits can be made before the Clerk of the District Court at any county seat, or before any United States Commissioner in the State, by which means a journey to the county seat may often be saved.

HOMESTEADING.

A homestead may be secured by any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such; and who is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory. Such person is entitled to one-quarter section (160 acres), or less quantity of unappropriated public land, under the homestead laws.

The applicant must make affidavit that he is entitled to the privileges of the homestead act, and that the entry is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation, and must pay the legal fee and that part of the commissions required. Within six months from date of entry the settler must take up his residence on the land, reside thereon and cultivate the same for five years continuously. At the expiration of this period, or within two years thereafter, proof of residence and cultivation must be established by four witnesses. The proof of settlement with the certificate of the Register of the land office, is forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington, from which patent is issued. Final proof cannot be made within five years from date of settlement and must be made within seven years. The Government recognizes no sale of a homestead claim. After fourteen months from date of entry the law allows the homesteader to secure title to the tract, if so desired, by paying for it in cash and making proof of settlement, residence and cultivation for that period. The law allows only one homestead privilege to any one person, but under act of March 2, 1889, Section 2 provides that in certain cases, when the first homestead was necessarily abandoned, a second filing might be made. An unmarried woman of age can take the benefit of the homestead law. If she marries before she has acquired title and continues her residence on her claim she can proceed to prove up at the proper time the same as if she had remained single, but husband and wife cannot secure separate tracts by maintaining separate residences at the same time. All the sons and daughters of a family are entitled to take up land under the United States land laws. Soldiers who served in the army or navy during the war of the rebellion or in the Spanish or Philippine war for more than ninety days, can obtain 160 acres of any of the public lands by filing (himself or by an attorney), a declaratory statement, and within six months thereafter filing his affidavit and application, commencing settlement and cultivation, and continuing the same for five years, less that time he served in the army or navy; but such time in no case to exceed four years. A soldier's widow has the same privilege. In case of his death in the army, or his discharge therefrom on account of wounds or disability incurred in the discharge of duty, the term of his enlistment is deducted. In case of the death of a soldier, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children by a guardian duly appointed and officially credited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits given to soldiers under the homestead laws. Neither the widow or the heirs are required to live on the land, but they must keep up the cultivation and improvements.

Abandonment or change of residence from a homestead for six months or more, at any time, leaves it liable to contest, unless leave of absence has been obtained. Land unfit for cultivation or grazing purposes, or only valuable for its timber or stone, is not subject to homestead entry. Otherwise, as a rule, all public land not mineral may be so entered. Soldiers, or if dead,

their widows or children, have the privilege, not accorded to any other persons of filing on a homestead either in person or through an agent.

Homestead entries can be made either at the land office or before the Clerk or Judge of a court, or a United States Commissioner of the county in which the land is located. The right to a tract of public land as a homestead can be secured by settlement which will hold it for ninety days when, or during which time, entry must be made.

After fourteen months from the date of settlement the homestead claimant, if he has resided upon, improved and cultivated his claim during the last

BUILDING IN WHICH THE TERRITORIAL OFFICERS WERE HOUSED AT VIRGINIA CITY.

preceding eight months, can make commutation proof and pay for the land at the rate of $1.25 an acre if not within the limits of a railroad grant, or $2.50 an acre if within such limits.

As stated above there are certain cases where it is possible that a second homestead entry may be made by the same person under a recent act of Congress. This act allows any person who has heretofore made a homestead entry, and was unable to perfect the same on account of some unavoidable complication of business or personal affairs, or on account of an honest mistake as to the character of the land, to make a second entry providing it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that a bona fide effort was made to comply with the homestead law and that the entry was not relinquished nor the claim abandoned for a consideration.

The entryman is required to make a formal application for a specified

piece of land, on the regular homestead blanks, modified to show that the entry is made under the act of April 28, 1904, and must furnish a description of the former entry by section, township and range, or the number of the entry, and the land office where the filing was made. He must also furnish an affidavit, corroborated by one or more disinterested witnesses, setting forth in full the complications in business or personal affairs that prevented the perfecting of title to the land covered by the first entry or, where the failure to perfect title was caused by a mistake as to the character of the land entered, the manner in which such mistake occurred and the specific reasons that render the land worthless for agricultural purposes must be fully set forth. The affidavit must also show whether the applicant ever resided upon, improved or cultivated the land embraced in his former entry and if so, to what extent, and that the claim was not abandoned or the entry relinquished for a valuable consideration.

The act also provides for a second entry of land sufficient to make a full claim of 160 acres where the first entry was for a less number of acres than a quarter section. It applies to entries made subsequent to the date of the act, April 28, 1904, as well as to those made before that time. The land to be secured by the second entry must be contiguous to that embraced by the first entry and no residence upon the new land is required, final proof of residence and cultivation of the first entry being held to be sufficient; but no party shall have the benefit of this act who does not at the date of application own and occupy the land covered by the original entry, and fraud or illegality in the original entry shall operate to cancel the subsequent entry. Commutation is also prohibited.

Applicants for additional entries under this section will be required to produce evidence that they own and occupy the land embraced in their original entries which must be properly described by legal sub-division as well as by reference to the number and date of original entry. This evidence must consist of their own affidavit, corroborated by the affidavits of one or more disinterested witnesses, executed before an officer authorized to administer oaths in such cases. In addition to this the proper homestead application and affidavit must be filed in the land office showing the act under which the application is made. It should be remembered that this part of the act applies only in cases where the original homestead entry was for a tract of less than 160 acres, and is only available for the purpose of acquiring a full quarter section under the Homestead law.

The laws regarding the making of final proofs before obtaining title from the Government are very strict, as the instructions given the local land offices by the General Land Commissioner will show: He says:

1. You will carefully observe the manner and form governing the making of final proofs and require applicants to proceed strictly in accordance therewith.

2. Where, in the submission of final proof, it is shown otherwise than by special agent's report that such final proof is fraudulent or illegal, you will reject the same and give due notice thereof in the usual manner.

VIEW OF HELENA FROM CATHOLIC HILL.

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2. Where, in the submission of final proof, it is shown otherwise than by special agent's report that such final proof is fraudulent or illegal, you will reject the same and give due notice thereof in the usual manner.

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3. Where you believe the proof to be fraudulent or not made in good faith and in violation of the law, you will suspend the proof and report the case to the special agent of your district, if there be one, with a statement of all material facts, including the names and addresses of claimants and of witnesses and also your reason for the suspicion. Thereafter you will regularly transmit the proof to this office with a report of the facts in the case.

4. With respect to final proofs taken before you, no investigation by a special agent will be required unless requested by you or directed by this office or where the special agent has reason to believe such an investigation is necessary. Should an investigation be deemed necessary, upon notice thereof you will suspend action on the case and forward the proof to this office in the usual manner.

5. In the absence of any investigation of any case in which final proof is made before you, and if the proof is complete, you will allow final receipt and certificate to issue and forward the record to this office in the regular manner.

6. With respect to final proofs taken before other officers you will, upon issuing notices of intention to make such proofs, furnish a copy thereof to the special agent in your district, if there be one. Upon receipt thereof the special agent will take such action as will serve the best interest of the government.

7. In any case where the special agent is satisfied without personal examination that the claim is in good faith he will so advise you, when you will consider the proof in the usual manner. If, on the other hand, he has reason to believe that the claim for which final proof is offered was not made in good faith or that for any other reason the law has not been complied with, and that investigation should be made, he will advise your office, in which event you will suspend the proof upon its receipt and forward the same to this office.

8. In all cases of final proof made before other officers, you and the special agent in your district, if there be one, must agree as to the bona fides of such proof. If you are agreed that the claim is in good faith and that the law has been complied with, you will allow the claim to pass to entry. If you find to the contrary, you will suspend the proof and proceed as above indicated. In the case of disagreement between you and the special agent, or either of you, you will forward the entire record and await instructions.

9. With respect to the officers other than yourselves before whom final proofs may be taken under the law, you will report to this office any other such officers whom you have reason to believe fail to comply with the law in the matter of final proofs or are charged with any misconduct in connection with such proofs or complicity in an effort to defraud the government. Upon receipt of such reports such action will be taken as will result in removing the cause of complaint.

10. You will advise applicants desiring to make final proofs before other officers that such a course may cause delay in the completion of their claims, inasmuch as they may require examination by a special agent.

11. With respect to final proofs in timber and stone cases, the cross-ex-

amination required in accordance with the rules in such cases must be reduced to writing by the officers before whom final proof is taken, and submitted as a part of the final proof. In all cases, however, the cross-examination, whether written or oral, must fully and completely test the bona fides of applicants. With respect thereto you will proceed on the lines heretofore followed, as there must be no departure from the policy of the office in requiring it to be satisfactorily shown that the law has been complied with.

Homestead Fees and Commissions.

	Acres	$2.50 Land	$1.25 Land
Payable when Application is made.....	40	$8.00	$6.50
Payable when Application is made.....	80	11.00	8.00
Payable when Application is made.....	1.20	19.00	14.50
Payable when Application is made.....	1.60	22.00	16.00
Payable when Final Proof is made.....	40	$3.00	$1 50
Payable when Final Proof is made.....	80	6.00	3.00
Payable when Final Proof is made.....	1.20	9.00	4.50
Payable when Final Proof is made.....	1.60	12.00	6.00

THE DESERT LANDS.

The term "desert land" is applied to such areas as will not produce crops without an artificial supply of water, and the law governing entries upon it are applicable only to land within the boundaries of Montana, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico.

It was designed to expedite the reclamation of arid land districts in these states and to provide homes for actual settlers. To obtain title to such land under the Desert Land Act, the person making entry at the Government land office is required to make affidavit that it will not, without artificial irrigation, produce an agricultural crop of any kind in paying quantity and that it cannot be cultivated unless it is supplied with the necessary water. This affidavit must be supported by two witnesses whose testimony is also given under oath. Privilege to make such entry is conferred upon any citizen of the United States or persons who have declared their intentions to become such, and who are residents of the state or territory in which the land sought to be filed upon is located, and any such may file the declaration under oath with the Register and Receiver of the land office of the district in which any desert land is situated that he intends to reclaim a tract of desert land not exceeding 320 acres by conducting water upon the same inside of four years.

At the time of filing this declaration, a fee of twenty-five cents for each acre of land proposed to be so reclaimed must be paid and a description of the land, whether surveyed or not,—in the latter case describing the tract as nearly as possible—must also be filed.

The applicant must also file a map of the land which shall exhibit a plan showing the mode of contemplated irrigation, and which plan shall be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and reclaim said land and prepare it to raise ordinary agricultural crops and shall show the source of the water to be used for such purpose.

At any time within four years, upon making satisfactotry proof to the Register and Receiver of the actual reclamation of such land, and the expenditure thereon of one dollar an acre each year for three years, and proof of the cultivation of one-eighth of the land, and upon the payment of the additional sum of one dollar an acre, a patent shall be issued.

The claimant must also file with the Register during each of said three years proofs by the affidavits of two or more credible witnesses that he has made such expenditures. He may, however, prove up earlier whenever he can make the required proof of reclamation, cultivation and expenditure to the aggregate of three dollars an acre for the whole tract. All lands, exclusive of timber and mineral lands, which will not, without irrigation, produce some agricultural crop, are classified as desert lands. The law does not require residence on a desert land entry.

A RESIDENCE STREET IN GREAT FALLS.

In making final proof the entryman must swear that water has been brought upon each legal subdivision and that crops have been successfully raised thereon, such statements being corroborated by the oaths of two witnesses.

It is also held that the alleged reclamation of arid land must consist of something more than an increased growth of grass upon the tract to which title is desired.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the entryman must have an absolute right to sufficient water to irrigate the land; that the system of ditches to conduct the water to and distribute it over the land must be adequate for this purpose, and that the land must be actually irrigated for a sufficient period to demonstrate the adequacy of the water supply and the effectiveness of the system. These are essential facts which must in all cases be clearly established by the proofs and actual tillage must, as a rule, be shown. If, however, it be shown, and it must be made to conclusively so appear, that because of climatic conditions, crops other than grass cannot be successfully produced, or that actual tillage of the soil will destroy or injure

its productive qualities, the actual production of a crop of hay of merchantable value as the result of actual irrigation, may be accepted as sufficient compliance with the requirements of cultivation.

Proofs which show that because of irrigation there is on the land a marked increase in the growth of grass, or that grass sufficient to support stock has been produced on all the land, will not be accepted as showing compliance with that provision of the mandatory act of 1891, "that proof shall be further required of the cultivation of one-eighth of the land.

A married woman can make a desert land entry, if it is for her own use, and made with her own money, and entries under this act can be assigned to any qualified person who has never made or held an entry, and the assignee can make final proof upon compliance with the law.

Lands bordering upon streams, lakes, or other natural bodies of water, or through or upon which there is any river, stream, arroyo, lake, pond, body of water, or living spring, are not subject to entry under the Desert Land law until the clearest proof of their desert character is furnished.

Lands which produce native grasses sufficient in quantity, if unfed by grazing animals, to make a crop of hay in usual seasons, are not desert lands. Lands which will produce an agricultural crop of any kind in amount to make the cultivation reasonably remunerative, are not desert, and lands containing sufficient moisture to produce a natural growth of trees are not to be classed as desert lands. Claims under this act may be assigned to another person before final proof, but the assignee must file in the local land office an affidavit and a certified copy of the instrument under which they claim and must make affidavit of the amount of land held, but an entry made in the interest or for the benefit of any other person, firm or corporation, or with the intent that the title shall be conveyed to any other person, firm or corporation, is illegal.

A personal knowledge of the land to be entered upon is required and the affidavit cannot me made by an agent, nor upon information and belief. All applications in which it does not appear that the entryman made the averments contained in the sworn declaration upon his own knowledge derived from a personal examination of the lands, will be rejected.

Persons making desert entries must acquire a clear right to the use of sufficient water for the purpose of irrigating the whole of the land and of keeping it permanently irrigated. A person who makes entry before he has secured a water right does so at his own risk; and as one entry exhausts his right of entry such right cannot be restored or again exercised because of failure to obtain water to irrigate the land selected by him.

The whole tract and each legal subdivision, if surveyed, for which proof is offered, must be actually irrigated. If there be some high points or uneven surfaces which are practically not susceptible of irrigation, the nature, extent and area of such spots must be fully stated. Contests may be instituted against desert land entries for illegality or fraud in the inception of the entry or for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the claim.

TIMBER AND STONE LANDS.

The quantity of land which may be lawfully acquired under the Timber and Stone Act of Congress, by any one person or association is limited to 160 acres, which must be in one body. The land must be valuable chiefly for its timber or stone, and unfit for cultivation if the timber were removed. It must be unreserved, unappropriated and uninhabited, and without improvements (except for ditch or canal purposes) save such as were made by or belong to the applicant.

Lands containing valuable deposits of gold, silver, copper, coal or cinnabar are not subject to entry under this act. One entry or filing only is allowed any person or association of persons.

A married woman may be permitted to purchase under the act, but in addition to other proofs required she must make affidavit at the time of entry that she proposes to make such purchase with her separate money in which her husband has no interest or claim; that said entry is made for her sole and separate use and benefit; that she has made no contract or agreement whereby any interest whatever therein will inure to the benefit of her husband or any other person, and that she has never made an entry under said act or derived or had any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in or from a former entry made by any person or association of persons.

A person applying to purchase a tract under the provisions of this act is required to make an affidavit before the Register or Receiver of the land office that he has made no prior application under this act; that he is by birth or naturalization a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such. If native born, parol evidence to that fact will be sufficient; if not native born, record evidence of the prescribed qualification must be furnished.

The affidavit must designate by legal subdivisions the tract which the applicant desires to purchase, setting forth its character as above, stating that the same is unfit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for its timber or stone; that it is uninhabited; contains no mining or other improvements, except for ditch or canal purposes (if any exist), save such as were made by or belong to the applicant, nor, as deponent verily believes, any valuable deposits of gold, silver, copper, coal or cinnabar; that deponent does not apply to purchase the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit; and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person whomsoever, by which the title he may acquire from the Government of the United States shall inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself. Every person swearing falsely to any such affidavit is guilty of perjury and will be punished as provided by law for such offense. In addition thereto the money that may be paid for the land is forfeited and all conveyances of the land or of any right, title, or claim thereto, are absolutely null and void as against the United States.

The sworn statement required before the Register and Receiver must be made upon the personal knowledge of the applicant except in the partic-

ulars regarding minerals, in which the statute provides that the affidavit may be made upon information and belief, and must in every case be read to the applicant before he is sworn or attaches his signature.

A notice of the application will be published for sixty days and must contain the time and place when, and name of the officer before whom the party intends to offer proof, and the names of the witnesses who are to testify.

The evidence must be taken before the Register or Receiver and will consist of the testimony of the claimant, corroborated by the testimony of two disinterested witnesses. The entire proof must be taken at one and the

MONTANA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR.

same time, and payment must be made at the time of offering proof. Proofs will in no case be accepted in the absence of a tender of the money.

In case of an association of persons making application for an entry under this act each of the persons must prove the requisite qualifications, and their names must appear in the sworn statement as in case of an individual person. They must also unite in the application for entry, which will be made in their joint names as in other cases of joint cash entry, and the sworn statement as to the character of the land may be made by one member of the association upon his personal knowledge. No person who has made an individual entry or application can thereafter make one as a member of an association, nor can any member of an association making an entry or application be allowed thereafter to make an individual entry or application.

Applicants for timber land entries, and claimants and witnesses for final proof, must in all cases state their places of actual residence, their

business or occupation, and their postoffice addresses. It is not sufficient to name the county and state or territory where a party lives, but the town or city must be named, and if residence is in a city, the street and number must be given.

The fee for filing a timber and stone entry is $10.00.

SCRIP.

Besides the ordinary laws now available in acquiring public lands, the use of Land Scrip is open to those who have exhausted their rights upon the public domain, or who are seeking greater areas than may be otherwise obtained. Indeed, for those who possess the necessary means, this method is recognized as the most desirable, it being free from the difficulties and annoyances that often confront the entryman under the other acts.

An act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, made provision for the relief of settlers and owners of land within the limits of the forest reserves giving them the right, at their option, to surrender to the Government the title to their land within the reserves, and to select a like area of vacant public land elsewhere. The purpose of this provision was to give the Government control of practically all the land in the confines of the reserves, and at the same time to offer a measure of relief to those settlers and owners who would be injured by the establishment of the reservations. Upon deeding the land held by such settler or owner to the United States, the former may select a like area of public land elsewhere under rules prescribed by the land office. In transacting this exchange the Government issues to the owner a scrip certificate, which he may use for location purposes or sell to another for cash at his own option. This is known as the forest reserve scrip, and of all the various issues of like certificates it is the only one now available for the selection of large areas of public land. As in ordinary purchase of real estate, it is necessary to observe caution regarding abstract of title. There is the same security as in the purchase of property elsewhere.

There are other public land scrips, each having its peculiar merit or value, and commanding prices much in advance of those heretofore mentioned, governed by the quantity available and its locating power. These scrips are in demand for titling small tracts of considerable intrinsic or speculative value, where quick and unquestioned title is of the greatest importance.

Lands Open for Settlement in the Various Land Districts in Montana.

Location of Office	Area Unappropriated		Area Appropriated
	Area Surveyed	Area Unsurveyed	
Bozeman	1,947,050	1,801,810	3,469,860
Great Falls	7,163,903	7,475,527	3,384,916
Helena	2,339,453	5,416,396	3,383,202
Kalispell	192,836	3,576,907	2,000,757
Lewistown	3,024,927	2,803,396	2,207,399
Miles City	3,142,676	14,444,786	2,369,698
Missoula	433,481	4,122,515	1,507,971

FOREST RESERVES.

"The President of the United States may from time to time set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public lands bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reserve and the limits thereof."

The above act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, is the authority for the establishment of forest reserves by the Government, and under its provisions approximately 65,000,000 acres of the public lands of the United States have been thus reserved, with every prospect for a greatly increased area in the near future. This vast acreage is distributed among about 55 reserves in various parts of the country, and the importance of the great rivers which have their headwaters within the boundaries of Montana has led to the formation of a large proportion of the total number in this State.

The object of these reserves is to maintain forests on lands where they are needed for two principal reasons: First, To furnish timber, a valuable and much-needed product, from lands which are unfit to produce a more valuable crop, such as corn or wheat. Second, To regulate the flow of water. This they do (a) by shading the ground and snow and affording protection against the melting and drying action of the sun; (b) by acting as wind-breaks, and thus protecting the ground and snow against the drying action of the wind; (c) by protecting the earth from washing away and thus maintaining a "storage layer" into which rain and snow water soak and are stored for the dry seasons, when snow and rain are wanting; (d) by keeping the soil pervious, so that water soaks in more readily and more of it is thereby prevented from running off in time of rain or when the snow is melting.

From this it follows that the more extensive the forest and the better its condition, the better it will serve its purpose. It is evident that an open park, an old "burn," or an extensive "slash," or an open stand of scattering trees or chapparral does not serve this purpose of the forest as well as a close, thrifty stand of young timber.

Where reserves are established it is apparent that farmers on patented land are in full possession of their lands just as much as if the farm were outside of the reserve. Farmers or settlers on agricultural land not patented stand as follows: If the land settled on prior to the creation of the reserve is surveyed land and the claim duly filed, the settler obtains title just as if the land were outside of the reserve.

If the land was settled on prior to the creation of the reserve but is unsurveyed land and, therefore, the claim is not filed in a United States land office, the settler may so file on the land when it is surveyed but must do so within three months after the survey plats covering his land are filed in the local land office.

Settlers on unsurveyed lands who, when the survey is made, find that they are on the grant of some railway company (railroad land within the

THE CLARK BUILDING, BUTTE.

primary limits) come under two classes, viz, (a) settlers who settled on the land before it was a railroad grant. Such settlers have the superior right and can file on the land and obtain title subject to the time limitations stated in paragraph two. (b) Settlers who settled after the land became a grant, in which case they must deal with the railroad company.

The fact that the railway company may have relinquished the land to the Government under the Act of June 4, 1897 (practically sold it) does not alter the case; the claims of the settlers remain invalid.

Any person who purchases a farm which is not patented—a mere unperfected settlement claim—subsequent to the creation of the reserve, gains no rights whatever, for here, as elsewhere, the principle holds that no person acquires any rights by the purchase of the settlement rights of another.

Anyone settling on agricultural lands after the creation of the reserve commits trespass and gains no rights by his settlement.

Prospecting and mining is not prohibited or interfered with in forest reserves and location and entry of claims is allowed under the general mining laws of the United States and the particular state or territory. A permit to construct, enlarge and repair roads and trails within reserves may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior upon application, providing the necessity of such work be shown, but never by any other person. All waters on such reservations may be used for domestic, mining, milling or irrigation purposes, under the laws of the state wherein such reserves are situated, or under the laws of the United States and the rules and regulations established thereunder. Persons desiring use of the water for any purpose must apply to the Secretary of the Interior, who alone has authority to grant a permit. Generally it requires an application in proper form accompanied with proper survey, map and field notes; execution of a bond; investigation and report of forest officer; consideration by the Department and granting or refusal of the permit. While the law distinctly permits the use of water in canals or ditches, it is equally distinct in saying, "That no such right of way shall be so located as to interfere with the proper occupation by the Government of any such reservation." As in all cases of this kind, to begin work before permission is obtained from the Department is trespass and severely punishable by law. Railways, telegraph and telephone lines may be constructed within reserves under the same restrictions and conditions as those imposed upon canals and ditches.

School houses or churches may be erected on reserve lands, but the amount of land used for any one school or church site must not exceed two acres. The matter is simply a privilege, the title to the land remaining in the Government. To obtain the privilege application must be made stating the character and amount of land to be occupied, the amount of timber needed for construction, the purpose for which the building is to be used, the demand which exists for its construction together with contract and bond to observe all regulations governing reserves. This also applies to all buildings such as store, hotel, road ranch, public stopping place, saw mill or for other purposes, and is granted free of charge by

the Secretary of the Interior alone. In case it is desired to erect a saw mill in a reserve, the application must contain in addition to the above, a statement showing the kind of mill (water or steam power) its daily capacity and the kind of machinery (whether circular or band saw)

THE HENNESSY BLOCK, BUTTE.

and whether shingle, lath or other additional machinery will be used. Also, whether the lumber is dried on the ground, necessitating a large yard, or is hauled away green. The applicant is required to execute a contract and bond that he will: 1. Conduct the business in an orderly manner. 2. Abstain from any illegal cutting of timber. 3. Refuse to saw or handle any timber or lumber when not assured that it is procured according to the rules prescribed. 4. Take all necessary precautions against fire. 5. To

dispose of all sawdust and other refuse in such manner as not to violate any rules or pollute any streams. 6. To strictly comply with all rules and reguations. 7. Pay any and all damages sustained by reason of use and occupation of the reserve regardless of the cause or circumstances under which such damage may occur.

Where mineral or medicinal springs exist the land about such springs may be leased upon application to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall decide upon the time for which the lease shall be drawn and the amount to be paid each year. The proceeds of such leasing go to a special fund and are expended in the care of the forest reserves.

All law-abiding people are permitted to travel in forest reserves for purposes of prospecting, surveying, to go to and from their own lands or claims, and for pleasure and recreation. But in every case the person or persons so traveling or camping must obey the rules established by the Department for forest reserves, particularly those relating to fires. Any person who wilfully or maliciously sets on fire or causes to be set on fire any grass, timber or underbrush upon the public domain, or leaves or suffers fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, or both. No fire should be started where it will be difficult to put out, and no fire should be left without putting it out. This is law and must be observed. The Secretary of the Interior being charged with the proper protection of the reserves, has the right to forbid any and all kinds of grazing therein. Whenever the grazing appears to do no marked damage to the forest it is allowed; but until the Secretary has decided that it will do no harm and that a certain number of either sheep and goats or cattle and horses may graze in a reserve, the grazing of stock is prohibited and all parties responsible for its presence in the reserve prior to such decision are liable to criminal and civil suits for trespass and damage.

The grazing is generally governed by the following conditions:

1. Only citizens of the United States or those who have declared their intentions to become such are entitled to grazing privileges.

2. Stock owned by residents of one state or territory is not allowed to graze in a forest reserve in another state or territory.

3. The grazing of sheep, goats and horses in herds is generally prohibited. If allowed, it is only in those reserves or parts of reserves where special conditions warrant special privileges.

4. Cattle are generally allowed to graze in all reserves and excluded only where unfavorable conditions make all grazing undesirable.

5. The few head of horses of prospectors and travelers are not considered in matters of grazing and require no permit.

6. When the grazing has been allowed by the Secretary, all persons who desire the grazing privilege must make application on a blank form furnished by the Department and to be had of the Forest Supervisor. These applications must cover no more and no less stock than the applicant actually owns and intends to graze in the reserve.

7. The applications for sheep grazing are handled in two ways. (a) Where a wool growers' association exists which includes a majority of the persons who are interested in the use of the reserve, the association may allot the range and sheep among the applicants, except when circumstances make necessary the allotment of joint ranges; but in no case is the reserve to be used in common regardless of such allotments. The applications for the allotted ranges and the number of sheep allowed each applicant are then to be approved by the association and forwarded to the Supervisor. The application, together with the recommendations of the Supervisor, is then submitted to the Department where it is approved or refused and where the necessary permits are issued. (b) Where such an association does not exist, or does not care to assume the responsibility, all applications are made to the Forest Supervisor direct who acts upon and forwards the same to the Commissioner of the General Land Office with his recommendations.

8. No stock of any kind is allowed to graze in a reserve without a permit based upon the application made. All permits, except those for 100 head or less of cattle and horses, owned by persons who live in the reserve, are issued by the Department.

9. The Supervisor may issue permits himself for not more than 100 head of cattle and horses combined to any one person who actually lives in the reserve and who does not own more than 100 head; but the permit must not cover more stock than he owns, be it few or many, up to 100, and such persons must make application for permits in regular form to the Supervisor.

10. The applications of all reserve residents who have more than 100 head of cattle and horses are to be forwarded to the General Land Office the same as applications of outsiders.

11. Reserves in which grazing is allowed will be divided into sheep and cattle ranges whenever this can be done without injury to either interest.

12. Sheep must be herded and restricted to the limits fixed by the Department.

13. Cattle and horses need not be herded and may roam at large.

14. When the owner of cattle and horses who has a permit is ready to drive in his stock he should notitfy the Supervisor, stating the number and brand.

15. Cattle and horses of persons which graze on the reserve only part of the time require a permit.

16. Applicants for grazing privilege are given preference in the following order:

(a) Persons residing within the reserve.

(b) Persons owning ranches within the reserve but not residing thereon.

(c) Persons living in the vicinity of the reserve owning what may be called neighboring stock.

(d) Persons living at a distance from the reserve who have some equitable claim to its use.

17. Class (b) under paragraph 16 should not be construed so as to allow large stock owners to obtain the preference therein given by simply buying or obtaining small ranches inadequate for their business. This will not be tolerated.

18. All persons holding grazing permits pledge themselves to assist in protecting the reserve and in preventing and fighting fires.

19. All persons who violate any of the reserve rules, or the terms of their applications and permits, will be debarred from the use of the reserve.

20. Persons who own, or who have leased from owners, lands within

ENTRANCE TO GREENOUGH PARK—MISSOULA.

any reserve which they desire to use for grazing purposes, and who must cross the reserve lands with their stock to reach such private holdings, must make application to the Supervisor for the privilege of crossing.

21. The total number of cattle, horses or sheep that may be allowed in a reserve is fixed by the Secretary of the Interior for the following year at the end of each grazing season.

The free use of timber and stone on a reserve is a privilege and not a right. It may be refused to any person but is usually granted to settlers, farmers, prospectors and others residing within or in the neighborhood of a forest reserve.

It is refused to corporations, companies, saw mill parties and owners of large establishments who require larger quantities and are expected to purchase, and to non-residents of the state in which the reserve is located. Permits for an amount not exceeding $20.00 in stumpage value may be granted by the Supervisor, but for a larger amount only by the Secretary of the Interior. Such permits may not be issued to the same person oftener than

once a year, continue in force six months from the date of issue and cover the cutting and use of all kinds of timber, generally dry firewood, dry poles and logs; also, if really needed, green timber. The timber must be located by a forest officer before any cutting is done and only the timber applied for can be cut. For instance, no green timber may be taken if dry wood is applied for. Only so much can be cut as was applied for, and it must be measured, either standing or in the pile, before being hauled away. No unmarked live timber can be cut, and there must be no cutting across the line of the area assigned. Cutting across the line is trespass. All tops and brush in the cutting must be cleaned up and the area left in good condition.

The wood, timber or material derived from it is to be used only in the place stated in the application. The use of it elsewhere, and especially the sale of it, makes the cutting a trespass. The applicant becomes liable to a suit and is always disbarred thereafter from the privilege of free use. The cutting of the timber by a local mill is permissible, but the sawing must be paid for in cash and cannot be done on shares. Moreover, the sawing and hauling of the lumber must be done in a manner required by the forest officer and in such a way as to enable him to determine whether or not the timber and lumber are really used in the place and manner promised in the application. In placing a valuation on timber given under the "free use" act, $1.00 per thousand for timber, green or dry, and 25 cents a cord for fuel wood will be the minimum price considered. In cases of emergency, where needy persons require immediate relief in the form of a load of dry firewood, the Supervisor has authority to grant such privilege without marking or measuring the material beyond assigning to the applicant the particular area where to cut this material.

Timber will be sold, both live and dead, wherever the removal of such material will be beneficial or, at least, not detrimental, to the forest reserves. In the disposition of timber the local demand will have preference. And, in localities where this local demand is so great that all available timber is likely to be needed, applications involving the export of the material to distant points will be refused. The applicant who wishes to purchase timber will apply, in person or writing, to the Supervisor stating how much timber he wishes to buy, the kind desired and where the timber is located, and as soon as possible thereafter will be notified whether it may be sold and the price. If the application is approved, the proper advertisement will be made in a local paper for thirty days and bids will be called for upon the timber. At the end of thirty days the timber will be sold to the highest bidder, and after the proper contract is made the cutting may begin.

The law provides that where a tract within a forest reservation is covered by an unperfected bona fide claim or by a patent, the settler or owner may, if he so desires, relinquish the tract to the United States and select in lieu thereof a tract of vacant public land outside of the reservation, open to settlement, and not exceeding in area the tract relinquished. No charge is made for placing the new entry of record in consideration of the previous fees and commissions paid. Where the entry is in lieu of an unperfected one, the

necessary fees in making final proof and issuance of certificate will be required. Where the entry is based on an unsurveyed claim, all fees and commissions attending entry must be paid, none having been paid previously.

Where an application is made for change of entry under the above provision it must be filed in the land office for the district in which the lieu section lies, must contain a description of both claims and be accompanied by a formal relinquishment to the United States of all right, title and interest in and to the tract embraced in the first entry. There must also be filed with the application an affidavit corroborated by at least two witnesses cognizant of the facts, showing the periods and length of claimant's residence on the relinquished claim, as credit for the time spent thereon will be allowed under the new entry in computing the period of residence required by law. Residence and improvements are requisite on the new entry, the same as on the old, subject only in respect to residence to a deduction of the period covered by the relinquished entry.

Where final certificate or patent has issued, it will be necessary for the entryman, or owner, to execute a quit claim deed to the United States, have the same recorded and furnish an abstract of title.

Supervisors of forest reserves are appointed only after demonstrating their ability to perform the duties of their office and the salary depends upon the amount of business in the reserve. They are required to keep, at their own expense, one or more saddle horses and are only allowed traveling expenses when some other mode of traveling is necessary.

Head rangers are employed only where their services as such are needed. They must pass an examination tending to show their qualifications, experience and efficiency in forest work, especially in forest surveying, timber estimating, scaling, logging, the methods and principles of general forestry, and ready knowledge of our forest trees. The salary varies in accordance with the work required.

There are three classes of forest rangers other than head rangers, with salaries of $90, $75 and $60 a month respectively. Rangers of the $90 class are expected to be familiar with the work in the woods, to be able to locate land and timber, to estimate and scale timber, to follow and run out survey lines and to direct and report intelligently on the ordinary work of the reserve. Rangers of the other classes require no special qualifications, but they must be able-bodied, sober and industrious men, fully capable of comprehending and following their instructions. Promotions from the lower class to higher position will be made whenever the services of the ranger warrants such promotion. Rangers are required to furnish and keep one or two saddle horses to enable them to travel readily about the reserve and must provide themselves with a pocket compass, a camp outfit, ax, shovel and pick or mattock. When appointed they are to report direct to the Supervisor for duty. They may be suspended without pay by the Supervisor, Superintendent or Inspector for insubordination, improper conduct or gross neglect of duty, and dismissed or disciplined upon the establishment of the truth of the charges, and are not allowed to be absent from the reserve on

pay for more than four days in any one month. The ranger's entire time must be given to the service; he can follow no other occupation, such as keeping store, farming, stock raising, working for cattle and sheep owners, or being in the employ of others and at the same time be a ranger.

Extensions and New Reserves.

During the past two years many changes have been made in the areas of the permanent forest reserves in Montana and a large acreage has been withdrawn from settlement pending final action by the Government at Washington. The only entirely new reserve actually established is known as the Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve, situated in the southern central part of Chouteau county and comprising about 1,300 acres. The proclamation establishing this reserve was issued on December 12, 1903.

By this addition the whole number of reserves now in existence in the State is eight. They are: 1. The Lewis and Clarke; 2, the Flathead; 3, the Bitter Root; 4, the Gallatin; 5, the Madison; 6, the Little Belt; 7, the Highwood; 8, the Yellowstone.

There are now surveyed and pending seven other reserves to be known as 1, the Elk Mountain; 2, the Crazy Mountain; 3, the Big Belt Mountain; 4, the Ruby Mountain; 5, the Big Snowy Mountain; 6, the Granite Mountain; 7, the Kootenai.

Proclamations have been issued extending the boundaries of existing reserves as follows: The Flathead, Bitter Root, Little Belt and Madison.

Decided opposition to many of the extensions and new reserves developed in the localities affected resulting, in some cases, as a deterrent to final action. There is, however, little doubt that all of the proposed reserves will be established and that Montana will contain in the near future a total of fifteen Government forest reserves, embracing a total area of 17,990 square miles, or nearly one-eighth of the total area of the State.

The Madison Reserve was created by proclamation on August 16, 1902, and with the exception of about one township in Gallatin county, embraces most of the southern part of Madison county, and consists of about 800,000 acres. By it the heavy timber that covers the head waters of the Jefferson and Madison rivers will be protected and the flow of water in those streams greatly conserved.

The Little Belt Mountain reserve was designated as such on the same day, and lies in the northeastern part of Meagher county, the southwestern part of Fergus county and the southeastern corner of Cascade county. The town of Neihart and the Yogo sapphire mines are inside the reserve, which contains approximately 503,040 acres. On September 4, 1902, the Absaroka reserve, embracing parts of the counties of Carbon, Park and Sweet Grass, and lying along the northern boundaries of Wyoming and the Yellowstone National Park, was also set aside by proclamation. This reserve protects the many streams that go to swell the volume of the Yellowstone river and contains 1,385,600 acres, making a total set aside as reserves during the year 1902 of 2,688,640 acres of land. The older reserves, having been printed upon recent maps, are much better known. Of them the largest is the Lewis and

Clarke, made up of parts of Flathead, Teton, Powell, Missoula and Lewis and Clarke counties, and containing 4,572 square miles or 2,926,080 acres. The second in size is the Flathead reserve, which is located in Teton and Flathead counties, contains 2,160 square miles or 1,382,400 acres. The Bitter Root reserve is one of the largest in the northwest and contains altogether 6,480 square miles, but much the greater part of this lays in the state of Idaho, with only about 450,000 acres in Montana, all of which is in the western part of Ravalli county.

The Gallatin reserve occupies parts of Park and Gallatin counties in the vicinity of Bozeman, and contains only 63 square miles, or 40,320 acres.

The Highwood reserve, most recently created, contains 1,300 acres. Including this and the late extensions of old reserves, the total area of forest reserves in Montana is not less than 9,197,640 acres—more than 14,372 square miles. This is but little short of one-tenth of the total area of the State. To this enormous total must be added the area of those reserves withdrawn from settlement, but not yet established which, as nearly as can be estimated from data at hand, is not less than 11,513,620 acres.

It is true that the greater part of this land is rough, mountainous and totally unfit now or hereafter for agricultural purposes. The subjoined description of the Absaroka portion of the Yellowstone reserve will apply in most respects to all others, except as regards timber.

The forest in this reserve is almost wholly coniferous, cone bearing, while the trees are of greatly differing ages. Stands 15 to 20 years old are associated with growths 75 to 100 years of age, and with veteran stands 200 to 300 years old. This condition has been brought about by fire, the stands of different ages marking burns of various periods. The timber in the reserve which is valuable for commercial purposes may be divided into two classes, that of sufficient dimensions and suitable qualities to furnish saw logs, and that fit only for fuel, fencing, poles, railroad ties and mine props.

Owing to the preponderance of lodge pole pine with its slender, branchless growth, and the generally low, stocky character of the other species of trees, mill timber is scarce. Most of it is obtained, however, from the lodge pole pine because that tree is accessible, abundant and uniformly distributed over the areas that have the most favorable climatic and soil conditions.

Next in volume comes the Englemann spruce which is little used either for mill timber, fuel or fencing material because the heaviest and best stands of the species occur in localities remote from transportation or demand.

The red fir ranks next. Little of it is utilized as it usually grows on rocky, steep slopes whence there is no means of transporting it to the outside world.

The white pine and yellow pine form only an inconsiderable portion of mill timber.

The estimate of mill timber varies from less than 1,000 feet board measure an acre in the higher areas and in the tracts adjacent to the foothills, to 10,000 feet board measure on the tracts embraced in the Davis creek and

Middle West Boulder bottoms, the Slough creek bottoms and portions of Buffalo creek valley.

Notwithstanding rocky and comparatively barren soil, the region is capable of sustaining at least twice the amount of timber it now carries if fires were totally suppressed.

Timber conditions are much better on some of the other reserves and following the estimate of the United States Geological Survey on the amount of timber on the Lewis and Clarke reserve, the total amount of merchantable lumber on all forest reserves in the state is probably not far from 16,000,000,000 feet. The people of Montana are fully alive to the wisdom and necessity

A MISSOULA RESIDENCE.

of protecting these forests, as well as the headwaters of the great rivers. But these reserves contain small valleys capable of producing good crops and which would afford homes for many families. These, under present conditions, will never be settled upon and while opposition to the reserves has thus far been confined to local dissatisfaction, it will be no matter of great wonderment if a full comprehension by the people of the enormous area already withdrawn from settlement and under stringent surveillance as to grazing, leads to almost universal disapproval of the entire policy.

THE CEDED INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Bills providing for the opening to settlement of two Indian reservations in Montana were passed at the last session of Congress but from present indications it will be some considerable time before all the requirements of the laws are complied with and the lands thrown open to the public.

The experience in similar cases in other localities and the numerous in-

quiries for information regarding these reservations, warrants the prediction that the opening day will witness a repetition of the exciting scenes which have made these occasions so memorable. Until the proclamation by the President declaring the manner in which the allotment of the lands is to be made is published, it is, of course, impossible to give authentic information regarding the method to be pursued.

The uniform success of the drawing, or lottery scheme, in other cases, however, would seem to offer sufficient surety to the belief that the same method will be adopted for these. The vast extent of these lands, the fertile soil, their general desirability and the reasonable prices at which a home may be secured, will undoubtedly lead to their rapid settlement and development with a corresponding increase in population and wealth production.

The Flathead Reservation.

The bill for the opening of the Flathead reservation provides for the immediate survey of all the lands within the borders of the reserve. As there are probably a million and a quarter acres this work will require about a year's time. As soon as all lands embraced within the reservation shall have been surveyed allotments shall be made under the provisions of the allotment laws of the United States to all persons holding tribal relations and belonging on the reservation. It is estimated that about a quarter million acres will be allotted, leaving about a million acres of land for disposal to settlers. After the completion of the allotment to the Indians a commission consisting of five members and appointed by the President, shall proceed to inspect, classify and appraise all of the remaining lands on the reservation and divide the same into the following classes, to-wit: First, agricultural land of the first class; second, agricultural land of the second class; third, timber land; fourth, mineral land; fifth, grazing land. After the classification shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the lands shall be disposed of under the homestead, mineral and townsite laws of the United States, except the timber lands and sections 16 and 36, which said sections in each township will be granted to the State of Montana for school purposes. The lands shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which shall prescribe the time when and the manner in which the lands may be settled upon, entered and occupied by persons entitled to make entry thereon. No one will be permitted to settle upon or make entry of the lands except as provided for by the proclamation. The price of the lands shall be the appraised value as fixed by the Commission.

Settlers under the homestead law, who shall reside upon and cultivate the land for five years, as required by the homestead laws, shall pay one-third of the appraised value in cash at the time of entry, and the remainder of the purchase price in five equal installments, to be paid one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, from and after the date of entry, with the usual homestead fees and commissions. If it is desired, commutation proof can be made at the end of fourteen months' residence and cultivation. Mineral lands shall be disposed of under the United States mining laws. Timber lands shall be disposed of to the highest bidder for cash at public auction,

by the Secretary of the Interior, or under sealed bids, as he may determine, and subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. The President may reserve and except from lands upon the reservation not to exceed 960 acres for Catholic mission schools, church and hospital, and such other eleemosynary institutions as may now be maintained by the Catholic church on said reservation, which lands are hereby granted to those religious organizations of the Catholic church now occupying the same, known as the Society of Jesus, the Sisters of the Charity of Providence, and the Ursuline Nuns, the said lands to be granted in the following amounts, namely: To the Society of Jesus, 640 acres; to the Sisters of the Charity of Providence, 160 acres, and to the Ursuline Nuns, 160 acres, such lands to be reserved and granted for the uses indicated only so long as the same are maintained and occupied by said organizations for the purposes indicated. The President is also authorized to reserve lands upon the same conditions and for similar purposes, for any other missionary or religious societies that may make application therefor within one year after the passage of this act, in such quantities as he may deem proper. The President may also reserve such of said lands as may be convenient or necessary for the occupation and maintenance of any and all agency buildings, substations, mills and other governmental institutions now in use on the reservation. All lands classified as first and second class agricultural lands and grazing lands remaining undisposed of at the end of five years from the taking effect of this act shall be sold and disposed of to the highest bidder for cash, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior at not less than their appraised value, and in tracts not to exceed 640 acres to any one person. The proceeds resulting from the sale of said lands in conformity with this act shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, and after deducting the expenses of the Commission of classification and sale of lands and incidental expenses, shall be expended or paid as follows:

One-half shall be expended from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior as he may deem advisable for the benefit of the said Indians and persons having tribal rights on the reservation, in the construction of irrigation ditches, the purchase of stock cattle, farming implements or other necessary articles to aid the Indians in farming and stock raising and in the education and civilization of said Indians, and the remaining half to be paid to the Indians and others having tribal rights on the date of the proclamation opening the reservation to settlement or expended on their account as they may elect. All rights of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to obtain government land are to be rigidly observed and are in no wise abridged by the opening act.

Owing to the character and magnitude of the labor involved, it will be two and possibly three years before this reservation will be opened for entry and settlement.

The Flathead reserve is at present occupied by five tribes: Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane and Lower Kalispell, all of Salashan stock, and the Kutenai, of Kitunahan stock, comprising in 1900 a total population of 2,142

souls. The confederated Flathead, Pend d'Orielle (pronounced Pon der Ray) and the Kutenai selected this tract in their treaty of 1855 and were joined in 1877 by the Lower Kalispell, in 1890 by the Kutenai from Idaho, and in 1891 by Charlo's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and finally by the Upper and Middle Spokane in 1893. The Flatheads comprise by far the larger part of the population and have been on friendly terms with the white men ever since they were first met by Lewis and Clarke in 1803. It is their proud boast that they have never shed white men's blood.

Progress in civilization differs widely on the reservation; a large number especially those of mixed blood, are educated and self-supporting and have

SWEETGRASS COUNTY EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR.

comfortable, modern homes, with sewing machines and musical instruments, while others are backward, densely ignorant and poor. Agriculture and stock raising are their principal means of support and nearly all have frame houses and some land enclosed.

There is no regular system of irrigation on the reservation. Much of the land now under cultivation lies along the river and creek bottoms, requiring little or no irrigation to grow successful crops, or is land where small, individual ditches have been made and upon which water can be turned with little labor.

Wheat, oats and wild hay are the principal crops, although clover, alfalfa and other tame grasses are also cultivated. There is a good saw mill and a flour mill upon the reserve and the wheat raised by the Indians furnishes flour enough for home consumption and also to supply the demand of traders and neighboring ranchmen. Most farms have small gardens, in which potatoes, cabbage, onions, sweet corn and frequently small fruits are grown. Orchards of bearing apple trees are very common and there are also cherry,

plum and pear trees. There are a number of threshing machine outfits owned by the Indians and the mission.

Of equal importance with agriculture are the rapidly increasing stock-raising interests. At present the larger number of range cattle are owned by a few Indians and "squaw men," although many Indians have made small beginnings in this industry. A large number of farmers own dairy cows and with the settlement of the reservation there will be a splendid opportunity for a creamery or two; chickens and swine are numerous, but there are no sheep or goats.

The Indian pony problem is most serious, as nearly every Indian has a number of ponies on the range and a few have large herds. Most of these animals are too small even for a saddle horse, and they form a serious hindrance to profitable stock raising. Strenuous efforts have been made to check the increase and to sell the surplus and many thousands have been sold in recent years. This question will undoubtedly be properly disposed of before the final opening of the reserve.

There is a total of 2,240 square miles, or 1,433,600 acres in the reserve, lying in the northwestern part of the state, in Flathead and Missoula counties. It is naturally divided into four mountain valleys, in which the land is well adapted to agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. The soil is a fertile, though somewhat gravelly, sandy loam, and with irrigation produces fine crops of grain, hay, fruits and vegetables. The Government estimates 500,000 acres as cultivable, of which three-fourths will require irrigation, for which purpose the mountain streams could furnish a never-failing and easily diverted water supply. The ranges are in fair condition, though now somewhat overtaxed, and there is also an abundance of timber for the construction of houses and fences. The climate is mild and equable, perhaps as fine as any part of Montana; the surroundings picturesque and the scenery superb, and the Pend d'Oreille river contains a magnificent water power. The principal towns on the reserve are Saint Ignatius' Mission, where the Catholic institutions are located; Ronan, Polson, at the foot of Flathead lake; Arlee, Ravalli and Jocko. The land office through which the principal business connected with the opening of the reserve will be conducted is located at Missoula, but other stations for registering will undoubtedly be opened should the President's proclamation announce the "lottery" method as the one decided upon for disposing of the lands. The date and method will be published in the public press and complete instructions given to intending settlers in due time.

The Crow Reservation.

The bill providing for the opening of the Crow reservation is similar in scope and purpose with the Flathead bill, and was approved April 27, 1904, but disposes of only a portion of the surplus lands belonging to the Indians. The description of the ceded portion of the reserve which will be opened to settlement in given in the bill as beginning at the northeast corner of the said Crow Indian reservation, thence running due south to a point lying due east of the northeast corner of the Fort Custer Military reservation; thence

running due west to the northwest corner of the said Fort Custer Military reservation; thence due south to the southwest corner of the said Fort Custer Military reservation; thence due west to the intersection of the line between sections 10 and 11, township 2 south, range 28 east of the principal meridian of Montana; thence due north to the intersection of the Montana base line; thence due west to the intersection of the western boundary of the Crow reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction following the present boundary of the reservation to the point of beginning.

This tract embraces all the northern part of the present reserve, and contains approximately 1,053,000 acres.

This part of the state is subject to long periods of dry weather, and irrigation is necessary for successful farming. The entire tract is bounded on the northern side by the Yellowstone river and the Big Horn and Tullock Fork cross it from south to north. These, with numerous smaller streams, will furnish an abundant supply of water for irrigating purposes, which may be easily conveyed to the land. Indeed, the system of irrigation works now in operation, constructed and maintained principally by the Indians themselves under Government supervision, ranks among the finest in the United States in point of construction and area covered, the work being of a most substantial and permanent character. The expense has been borne by the Indians and was paid from their annuity funds and from money received from lands leased for grazing purposes. The policy of the Government in employing Indian labor has been of great benefit to the Indians as, besides providing employment, it has taught them habits of industry and has also given them a knowledge of irrigation which they could have acquired in no other way.

Many have purchased good horses, wagons, harness and farm machinery, and a large number have built good houses.

The Indians on the reservation, of whom in 1900 there were 2,660, are the Mountain and River Crows of Siouan stock. The bands were named from the portion of the country which they once inhabited, the River Crows living along the river in Northern Montana, while the Mountain Crows lived farther south in the mountainous region.

As a tribe the Crows are peaceable and docile. Agriculture, stock raising, work on irrigation ditches and freighting Government supplies now constitute their general occupations. Agriculture is their principal pursuit, and in it they are making steady progress; some of their farms on the reservation might well serve as models for some white farmers and the general appearance of the Big Horn Valley compares favorably with other agricultural portions of the State. Great credit is also due them for labor on the irrigation ditches, all the earthwork of the system, with the exception of rock cuttings, having been performed by them. The Crows raise wheat, oats and vegetables, and also cut large quantities of wild hay, while stock raising is an industry of considerable importance.

Owing to the long dry seasons and the heat, which at times is quite extreme, settlers will find it absolutely necessary to have an abundant sup-

ply of water if they are to be successful in raising crops. There will be no "dry farming" on the lands to be opened for entry and settlement in this reserve. However, by following the example of ranchers in other parts of the State and forming co-operative irrigation companies among themselves, there should be little or no trouble in reclaiming a great number of splendid tracts of land, although perhaps but a comparatively small portion of the entire tract will ever be susceptible of cultivation without Government aid in constructing reservoirs for the conservation of the water supply.

The general contour of the reservation is rolling hills and bench lands, with rich bottoms along the streams. A considerable portion of the soil is gumbo, but there are also large tracts of sage brush land, a sandy loam with great grain possibilities when furnished with water. The whole tract to be opened to settlement contains approximately 1,053,000 acres. Under the law the Indians cede, grant and relinquish to the United States all right, title and interest they may have in this vast area, and in consideration of such relinquishment, the United States agrees to dispose of the same under the provisions of the reclamation act and the general land laws of the United States, except sections 16 and 36, or an equivalent of two sections in each township, at not less than four dollars an acre, the proceeds from such sales to be paid to the Indians or expended for their benefit in various ways. All lands upon that portion of the reservation granted, ceded and relinquished which have prior to the date of this agreement, been allotted in severalty to the Indians of the Crow tribe, shall be reserved for said Indians, or where any Indians have homes upon said lands, they shall not be removed therefrom without their consent, and those not allotted may receive allotments on the lands they now occupy. But in case any prefer to move, they may select land elsewhere on that portion of the reservation not ceded, granted or relinquished, and should they decide not to move their improvements then the same may be sold for their benefit.

Water from streams on that portion of the reservation now sold, which is necessary for irrigating land actually cultivated and in use shall be reserved for the Indians now using the same, so long as said Indians remain where they now live.

The right to take out water upon the diminished reservation, subject to any prior claim of the Indians thereto by reason of previous appropriation, and the right to construct, maintain and operate dams, flumes and canals upon and across the said diminished reservation for the purpose of irrigating lands within any portion of the ceded tract is granted, such rights to be exercised by persons, companies or corporations under such rules, regulations and requirements as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. By a provision of the act it is possible that all the land in the ceded part of the reservation, or such portions as may be found to offer feasible irrigation projects, may be withheld and withdrawn from settlement, under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, for the purpose of establishing irrigation works under Government control. The charges provided for under the reclamation act shall be in addition to the charge of four dollars an acre for the land.

SOME OF THE VISITORS TO THE DAWSON COUNTY FAIR

In any construction work upon the ceded lands performed directly by the United States under the reclamation act preference shall be given to the employment of Crow Indians, or whites intermarried with them, so far as practicable.

The lands not withdrawn for irrigation under said reclamation act shall be disposed of under the homestead, townsite and mineral laws of the United States and shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands may be settled upon, entered and occupied by persons entitled to make entry thereof; and no person shall be permitted to occupy, enter or settle upon any of said lands except as prescribed in such proclamation, until after the expiration of sixty days from the time when the same are opened for settlement and entry. Provided, that the rights of soldiers and sailors shall not be abridged, and that the price of the said lands shall be four dollars an acre, when entered upon under the homestead laws, to be paid as follows: One dollar an acre when entry is made, and the remainder in four equal installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. In addition to the price to be paid for the land, the entryman shall pay the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry, as now provided by law where the price of the land is $1.25 an acre.

Lands entered under the townsite and mineral land laws shall be paid for in the amount and manner as provided by said laws, but in no event at a less price than that fixed herein for said lands, if entered under the homestead laws; and in case any entryman fails to make such payment, or any of them, within the time stated, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall at once cease and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry shall be held for cancellation and canceled. Provided, that the lands embraced within such canceled entry shall, after cancellation of such entry, be subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law at four dollars an acre until otherwise directed by the President; and that nothing in this act shall prevent homestead settlers from commuting their entries by paying for the land entered the price fixed herein, receiving credit for payments previously made, except as to lands entered under said reclamation act; and provided further, that when in the judgment of the President no more of the land herein ceded can be disposed of at said price, he may, by proclamation, repeated at his discretion, sell from time to time, the remaining lands, subject to the provisions of the homestead law, or otherwise, as he may deem most advantageous, at such prices, in such manner, upon such conditions, with such restrictions and upon such terms as he may deem best for all interests concerned.

The State of Montana is indemnified for any and all lands now occupied in sections 16 and 36 in the ceded portion of the reserve and may select other lands in lieu of such occupied lands prior to the opening of such lands for settlement, but no selections for school purposes can be made other than to compensate for such lands now occupied.

The United States is expressly absolved from any compulsion to pur-

chase any portion of the land contained in the assigned portion of the reserve, except sections 16 and 36, or the equivalent in each township, or to dispose of the land except as herein provided, or to guarantee to find purchasers for said lands or any portion thereof.

Contracts for Surveys.

The contract to survey the lands embraced in the Flathead Indian reservation have been awarded to the following United States deputy surveyors:

Ernest R. Page, Twin Bridges; F. L. Cumming and Geo. C. Webster, Helena; Charles H. Albee, Deer Lodge; Thomas T. Baker, Butte; Geo. L. Elmer, Helena; Irwin S. Blaisdell, Philipsburg; Charles E. Redfield, Missoula; D. P. Mumbrue, Wolsey, and Raymond C. Trumbull, Deer Lodge.

The ceded lands in the Crow Indian reservation will be surveyed under contracts awarded to these deputy United States surveyors: George T. Lamport, Red Lodge; George A. Schott, Twin Bridges; A. E. Cumming and E. S. Hathaway, Helena.

STATE LANDS.

The interests which are confided to this department of the State Government are of vast and growing importance and affect the welfare of the people who will come in future years as well as those now here. From a comparatively small beginning, the business has grown to enormous proportions which bids fair to continue for years to come. The area of Montana comprises about 93,000,000 acres, which may be generally classified as Northern Pacific Land Grant, Indian and Military Reservations, Forest Reserves, State and School lands, Government land, private land and mining claims. The State lands comprise 1,280 acres in each township granted by Congress for the maintenance of the public schools which, with indemnity selections made in lieu of school lands settled upon prior to survey, or such as has been decided to be mineral land, or is within reservations established by the Federal Government, all of which is designated as School land, makes a total of 2,527,034 acres. The grand total of State land directly under control of the State Board of Land Commissioners is 3,181,036 acres. In addition to the lands granted to maintain the public schools, Congress has at various times made grants to aid State buildings and eleemosynary institutions, amounting in all to 668,080 acres, distributed among the institutions as follows:

Capitol Building	182,000
Agricultural College	140,000
School of Mines	100,000
Normal School	100,000
Reform School	50,000
School for the Deaf and Blind	50,000
State University	46,080

In character these lands are classified as agricultural, 85,000 acres; timber, 255,613 acres; and grazing, 327,467 acres.

The saw timber upon these grants alone is estimated at 1,058,260,000 feet.

Agricultural land as classified here, means only such land as is actually under cultivation, and it may be stated that the reclamation of State land by

cultivation and irrigation is rapidly spreading, much of the states' selections lending itself, readily to farming. This is particularly true of bottom land along the streams and rivers, where the individual farmer may construct irrigation systems without much trouble or expense. As the years go by, all of the State's holdings will come nearer and nearer being worth the price fixed by law as the minimum at which they may be sold—$10 an acre.

Among the most valuable holdings at present are 190,997 acres in Flathead County, of which 15,000 acres are agricultural land needing very little, if any, irrigation, and located in a region noted for its fertile soil and delightful climate. Several thousand acres in the State University grant are situated here, and have an enviable reputation for banner crops of fruits, grain and vegetables. This has taken place under the system of leasing State lands to private individuals for a yearly rental, which usually results in a sale of the lands at an approximately higher figure than they would otherwise bring. In the Gallatin Valley about 8,000 acres are in splendid farms which have added their quota to the famous grain products of that section, while 3,000 acres in the Bitter Root Valley are part and parcel of this great fruit growing locality. Upon the State lands in these two counties irrigation works have been established by the leasers. In other portions of the State the leased land is irrigated for hay and other crops, generally by cattle and stock growers. In the selection of State lands, particular attention was paid to securing vast tracts of timber, which have proven to be a great source of revenue. These holdings lie principally in Flathead, Missoula and Ravalli counties, on the West slope of the Rocky Mountains. There are now in Flathead county 175,000 acres of such land, covered with yellow pine, tamarack, fir and spruce, which when cleared will develop into the finest kind of agricultural land.

The next largest holdings of this kind are in Missoula county, 65,000 acres, with Ravalli and Powell following.

In all these places there are large lumber interests, the policy of the Board being to sell the timber to the highest bidder, after properly advertising the same. A State scaler is employed who measures the timber immediately after it has been cut, and before it is removed from the ground. Very little timber has been sold at less than $2.00 a thousand feet, and in some cases it has been sold for more than double this sum. Timber is also sometimes sold upon an estimate, but the general custom has been to base the payment upon the report of the scaler.

The far greater portion of the State land is classified as grazing, and comprises about 2,500,000 acres. It is scattered about in nearly every county in the State, in large and small parcels. Some of the largest of these are in Madison and Beaverhead counties, where it is possible to greatly enhance their value by a system of irrigation either under Government or State control.

Cascade county also has a considerable amount of this land situated in a section which is rapidly becoming known as suitable for dry farming. Much of this grazing land should really be classed as agricultural, for the reason that it produces each year large crops of hay and forage.

The minimum price established by the State Constitution for this land

is $10.00 per acre. Should, however, any land be appraised for more than $10.00 per acre it cannot be sold for less. Every five years, or whenever it is deemed expedient by the State Board of Land Commissioners, the unleased lands in each county are advertised for sale or lease. These offerings are conducted by the Register of the State Land Office, each tract being offered separately for sale or lease to the highest bidder. The terms provided by law are either all cash payment or 30 per cent cash, the balance to be paid in seven equal annual payments with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, except timber lands which are sold for cash. Not more than 160 acres of land is sold to one person, except in grazing lands more than 160 acres may be sold if, in the judgment of the State Land Register, a sale of a single 160 acres would work an injury to the balance of the section.

LEASING OF STATE LANDS.

Each tract of State land for which no bid for its purchase has been received at public auction is immediately offered for lease at the rate of six and one-quarter per cent of its appraised value per acre, such lease to run for five years, each year's rental to be paid in advance as it becomes due. Each lessee is required to give bonds in the name of two resident and solvent sureties for the amount of the deferred rentals. The lessee is fully protected in all his improvements upon the land and should he desire to clear it of brush, secure a water right or construct an irrigating ditch, by making application to the State permission is invariably granted and the records made to certify such improvements to his credit. The Register is thereby restrained from issuing a certificate of purchase or new lease to another applicant at the termination of the original lease until the old lessee is paid the appraised value of the improvements or has elected to remove them.

All lessees having improvements upon State lands and not wishing to re-lease the same have the privilege of disposing of or removing such improvements as are capable of removal without damage to the land at any time within ninety days from the expiration of their lease. Should, however, the old lessee desire to re-lease the land he is given preference over any new applicant.

It is further provided in the statutes that if, after a public offering in any county, there still remains State lands unleased, the same may be sold at private sale by the Register subject to the approval of the State Board of Land Commissioners or placed under lease at the rate of 6¼ per cent of its appraised valuation.

The following interesting facts and figures are furnished by the Register of the State Land Office, and show the volume of business and the present status of the various grants.

The total of money collected from all sources, during 1903 was $388,279.15, and for 1904, $389,812.50, an increase of $1,533.45.

This apparently small increase is accounted for by the fact that the 1903 total includes a sale of Flathead county land which amounted to $65,000, which could not be duplicated in 1904.

There are now 1,798,376.10 acres under lease on five year contracts, bringing a yearly rental of $190,384.95, and 127,464.85 acres under yearly permits bringing a rental of $9,404.88, or a total of $199,789.83.

The total receipts of the office from all sources since its establishment has been $2,255,771.65, and of this amount $1,435,012.11, or more than one-half, has been received during the past four years. This shows very clearly the movement in Montana lands. Under the system of public auction of State

MAIN STREET OF THE NEW TOWN OF HARRISBURG.

lands there were sold by the Register during 1903, 10,294.29 acres, at an average of $10.68 an acre, making $175,084.65 for the year. The sales for 1904 were smaller being only 6,227.41 acres, which brought $142,118.02, or an average of $16.03 an acre. This is another striking illustration of the tendency of prices of Montana land. The amount of money per capita distributed for the benefit of the common schools has increased from 38 cents in 1897 to $2.60 in 1903.

IRRIGATION.

The act providing for the reclamation of arid lands in various western states, generally known as the National Irrigation Law, became such on June 19, 1902. Since that time a vast amount of preparatory work has been accomplished, much necessary data concerning water supply has been secured and the possibilities of reclamation considered. The law is very far-reaching and has many important ramifications.

Much must be taken into account besides land and water. It is not sufficient merely to build storage works and turn the water into the stream. The land must actually be reclaimed and the money returned to the fund to be used over and over again in similar enterprises. The land must be subdivided into areas of sufficient size to support a family. The Secretary of the Interior may fix the unit as low as 40 acres, and it must not exceed 160. The latter figure is the maximum amount of water rights which may be sold to land in private ownership. In all cases the beneficiary of national irrigation must be an actual occupant of the soil, living on the land, or in its immediate vicinity.

The central idea of the new policy is to assist real home-makers in getting a foothold upon the land. The Government does not pretend to aid speculators, but only to assist actual settlers in getting the amount of irrigated land reasonably necessary to the support of their families.

The new law aims not only at the storage of water, but at the intense cultivation of the soil by a multitude of land owners. If only our own State were to be considered, a thorough study of its resources would be a great task; but when thirteen states and three territories must be examined, and selections made which will stand the test of future judgment, the burden becomes one of enormous proportions. Sometimes the projects which have been generally regarded as the most attractive are found to have fatal defects, and have been consequently abandoned with resulting disappointment to a great many people.

In each of the thirteen states and three territories named in the law, one leading project has been selected with a view to early construction of the works, provided all of the conditions are found to be favorable. For example, in Arizona, the great storage dam on Salt river, for holding the flood waters until they can be used, has been begun. In California, the Secretary of the Interior has authorized works which will reclaim the lands in the vicinity of Yuma by means of a dam across the lower Colorado river, raising water so that it can be used on the adjacent lowlands. In Colorado, plans are nearly completed for the construction of a great tunnel from Gunnison river to the dry Uncompahgre valley. In Idaho, a great dam across the Snake river has

been planned, and contracts will be let for construction at an early date. In Nevada, work has been begun on dams and canals to combine the flood waters of the Truckee and Carson rivers. In short, in each state and territory some project of national importance is in process of planning and construction.

All of these works are for the purpose of regulating or storing flood waters, or lifting out of the channels the waters which are too low to be diverted by gravity. By such great works the intermittent streams are rendered perennial, and the occasional floods are restrained until the waters can be put to beneficial use.

The money to build these great works comes not from direct taxation or appropriation, but from the accumulated sums paid for the public lands which are being disposed of in these states and territories. Day by day the settlers or investors are paying to the Government small sums to obtain a complete title to lands which have been in public ownership. A half to nine-tenths of the total area of the Western states and territories still belongs to Uncle Sam. He is giving away or disposing of these lands as he has been for generations, and the moneys received are credited in the treasury to the reclamation fund, to be used for the construction of great works which will enable a better disposal of the public lands and the creation of a vast number of small farms instead of a few large cattle ranches.

The amounts received have ranged from less than $1,000,000 up to many millions each year, dependent upon the general prosperity of the country, the activity of the land offices and the interpretation put upon the laws. In round numbers, there was received for the year 1901, $3,000,000; for 1902, $4,000,000; for 1903, $8,000,000; for 1904, it is estimated there will be over $5,000,000 and possibly as much as $10,000,000. Thus the fund grows and is invested in great works, the cost of which is refunded to the treasury in annual installments. The arid lands virtually pay for their own reclamation, and the Government is the gainer by bringing about a permanent and prosperous settlement of areas which otherwise would have been condemned to perpetual sterility.

And now, when the law is but two years old, the great national policy is in full swing in seven states and one territory, while preliminary examinations are far advanced in all the rest of the arid region. In Nevada and Arizona actual construction is proceeding rapidly, and in the former state the pioneers of the great army of settlers to the irrigated public domain will begin to march not later than 1905. In Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota and North Dakota contracts are about to be let.

THE MILK RIVER VALLEY.

By far the most important result of the National Irrigation law, as it affects Montana, is the plan to construct the necessary dams and reservoirs to reclaim the great Milk River Valley. Competent engineers have decided that this work can be accomplished at a cost not to exceed $5,000,000. The general direction of the valley is east and west, varying in width from one to two miles or more, and about 270 miles long. In it are more than one mil-

lion acres of arable land, a large portion of which is easily susceptible of irrigation.

The soil is deep and porous and fat with the accumulating richness of centuries. The size of this valley, therefore, and the richness of the soil, furnish an unanswerable argument as to why it should be one of the first areas in the United States upon which the life-giving waters should be led. Some very remarkable figures have been made as to the value of the products from this vast territory when properly cultivated, and supplied with water, but one simple calculation will suffice when it is shown that with only one-half the area, say 500,000 acres in hay, yielding an average of one and one-half tons an acre, with a value of seven dollars a ton, the returns in a single season would amount to $5,250,000, or a quarter of a million more than the first cost of works to supply the whole valley with water.

Up to the present writing the work actually accomplished upon this district consists of surveys and estimates, between 70 and 80 men having been employed at this labor for a long time. Contracts for actual construction have not been advertised and it is not expected that any further work will be done until the spring of 1905. So far as it is practicable, the work will be allotted to the settlers of the adjacent country, and it is estimated that the outlay for labor in Valley county alone will amount to $750,000.

The contracts for the construction of the main canals will likely be awarded to large railroad contractors, who have the steam shovels and necessary machinery for such work, while the work upon laterals will be given out to smaller contractors and ranchmen.

In anticipation of the early construction of this canal, circular letters have been sent to settlers of the Milk River Valley, who filed upon lands prior to their withdrawal from entry, for the purpose of ascertaining how many will contract to take water from this system, and a surprisingly large number of favorable replies were received. In the letters an estimate of the prices at which water would be furnished was given, the figures ranging from $2 to $2.50 an acre a year. These figures include the cost of the construction of lateral ditches through the lands to be watered, and are to be paid annually without charging the settler interest on the cost of the unexpired years of the term of the contract.

SUN RIVER RESERVOIRS.

Next in importance to the Milk river project, is the plan to reclaim the enormous territory contiguous to the Sun river by the construction of huge reservoirs to be fed from the waters of the North fork of that stream. To facilitate this work, 714,240 acres of land have been withdrawn from entry. The water supply has already been measured, and the survey of the tract by Government engineers was made during the summer of 1904. It is estimated that not less than 5,000 farmers and their families will find homes upon the land to be reclaimed by this enterprise.

The land embraced in the project is situated in Cascade and Teton counties, extends from the city of Great Falls to the mountains and embraces, as well, the great stretch of country between the Sun river and the Teton river.

The consummation of these two great plans, will be of inestimable benefit to the State, but more especially to the immediate vicinity of the work.

THE YELLOWSTONE AND MUSSELSHELL PROJECTS.

Other contemplated irrigation works in Montana are along the Yellowstone river, and along the Musselshell river. The former calls for a canal beginning near Glendive, and extending 80 miles along the Yellowstone to Fort Buford. About 50,000 acres of the land to be covered is in Dawson county, and 20,000 acres in North Dakota. It is estimated that the cost of the undertaking will reach $1,800,000, or an average for each acre reclaimed of $25.00. Water is to be taken from the Yellowstone river at the mouth of Thirteen Mile creek, seventeen miles below Glendive, in a canal 40 feet wide at bottom. The land to be covered is only semi-arid in character grows good crops and has nearly all been located. There is not sufficient rainfall to insure crops every year, hence the demand for the canal. The sentiment of the settlers is almost unanimously in favor of its construction, only two of them refusing to signify their willingness to take water from the ditch when solicited by a committee sent out by the Business Men's Association of Glendive at the suggestion of the Reclamation Department at Washington. The terms offered are $20 to $25 an acre, to be paid in ten annual payments, without interest, the Government to maintain the canal for ten years, and at all times in the future to maintain the dam and headgates. This project has received favorable consideration from the department, and will possibly be given preference over all others in the State. Land in the vicinity is in great demand, many settlers coming in, and land values are rapidly advancing.

FERGUS COUNTY DISTRICT.

The other district in which land has been withdrawn from settlement lies south and east of the Snow Mountains in Fergus county. About 100,000 acres are to be reclaimed and this embraces some of the finest land in the entire State.

Water is to be taken from the Musselshell river. The people of the whole State are anxiously waiting the actual work of construction to begin and confidently expect the accomplishment of these plans to augment in a high degree both the population and the production of wealth in Montana. With proper safeguards to prevent the acquirement of vast holdings of these lands in private hands for speculative purposes, the law must necessarily prove of untold benefit and result in thousands of happy homes where now the land is practically valueless except for grazing purposes. The next ten years will witness a wonderful change in Northern and Eastern Montana.

A REPORT BY GOVERNMENT ENGINEER BABB.

Of the investigations in Montana, Cyrus C. Babb, chief of the reclamation service, says:

"The general scheme of the Milk river project is divided into two parts: First, storage of the flood waters of St. Mary's river and their diversion into the headwaters of Milk river; and second, the utilization of this water on the irrigable lands of the lower Milk river valley in Montana.

"The investigation has brought out three methods of utilizing the water of the St. Mary Basin. 1. Divert St. Mary's river to the North or South Forks of Milk river, and allow it to run through Canada to the lower Milk River valley in Montana. 2. Utilize the waters on the eastern section of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and lands immediately adjacent to the east. 3. Carry water from the head of St. Mary's river across both the South and North Forks of Milk river to Cut Bank creek, down which it will flow to Marias river, 100 miles or more, and take it out of the Marias by a canal to Big Sandy creek, a tributary of Milk river.

"The most feasible project is the one first mentioned, but there are a number of international questions connected with it which are likely to cause complications.

A MISSOULA COUNTY ORCHARD.

"The first difficulty arises from the fact that there is already a canal in Canadian territory diverting water from St. Mary's river. This canal is located about seven miles north of the International line, and is owned by the Canadian Northwestern Irrigation Company. The total length of the canal system is 200 miles, including laterals. The length of the main canal is eighty-six and one-fourth miles, including twenty-seven miles of natural channel. The main canal at the head is twenty feet wide on the bottom, and is designed to carry five feet of water; the side slopes are one and one-half to one, and the grade is about two feet to the mile. With these dimensions the capacity of the canal would be about 400 second-feet. It is doubtful, however, if the canal as at present constructed can carry more than one-half that quantity.

"The second difficulty is that after St. Mary's river has been turned into

Milk river, water may be taken from the latter stream in Canada. Such a diversion is possible, and plans are now being made for the construction of a canal diverting water from the north side of Milk river in Canada, about 12 miles below the junction of the north and south forks.

"The dimensions of this canal are as follows: Bottom width, 25 feet; depth, 5 feet; slope, 1½ to 1; grade, 1 foot to 1 mile; computed discharge, 330 second-feet. The general course of the canal follows the line of the Alberta Railroad Company. The water is to supplement the irrigation system from St. Mary's river above described, and will irrigate lands in the vicinity of Lethbridge, Canada.

To thoroughly settle the question of water diversion from St. Mary's river and Milk river, it will probably be necessary to come to some international agreement between this country and Canada, The main supply of the Canadian Northwestern Company is from the St. Mary's river. They, however, can only use the natural flow of the stream, as no storage facilities exist above the head of their canal in Canada. This country has the advantage of storage in St. Mary's lakes by the construction of the St. Mary's dam, in which the flood waters of the stream can be conserved and afterward used for irrigation purposes. An agreement might be reached that if the Canadian Government will allow to pass down without diversion the water turned into Milk river, the Canadian canal from St. Mary's river will be furnished sufficient water by the reservoir on St. Mary's river.

"A gaging station has been in operation on Milk river at Havre since May, 1898. Other stations were established in 1901 and 1902 in St. Mary's as well as in Milk River basin, when the project under discussion was systematically taken up. The combined annual discharge of Swift Current creek and St. Mary's river at the dam site, or the amount available for storage, was 643,333 second-feet in 1902, and 821,099 second-feet in 1903.

"With the duty of water at the reservoir of three feet to the acre, 200,000 acres can be reclaimed.

"For Milk river at Havre, the annual run-off was 111,202 acre feet in 1900, while the maximum was 426,226 acre-feet in 1902. If the minimum could all be used through storage in a reservoir at the lands to be irrigated, and with the duty of water of two feet to an acre, then 55,000 acres, approximately, could be irrigated. Considering now without storage, the June discharge of 1900 was 154 second-feet, sufficient for 15,400 acres, with a duty of water of one second-foot to 100 acres.

"The Milk River project as designed contemplates reclaiming 250,000 acres. It is seen above that using Milk River alone, without storage, 15,000 acres could be irrigated; with storage 55,000 acres; and using both rivers, and with storage on both, 250,000 acres could be served.

Plans and profiles of the dam on St. Mary's River have been made, also for the outlet gates into the canal. During the latter part of the season a force was at work improving the road from Browning to the lakes, a distance of 35 miles. Some grading through a series of swamps was done, and a number of bridges were built over small water courses.

"The greatest amount of field work was done in the section that it is proposed to reclaim, in the lower Milk River valley. Two divisions are here noted also, based on two separate diversion schemes from Milk River.

"This stream, after crossing the International Boundary line into the United States for the last time, continues in a deep valley for 60 miles or more to a point a short distance below Havre. Here the relative heights of the hills decrease, and the valley broadens. Ten miles below Havre, near Yantic, a survey for a diversion canal was made on the north side of the river. A line was first run on a grade of one-half foot to the mile to see if the benches lower down the river could be reached, This was found to be impossible owing to the slight fall of the river. The location is along side-hill most of the way and construction would be expensive, From this survey it was found that only the bottom lands of the valley could be served, and another lower line was therefore run and contoured on a scale of 500 feet to the inch. From this survey estimates of the cost of construction were made. The greater portion of the land under this ditch is already irrigated, and it will be some years before there is a call for the construction of this canal, This investigation, together with the topographic surveys, has brought out the fact that there is a large tract susceptible of reclamaion on the south side of the river, a large percentage of it being on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation.

"In the Malta project the plan is to divert water from the south side of Milk River about two miles above Dodson, and 23 miles above Malta, and carry it eastward for 25 miles to Lake Bowdoin reservoir, at present a small alkali body of water, eight miles east of Malta. The canal to the reservoir will be a feed canal to carry flood waters and will be 34.3 miles long.

"Between Malta and the reservoir occurs a divide 50 feet above the lake. At this point there is a drop of 25 feet, as the water surface is to be raised only 25 feet. From the top of this drop a high line lateral will be carried to the south around Beaver Creek and cover the lands in this valley. This high line was surveyed as far as Glasgow.

"The line that will be constructed to this point, however, will probably be 30 feet lower in elevation, and draw water from Lake Bowdoin. There would be no storage on the upper line, and without it all the land could not be served.

"When field operations were resumed in May, 1903, work was started on a possible diversion point at what is known as Point of Rocks, 16 miles west of Malta. The topographic survey of the dam site brought out the fact that the dam would cross the river channel three times, owing to the sinuosities of the Milk River at that point, and besides would be over 12,000 feet long. Another site for the diversion dam was then found six miles above this one, about two miles from Dodson station.

"This site has several advantages. The dam will not be so long and will not contain as much embankment. A canal can be taken out on the north side and irrigate about 15,000 acres between the head and Malta, only a very small portion of which could be covered from the lower site.

"From borings made at this place known as the Dodson dam site, the average depth of bedrock was found to be 60 feet. The formation passed through in reaching it was a gravel containing small bowlders with occasional streaks of clay. The stone encountered was a soft sandstone similar to that outcropping on the neighboring hills. After the rock was reached with the casing it was chopped into with the chopping bit for 30 to 40 feet. A diamond drill would not have worked, the rock being too soft to core readily.

"Three designs for the dam are under consideration—an earth embankment, a concrete dam founded on piles and with a long apron, and a wooden crib dam, also founded on piles driven to bedrock. These three types are for the main channel of the river. All of them would be about 635 feet long, with a maximum height above the bed of the river of about 30 feet. There would also be necessary for flood protection, whichever of the three designs is adopted, a low earth embankment 6,150 feet long, with a maximum height of 16 feet. The amount of fill in this embankment would be 170,205 yards. If an earth dam was placed in the main channel of the river there would be an additional fill of 24,627 yards, making a total of 194,832 cubic yards.

"This dam is not to be used for storage purposes, but for diversion into the two canals. During flood stages of the rivers, certain lands will be flooded by backwater from the dem and private claims are liable to be damaged. The flood level is placed at 2,295 feet. Options on a number of claims under this level have been obtained, as it has been deemed best for the Government to purchase outright the land, and thus forestall future claims for damages. The area of private lands thus affected is 859.4 acres.

"The canal on the north side will be about 30 miles long, ending six miles northeast of Malta, and is to be used simply to irrigate the area under it—that is, it is not to be a feed canal to a reservoir. It is to be 15 feet wide at the bottom, 4.8 feet deep, side slopes 1½ to 1, and with a grade of about one foot to the mile. The carrying capacity is computed as 200 second-feet.

"The south canal line from the diversion dam to Lake Bowdoin will have a length of 34.3 miles, bottom width of 60 feet, side slopes of 1.5 to 1, depth of 10 feet, and a grade of about six inches to the mile. It is estimated to carry 2,000 second-feet.

"In order to create a reservoir at Lake Bowdoin it will be necessary to build a series of earth embankments across various gaps, eight in all,

"The total length of the embankments will be 15,370 feet, and they will contain 451,783 cubic yards of earth. They will have a top width of 16 feet, slope on water surface of three to one, and on lower face of two to one. Elevation of top of the dam is 2,230 feet.

"A reservoir filing was made by a private party on Lake Bowdoin and approved by the Secretary of the Interior October 23, 1901. Negotiations are now in progress for the settlement of this claim. A number of desert and homestead entries are also included in the contemplated reservoir, and

as they will be completely flooded ultimately, it is necessary that these private claims be purchased. Options on most of them, or on 1,280 acres, have therefore been obtained. The Great Northern Railroad now passes have, therefore, been obtained, giving the Government the right to purchase within one year. The Great Northern Railway now passes through the site, and it will be necessary to move nine miles of its tracks.

"The level to which water will be raised in Lake Bowdoin reservoir is 2,225 feet. The present level of the lake is 2,205 feet, and this is about the elevation at which water will be drawn. The elevation of the Beaver Creek lateral opposite Ashfield is 30 feet above this, and it is this line that was surveyed to Glasgow. The result of the survey, however, shows that a line

WATER COMPANY'S DAM ON THE RATTLESNAKE.—MISSOULA.

30 feet lower, or drawing water from the reservoir, is probably the one that will be constructed. It will keep water on the south side of the valley.

"It is also planned to take out a canal from the north side of the main reservoir dam, continuing north of Ashfield, crossing Milk River, and covering lands to the north of this stream.

"The preliminary surveys of the Milk River project are completed, with the exception of the Marias River diversion. For the St. Mary's division the estimates of cost have been prepared, and work on similar estimates for the Lower Milk River valley is also completed. It is believed that, from an engineering standpoint, the entire project is feasible. The main difficulty is the international one, as described above—that is, the Canadian diversions from St. Mary's and Milk Rivers.

"Regarding the continuation of St. Mary's canal to Marias River and

re-diversion from this stream below, it cannot be decided whether it is feasible until further surveys of the Marias River are made.

"It is probable that in the near future construction can be started on the Dodson dam and on the feed canal to Bowdoin reservoir, with the idea of ultimately obtaining this site by condemnation if satisfactory arrangements cannot otherwise be made. Depending only on the lower water flow of Milk River, 68,500 acres can be reclaimed with storage, at a cost of from $20 to $25 an acre. If it is later found feasible through the Marias diversion to bring the St. Mary water down, a greater acreage can be brought under cultivation and the cost per acre should be reduced.

"The area between the Sun River on the south, the Teton on the north, the Missouri on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, was examined during the past season in order to determine what changes, if any, have taken place since the investigation and survey of this region in 1889. At that time ten reservoir sites were selected, and several level lines were run to determine the area which could be irrigated.

"The report on the original investigation states that between the Sun and Teton Rivers the area of the bench land is about 530,000 acres, of which perhaps 395,000 acres could be profitably cultivated if a sufficient water supply could be provided, and that fully 95 per cent of this area was owned by the Government and, without water, almost valueless except for grazing. It has been found that a large portion of the public lands above referred to have been disposed of, but that the major portion is now held in large individual tracts, and that it is not cultivated, but is used for grazing purposes, no diversion of water upon the bench lands having been made, It was found that a local company is building a canal diverting Sun River at the lower end of reservoir No. 1, with a proposed capacity of 475 second-feet, and that it is intended to irrigate bench lands above Sun River, the route of the canal following practically that of the original Government survey,

"While much of the land has been disposed of as stated, about one-half remains as public land, without irrigation, valuable only for grazing, and it is probable that owners of the land that has passed into private ownership would be willing to dispose of it in small tracts, so that all of the lands, public and private, could be watered. Without considering the land which may be watered by the private company, there is undoubtedly an abundance of water from the Sun River which may be stored, and a large amount of land which may be irrigated.

"A rapid examination of what is known locally as the 'Lake Basin Country' on the north side of the Yellowstone River, in Yellowstone and Sweet Grass counties, was made during the season of 1903.

"There is a large tract said to comprise 400,000 acres of rolling upland lying some distance back from the Yellowstone River. The land slopes gradually toward the south and east and is favorably situated for irrigation. Yellowstone River has considerable fall, but the controlling point for diversion of this stream to cover the lands above indicated would be determined by the selection of a route for the canal, which would pass through a country

where the cost of construction would be as low as possible. Without first running two or three flying lines of level to determine this, it would be impossible to state where such diversion should be made. If the water of the Yellowstone were diverted near Big Timber, the canal would doubtless have sufficient elevation to reach all of the lands which may be irrigated from it, but it may be desirable to continue higher up the river, possibly as high as Livingston, or above, in order to run the canal line behind the river bluffs, which at several points present difficulties in the way of construction. Along the river valley the bluffs are in many places rocky and precipitous, and behind these bluffs in many places the hills are very rough and broken. There is doubtless an adequate water supply in the Yellowstone River.

"The Musselshell reconnaissance showed that along the lower half of that stream there is a surplus of flood water beyond the local storage capacity; that it was possible to divert this water and throw it over the eastern divide into the basin of Big Dry Creek. The work of 1903 was for the purpose of finding sites for reservoirs to store this water, and suitable land to be irrigated. Consequently an examination was made of the country draining into the Missouri between the Musselshell on the west and the Yellowstone on the east. This section embraces the greater part of Dawson county and is approximately 150 miles from east to west, and 75 miles from north to south, and lies in three main divisions along Big Dry, Redwater and Missouri Rivers.

"The Big Dry flows through a sandstone country, and the soil is mostly a sandy loam. The north side of the valley is cut up by numerous creeks, having a general southeasterly course. In none of these is there permanent water, except in occasional springs, which run for a few hundred yards before sinking completely. This slope contains considerable clay, mixed with the sand, and wherever the clay occurs sagebrush is found. In all these creek bottoms there are tracts where the soil is good, and the topography such that small storage dams may be put in and the floods held to reclaim from 100 to 2,000 acres. The hills furnish fair pasturage, much better to the west than to the east, and better near the heads of the creeks than near the Dry.

"On the south side the sagebrush gradually disappears as the tributaries are ascended, and grass takes its place. The water supply is better than to the north, Sand Creek and Little Dry having a little running water, besides occasional living springs, and there is undoubtedly considerable underflow, for water always stands in holes along their beds. Along the courses of Sand, Little Dry and Timber Creeks are many large bottoms, which can easily be reclaimed by individuals or private associations, and much bench land can also be covered, as the south side is not as badly broken up as is the north. When not overstocked, the natural pasture on the hills is abundant and very nutritious.

"The bottoms along the Big Dry itself are badly cut up by the course of the stream. Storage dams will be difficult and expensive to build and maintain and there is little inducement to settlement until the floods are

THE ELKS AT BUTTE

controlled by storage along the tributaries. The main stream has a considerable growth of cottonwood scattered along it, but trees are infrequent along the side streams. While timber is scarce, stone occurs for building material in many places, and lignite coal of an excellent quality for domestic purposes occurs all through the region in beds varying from a few inches up to eight feet in thickness, thus solving the fuel problem. The Redwater heads in the Sheep Mountains, a short ridge of high buttes having an elevation of about 4,000 feet above sea level, and flows northeast about 100 miles to the Missouri. These mountains are not high enough nor of sufficient extent to hold much late snow, consequently the stream has a considerable flood in the spring, and is practically dry in the summer, except for its middle stretch, where there is always a small flow, which sinks in the sandy country a few miles before reaching the Missouri. There are springs in many places in the hills and it is probable that water may be obtained throughout the valley by digging wells.

"There is very little sagebrush along the Redwater or any of its tributaries, and the country is well covered with grass. On the east of the main creek the soil is a sandy loam which will not generally hold water well in storage reservoirs, judging from surface indications and the observations of the few settlers now there, but much of this porous soil will raise crops without irrigation in ordinary years.

"On the west side, between Redwater and the Dry, the soil is less sandy and will hold storage water excellently. The valleys of the side streams slope out gently to the hills and have large, flat bottoms, as is the case along most of the main streams. Reservoir sites occur at frequent intervals suitable for private enterprise, and the greater part of this section can be reclaimed in this manner. There should be sufficient flood water, capable of storage, to reclaim this tract, for it is a country that needs little irrigating to make farming a success. One good watering each year will insure a crop.

"There is no timber on the west side of the Redwater, and very little along the main creek, but in the gulches at the heads of the eastern forks is a considerable growth of ash, cottonwood and some cedar, while the whole valley contains lignite coal in abundance.

"The country draining into the Missouri between the Musselshell and the Dry is very broken, being mostly 'bad lands,' and in many places impossible to cross for miles, even afoot. There is very little water in this section, and very little opportunity to store the floods because the fall of the country is too great, averaging about 100 feet to the mile. Also there is very little land to use the water upon if it were stored, and the quality is usually poor, being adobe clay.

"There is a good deal of timber in this section, being mostly lodgepole pine, some of which is suitable for sawing into rough lumber. There is also some fir and red cedar, suitable for fence posts and general ranch purposes. The timber occurs on the side hills and in the gulches and is heaviest along Snow and Seven Blackfeet creeks, while all along the Missouri bottoms is a heavy growth of cottonwood.

"East of the Dry the slopes toward the Missouri are gentler, the country is not as broken and there is more water, most of which is controlled at present by scrip locations by the large cattle companies. Ultimately these big holdings will be broken up as it becomes unprofitable to run cattle on the range, and there will be a good many openings for the small stockman to store the floods and irrigate the bottoms for hay, while pasturing stock on the hills.

"The Redwater and some of the forks of the Dry can be made a country of small farms, irrigated by community or individual effort. The main Dry and the broken lands sloping westward to the Musselshell and northward to the Missouri never can be thickly settled, but offer many good opportunities for the small stockman.

"There is no large storage basin to hold the excess floods of the Musselshell, nor is there enough irrigable land in a body to warrant the expense of the diversion, even were a reservoir site available; nor is there any reclamation project in the region of sufficient magnitude for government construction. It is pre-eminently a country for the settler to reclaim, and the Redwater valley alone can give support to two thousand families, probably more. The rest of the area under examination should maintain at least as many more.

"At present the country is very much overstocked with both sheep and cattle, owing to scarcity of feed in the southern part of the State, and to a craze which occasionally causes people to flock into the same section. But a hard winter, the settling of the country and fencing of the water will reduce the number to those the country can reasonably maintain.

"There are two drawbacks to the country, both of which will be overcome in time. First, the country is all unsurveyed and the settler hesitates to make valuable, permanent improvements until certain where his boundaries are and, inside the Northern Pacific Railway land grant, which covers about one-half the area, he is uncertain which is railroad and which is public land. The surveys should be pushed from the south and east as soon as practicable. Second, much of the country is a long distance from a railroad. There is a big river without bridges between it and the Great Northern, and a big river with only two bridges between it and the Northern Pacific.

"Ultimately there will be another railroad built up the Missouri to the mouth of the Redwater; it must go up that stream for, from a short distance west of that point all the way to Great Falls, the south side of the Missouri, and much of the north side, too, is an almost unbroken stretch of bad lands and cut banks. Continuing up the Redwater, the route would lie around the head of Little Dry, down Rattlesnake to Musselshell, down that stream to Flatwillow, up that and McDonald to the gap between the Snowy and Judith mountains, through the Judith basin and the gap between the Little Belt and Highwood mountains to Great Falls.

"The climate is good, the winters not severe as a rule, and the prevalent winds are from the northwest. As many of the streams run northeast, shelter from the winds may be easily obtained in most cases. The country

is broken and rolling enough to cut off much of the wind, nor does it blow as hard as near the main range of the Rocky Mountains and on the plains farther east."

THE CENSUS BUREAU ON IRRIGATION IN MONTANA.

A very interesting report concerning irrigation in this State is shortly to be issued from the Census Bureau, from which the following general statistics have been obtained:

Montana has for many years occupied a promnient position among the grazing states, and immense herds on the plains have been fed on the nutritious bunch grass for which the State is famous. It is probably the best watered of the arid states, and its agricultural resources are being rapidly developed by the construction of extensive irrigation works.

In both area and acreage, irrigated Montana ranks third among the states, being exceeded in the first by Texas and California and in the second by Colorado and California. Of the 93,881,184 acres within its borders, only 1,140,694 acres, or 1.2 per cent, were irrigated in 1902.

Immigration has set in strongly in the last few years and large areas are being devoted to intensive farming. A marked change has taken place in the great plains area, especially near the border of the State. For the past few years the rainfall there has been above the average, and farming without irrigation has proven successful in many sections which heretofore have been regarded as valuable only for grazing.

The State may be described as consisting of two divisions, Eastern and Western Montana, with the Rocky Mountains as the dividing line, the main range extending through the State in the form of a bow with the arc to the east. More than three-fifths of the State is on the eastern side of the mountains, and consists of high plains into which the rivers have cut long, narrow valleys. The plains slope toward the northeast, their lowest elevation being on the northeastern border of the State.

Western Montana is more rugged. The slope from the mountains is abrupt and the valleys are numerous and among the most fertile and productive in the State.

Montana's agricultural lands are of three classes: The bottom lands adjacent to streams, the bench lands, and the mesas, whose elevation precludes irrigation and, generally speaking, renders them fit only for grazing purposes.

The progress made in Montana's agricultural development during the decade 1889-99 has been maintained in the years 1900-02. Since 1899 almost 200,000 acres have been added to the irrigated area which in 1902 aggregated 1,140,964 acres, an increase of 198,540 acres, or 19.9 per cent. Irrigation was reported on 9,496 farms and 4,386 irrigating systems were used. The total construction cost of dams, headgates, reservoirs, etc., and the 8,765 miles of main canals and ditches was $5,576,975, an average of $4.89 for each acre irrigated. The increase since 1899 in the number of farms is 18.1 per cent, and in total cost of construction 19.1 per cent.

Of the three sources of water supply, streams irrigated 1,131,413 acres

belonging to 9,283 farms; springs, 9,050 acres on 190 farms; and wells, 231 acres on 23 farms. The 4,186 stream systems were constructed at a cost of $5,530,096 for 8,634 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works, an average of $4.96 per irrigated acre; the 177 springs systems, including 131 miles of main canals and ditches, represented a construction outlay of $41,623, an average of $4.60 per irrigated acre, while the 23 well systems cost $5,255, or $22.75 for each acre irrigated.

While more than three-fifths of Montana is drained by the Missouri and tributaries, this portion of the State is treated as four subdrainage basins, namely, Missouri river and tributaries, except the Jefferson, Yellowstone and Milk rivers; Jefferson river and tributaries, Yellowstone river and tributaries and Milk river and tributaries. The territory drained by the tributaries of the Columbia is divided into two sub-drainage basins; first, Missoula river and tributaries; second, Clarke's Fork and other tributaries, and Kootenai river and tributaries. Of these six drainage basins, the basin of the Missouri and tributaries, as defined above, supplied water to more than one-third of the irrigated area of the State.

The Missouri is formed by the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers. These streams having their sources in the mountains, flow through broad valleys excellently adapted to agriculture. The valleys of the main streams are often from 40 to 50 miles long and several miles wide, and owing to the low elevation are very highly cultivable.

In 1902 this portion of the Missouri and tributaries and the springs and wells within the basin supplied water to 3,111 farms with an irrigated area of 410,721 acres. The construction cost of the 1,554 systems, including 3,354 miles of main canals and ditches, was $1,924,096, or $4.68 per irrigated acre. Seventy-three farms with 11,390 irrigated acres received water from the Missouri river direct. The 19 systems were constructed at a cost of $81,162 for the 66 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works, an average of $7.13 for each acre irrigated.

Water from springs was used to irrigate 4,410 acres on 93 farms. The 86 systems, with 75 miles of main canals and ditches, cost $16,437, or $3.73 per irrigated acre. Six systems supplied from wells irrigated 108 acres on six farms. The well systems cost $71.753—an average of $16.23 per irrigated acre.

The largest tributary of the Missouri in Montana is the Yellowstone river. In 1902 the 84 systems supplied with water from all sources within this drainage basin irrigated 209,137 acres belonging to 2,308 farms. The irrigation works, including 1,990 miles of main canals and ditches, represented a construction cost of $1,306,883, an average cost of $6.25 per irrigated acre. There were 398 farms, with an irrigated area of 40,015 acres, supplied with water from the main stream direct. Forty-four systems, with 211 miles of main canals and ditches, cost $303,888, or $7.59 per irrigated acre. Clark's Fork and tributaries supplied water to 715 farms. One hundred and fifty-eight systems, including 503 miles of main canals and ditches, were constructed at a cost of $25,302, an average of $4.57 for each of the 64,628 acres irrigated.

Missoula river drains the western slope of the Rocky mountains in the southwestern part of the State, and also receives numerous tributaries rising in the Bitter Root mountains on the western boundary. Its course is northwesterly to where it unites with Flathead river to form Clark's Fork of the Columbia. In this drainage basin is the Bitter Root valley, a highly cultivated section of the State and noted for its fertile soil and fine orchard fruits.

In 1902 water from all sources in this drainage basin was utilized through 909 systems to irrigate 221,043 acres belonging to 2,179 farms. The 1,504 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works represented a construction cost of $1,243,895, or $5.93 per irrigated acre. The main stream was diverted by five systems to 39 farms. The irrigation works and ten miles of main canals and ditches cost $27,363, or $23.17 for each of the 1,181 acres irrigated. Bitter Root river and tributaries furnished water to 1,106 farms and irrigated 98,965 acres. The 359 systems, with 588 miles of main canals and ditches, cost $674,160, an average of $6.81 per irrigated acre. Hellgate river and tributaries supplied 342 systems having 634 miles of main canals and ditches and irrigated 78,139 acres on 676 farms. They represented a construction cost of $392,095, an average of $5.02 per irrigated acre. The 107 systems supplied with water from Big Blackfoot river and tributaries were constructed at a cost of $114,450 for the 200 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works. The 209 farms had an irrigated area of 36,622 acres, and the average construction cost per acre was $3.13.

Jefferson river is the largest and most westerly of the three streams that form the Missouri. Its headwater tributaries drain the mountainous area bordered on the south and west by the great bend in the continental divide or watershed. Big Hole, or Wisdom, and Beaverhead rivers are the principal affluents. In 1902, 811 systems were supplied with water from all sources in this drainage basin and 231,788 acres belonging to 1,289 farms were irrigated. The irrigation works and 1,418 miles of main canals and ditches cost $760,328, or $3.28 per irrigated acre. Twenty-seven systems heading in the main stream supplied 127 farms. The 71 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works represented a construction cost of $115,995, or $7.38 for each of the 15,721 acres irrigated. Water from Beaverhead river and tributaries was diverted to 431 farms and irrigated 99,041 acres. The 285 systems, having 538 miles of main canals and ditches, were built at a cost of $255,779, or $2.58 per irrigated acre. Big Hole river and tributaries furnished water to 295 farms. The 384 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works cost $135,609, an average of $2.01 per irrigated acre.

The extreme northern part of Montana belongs in the drainage basin of Milk river. In 1902, 398 farms, with an irrigated area of 56,597 acres, were supplied with water from all sources in this drainage basin, in 165 systems having 342 miles of main canals and ditches representing a construction cost of $263,698, an average cost of $4.66 per irrigated acre.

This drainage basin includes the western and lesser division of Montana except Missoula river and tributaries. The Clark's Fork of the Columbia for the greater part of its course is in deep canyons surrounded by once heavily forested slopes, and its waters are not available for irrigation. Its important tributaries are the Missoula and Flathead rivers. The Kootenai river drains the extreme northwestern corner of the State. Tobacco river is its most important Montana tributary.

In 1902 water from all sources in this drainage basin was utilized to irrigate 11,408 acres belonging to 211 farms. The 104 systems, including 157 miles of main canals and ditches, cost $78,130, an average of $6.85 per irrigated acre. Of the total area irrigated, 8,718 acres belonging to 142 farms were irrigated by Clark's Fork and tributaries other than the Missoula river. The 63 systems, including 111 miles of main canals and ditches, cost $63,863

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or $7.33 per irrigated acre. The Kootenai river and tributaries supplied water to 57 farms, having 2,600 irrigated acres. The 29 systems represented a construction cost of $13,539 for 44 miles of main canals and ditches and other irrigation works, being an average of $5.21 per irrigated acre.

PRIVATE IRRIGATION UNDERTAKINGS.

It is characteristic of the people of Montana, and greatly to their credit, that while practically assured of Government aid in several irrigation enterprises for the past two and one-half years, there was no disposition to abandon local projects, and there has been intelligent and systematic progress in nearly every county in the State, in private, co-operative and syndicate canals. The irrigated area is being rapidly extended both by the construction of new ditches and the enlargement of those already in use. The appar-

ently successful invention of what is called a current pump, simple and cheap in construction, and capable of lifting great quantities of water from streams, through the force of the current alone, will, no doubt, be the means of putting many thousands of acres under water which, owing to lack of money to construct necessary ditches, would not be covered in any other way. It would be useless and, perhaps, impossible, to give in this report an account of all proposed improvements in artificial water-ways, for the reason that but a comparatively small proportion of the projects exploited in the public press are ever consummated. Those which are given have been made the subject of personal investigation by the representatives of the Bureau, and may be relied upon as genuine undertakings, either completed, under construction, or amply provided for.

Four irrigating systems have recently been added to the quota in Valley county, one co-operatively and three privately owned. Together they will supply water to 17,900 acres of land. The co-operative canal is near Hinsdale, and is 15 miles long, 20 feet wide at bottom and carries two and one-half feet of water. It has a capacity of 100 cubic feet of water, and will deliver 90 cubic feet. There are 60 shares in the company, each share calling for one and one-half cubic feet a second. Nine thousand six hundred acres will be supplied. The water is from Rock creek, and is taken out at a dam four miles north of Hinsdale, supplying about 15 miles of the Milk River bottom, from Rock Creek to Lime Creek. The ditch carries 4,040 inches of water. Work was begun in the summer of 1902, completed in the spring of 1904, and being done by the farmers themselves the actual cost could not be ascertained. The officers of the company are, Jerome Hutchins, president; S. E. Ruyle, secretary.

The largest of the private concerns was built by Griffith, Hoyt and Mahon. It consists of a reservoir on Brazil Creek, about seven miles southwest of Glasgow, and ten miles of ditch. The cost was approximately $20,000, and 3,600 acres supplied, or an average of a little more than $5.55 an acre. The reservoir will hold 3,300 acre-feet of water when completed. The work was started in 1901 and will probably be finished in 1905; meanwhile land is being reclaimed as the work progresses. The water from this project was primarily intended for private use, but some may be sold if an excess is developed.

Messrs. Cutting and Patton began the construction of a private ditch in the summer of 1903, and the work was completed in the spring of 1904. Water is taken from Willow Creek about 5 miles southeast of Glasgow, sufficient to water about 3,000 acres of land. A reservoir was constructed which will contain about 3,000 acre-feet, and there will be no water to sell to others.

A reservoir with a capacity of 700 acre-feet, and a ditch three miles long has been built by Weedum and Shanley northwest of Glasgow on Dogy Creek. Work was started on May 1, 1903, and finished in October of the same year. Seventeen hundred acres are irrigated and the cost was $5,000, or about $2.95 an acre. There will be no water sold to others. The Lind-

quist Cattle Company at Culbertson, and L. D. Sweetman at Buford, have also recently completed irigation works for their own use.

Other recent improvements in the Milk River Valley include a reservoir 18 miles from Chinook. The dam is 14 feet high, with six miles of ditch, covering 1,300 acres with water. Work was started in 1901, completed in fall of 1902 at a cost of $6,000, an average of a trifle over $4.60 an acre, and was co-operatively done by A. L. Newman and W. A. Hedges.

Another reservoir, with a mile of water from 400 to 1,000 feet wide, and 10 miles of ditch, four feet wide at bottom, was built at Chinook by Mr. A. S. Lohman. The work was started in the summer of 1903, and finished in June, 1904. The reservoir will hold water sufficient to cover three square miles of land one foot deep. It is estimated that the work cost $8,000, or less than $4.25 an acre for the land irrigated.

Mr. S. Thibideau has a private reservoir which was started in 1900, but was destroyed by a freshet, and rebuilt during the year 1902. There are about two miles of ditches and some water is sold. The total cost of the work was $8,000, with 600 acres supplied. Dam is 21 feet high, and length of the reservoir 400 feet.

During the summer of 1903, a stock company was formed of persons holding desert claims upon land lying between Havre and Fort Assinaboine for the purpose of using a natural reservoir site to be supplied from the waters of Beaver Creek, to irrigate their holdings which amounted in all to about 5,000 acres. Work was begun in July, 1903, and completed in February, 1904, representing an investment of $12,000. The ditch is 12 feet wide at bottom, and carries water two feet in depth. The reservoir, which is two and one-half miles south of Havre, covers 320 acres, from two to five feet deep, forming a very beautiful lake. The officers of the company are W. B. Sands, president; Thad. F. Raymond, secretary and treasurer. To complete the work a permit to cross the United States Military Reservation was secured from the Government.

For the purpose of irrigating wild hay lands only, a co-operative company known as The Ruby Ditch Company, has constructed 15 miles of ditch in Beaverhead county, which supplies water to 10,000 acres of this land. The total investment was $15,000. Water is taken from Ruby river, ten miles west of Wisdom, where work was begun in the fall of 1901. The spring of 1903 witnessed the completion of the ditch which carries 20,000 inches of water.

Extensive alterations were also made in the Rattlesnake Irrigation and Water Company's property, which greatly reinforced the water supply of those owning water rights along its canal.

Mr. J. B. Kempton has established a unique system of irrigation by a series of reservoirs on his ranch near Terry, Custer county. A certain part of his place contained a number of springs which would run for a short distance and then sink away. Twelve reservoirs were constructed to conserve this supply and there is now sufficient water to irrigate 15,000 to 20,000 acres

of land, besides furnishing water to the railroad at Terry through a three-quarter mile pipe line.

On the Powder River, and in the vicinity of Fallon, there are several plants supplied by pumping stations. Two of these were equipped with 65 horse-power engines, and the water is pumped to supply pastures upon which high grade cattle are raised, thus marking a very decided change from the old methods of long-horn range days, when the general rule applied that twenty acres of range was required to support each steer.

The Rosebud Irrigation Ditch Company has been engaged during 1904, in enlarging and extending their property known as the Weast ditch, which will, when completed handle 25,000 inches of water from the Clark's Fork river in the western portion of Carbon county.

On December 17, 1903, work was begun on one of the greatest private systems of irrigation ever undertaken in the State, the reclamation of what is popularly known as the Huntley Flats, near Billings. The company which was formed is styled the Billings Land and Irrigation Company, and its officers are: President, John Schramm of Seattle; Secretary and General Manager, W. T. Clark, Billings; Vice President, H. W. Rowley, Billings. Water is taken from the Yellowstone river at a point one mile east of Laurel, and following the contour of the ditch, runs for 50 miles, when it empties back into the Yellowstone, 25 miles east of Billings. The ditch is 30 feet wide at bottom, 40 feet across the top of the water and five feet deep. There are 1,700 feet of flumes, 1,800 feet of tunnel, and 3,100 feet of rock work in its construction. The land to be supplied embraces a total of 35,000 acres, of which 25,000 is owned by the company. The land will be sold with perpetual water right at $35.00 an acre, on terms of $10.00 an acre cash, with the balance payable in five years at 8 per cent interest. The company guarantees that one dollar an acre a year will be the maximum charge for maintenance of the canal. The enterprise represents an investment in land and water of $470,000, or approximately $13.50 an acre for the land reclaimed. An engineer corps and office force is constantly employed by the company, which also maintains a sales office in charge of Mr. H. B. Vermilye, general sales agent at Billings.

A splendid private ditch 19 miles long, and carrying 1,000 inches of water, was completed October 15, 1903, for Mr. O. B. Nevin, in the northern part of Sweet Grass county. Three thousand acres of land were covered at a cost of $4,000. The water is taken from the Sweet Grass river, about two miles north of the town of Melville, and no part of it is sold to others.

Robert Vestal, Frank Ault, C. T. Busha, Alex Duffy and Samuel A. McGee, comprise the board of directors of the Pioneer Ditch Company, now engaged in the work of diverting the waters of Big Boulder Creek, southwest of Big Timber. Twenty thousand dollars will be expended, and not less than 10,000 acres will be placed under water from this ditch.

This county also has a very successful co-operative irrigating concern in the Dry Creek Canal Company, which owns and operates the Dry Creek Canal south of the Boulder river, one of the best and cheapest water proper-

ties in the State to-day. The canal is eight mies long, carries 2,500 inches of water, and supplies 3,200 acres of land, comprising twenty separate ranches. The greater part of the stock was issued in exchange for labor performed by the members of the company and beneficiaries of the canal, and the expense for water is limited to the cost of maintenance, which is merely nominal. There are no flumes, the ditch being cut through solid ground.

The residents of the new county of Rosebud have been very active during the past two years in irrigation work, 32,000 acres having been added to the watered area in that time. Of the three companies engaged in these enterprises, the largest is the Rosebud Land and Improvement Company, which is incorporated but works upon a co-operative plan. Water is taken from the Yellowstone river at Forsyth, and the ditch which is 36 miles long, 15 feet across bottom and carries 22,000 inches of water, extends in an easterly direction to the Sadie bottom, where the water is returned to the Yellowstone. This immense canal will supply water to 25,000 acres of extraordinarily fine land. Work was started in August, 1903, and completed during the summer of 1904. The first 21 miles of ditch is now in operation, and the balance will be put in commission in 1905. Peter Larson of Helena was the successful bidder on the contract, which represented an investment of $150,000, an average cost of six dollars an acre for the land supplied. Much of the success of this company is due to the energy of Major J. E. Edwards, who was actively engaged in promoting it.

Ground was broken by the Rancher Ditch Company on April 15, 1904, at a point near the confluence of the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers, for a ditch twelve miles long, twelve feet wide at bottom, and carrying three feet of water. The general direction of the ditch is northeast, and it empties into the Yellowstone three miles east of Myers Station. Work was completed August 1, 1904. Five thousand acres of land are covered, at a total cost of $23,000, an average of $4.60 an acre. Mr. C. B. Laber of Forsyth, was the surveyor and Mr. A. S. Shannon the contractor. This company is co-operative with Mr. L. Hoverman as president and Mr. Robert J. Guy, secretary. The country supplied with water is known as the Pease bottom, and is remarkably fine land for agriculture.

The Terrett & Bailey ditch was begun in 1900 and completed in 1904. Water is taken from the Tongue river, 58 miles from Miles City, and 45 miles from Forsyth in the vicinity of Brandenburg. This canal was built purely as a private enterprise, to water about 2,000 acres owned by the men who built it, but can very easily be extended to 3,000 or 4,000 acres additional. It is six miles long, eight feet wide at bottom, and carries 3,000 to 4,000 inches of water. The cost was $15,000, an average of $7.50 for each acre supplied.

Undoubtedly the greatest irrigation project under private ownership ever undertaken in Montana, and perhaps in the whole Northwest, is that of the Conrad Investment Company in Teton county. This gigantic enterprise, when completed, will require an investment of $1,000,000, and will supply abundant water for 250,000 acres of admirable land. The preliminary work was done ten years ago, and the company has been actively engaged in con-

struction work during the past six years, the plan being to let contracts for sections from year to year, employing from 50 to 75 men during the working season at regular day's pay. The entire canal is to be 100 miles long, averages 20 feet wide at bottom, and four feet deep, together with 400 to 500 miles of laterals. Enough of the work is now completed to supply 150,000 acres of land, and not the least remarkable feature is the fact that in the entire construction there is not a single piece of flume; it is all in solid ground. Water is taken from Birch and Dupuyer creeks, 40 miles north of the town of Conrad. The land will be sold by the company and will carry a water right from the canal with it. The Pondera Canal Company is an adjunct to the Conrad Company, representing an investment of $200,000, and is designed to supply 30,000 acres of land. Water is taken from the Conrad canal, reinforced by a reservoir which will hold 45,000 acre-feet of water, and which is now under construction. Work was begun on the canal in September, 1903, which is now completed to the town of Conrad, and water is being supplied to land occupied by settlers. The territory supplied by these companies lies between the Marias river and the Dry Fork of the Marias; is very level and practically without a rock. The method of construction is very simple, a large ditching machine being used which plows the soil, and carries it off to one side a distance of 22 feet. This machine is followed by a common road scraper, and later by dump scrapers, which completes the work.

The Teton Co-operative Canal Company has a reservoir project, survey for which was started in April, 1903, which will irrigate about 4,200 acres lying eight miles west of Chouteau, at a cost of $5,000. This will supplement the waters running into the first ditch that was constructed on the Burton bench, and is seven miles long. As part of the same system there is already completed a diversion canal and 25 miles of laterals; also in contemplation is another reservoir about five miles northwest of the one mentioned above. which will irrigate 2,000 acres. The ditch from this will be five miles long, carry 2,000 inches of water, supplementing the Farmers' Co-operative Canal on Burton bench.

Teton county is also the home of a co-operative organization known as the Kilraven Canal Company, which is composed entirely of farmers living or owning land in the vicinity of the proposed work. This proposition will, when finished, water 90 square miles of land on the famous Freezeout Flat, south of Chouteau, with a ditch 50 miles in length. Work was started in April, 1903, and seven miles of ditch, in heavy rock work, said to be equal to any 20 miles of the balance of the route, has been completed. Water is taken from the Sun river, about eight miles from Elizabeth postoffice.

The canal will be 21 feet at bottom, 29 feet across top of water and 4 feet deep, with a fall of 2 feet to the mile. The estimated cost is $400 for each 160 acres of land irrigated. The board of directors consists of John S. Gordon, Gilbert Slette, Peter O. Rustad, Thomas O. Larson, J. E. Burke, J. E. Webb, Ole Thompson, Nils J. Landswerk and Joachin Peterson. The executive officers are: President, John E. Burke; treasurer, John S. Gordon; secretary, John E. Webb. No stock will be sold to any person who is not

the owner of a claim along its course, and each share represents one cubic foot of water per second of time, which is sufficient to irrigate 160 acres making it necessary to own one share of stock for each quarter section owned or filed upon. Land can be procured under the desert land act or the homestead law, and will rapidly increase in value when supplied with water. Each share of stock is held at a value of $400.

The Livingston Land and Irrigation Company (Incorporated) is owned principally by Mr. F. A. Krieger and Mr. A. N. Sherman, both of Livingston. Approximately fourteen miles of ditch have been built since work was begun in the spring of 1901, and water was turned into the completed portion in June, 1903, covering about 12,000 acres of land. It is said to be entirely practicable to extend this ditch eastward below Big Timber by making a 12-foot cut for about one mile through a mountain near Livingston, to reach the Judith Basin country. It is proposed to make this extension from year to year as conditions justify it. Water is taken from the Yellowstone river about five miles above Livingston, amounting now to about 5,000 inches, although the filing is for 80,000 inches. The ditch is 12 feet wide at bottom and cost $30,000 aside from rights of way acquired.

As a splendid example of the possibilities of arid land in Montana, when money, brains and determination to achieve results enter into the problem, the private property of Mr. J. E. Morse, six miles north of Dillon, may be cited. From an arid wilderness 5,000 acres have been so transformed in the short space of four years that the products in a single season reached a total of 282 carloads of oats, alfalfa, wheat, cattle, horses, sheep and wool.

For more than twenty years Mr. Morse has had his eye on this beautiful, but then worthless, expanse of soil. It is clay loam with a limestone basic formation and the clay soil varies in depth from four to eleven feet. Up in the Beaverhead range of mountains, which separates this section from the Big Hole basin, Mr. Morse discovered a series of lakes. These were the headwaters of Birch creek.

Mr. Morse realized that to reclaim the lands all that was necessary was a large body of water for irrigation purposes. This was a big undertaking for one man of moderate means. The headwaters were twenty-five miles distant from the land. The point of the creek where it could be tapped so as to divert the stream at an elevation sufficient to carry the water to the land was nine miles. Mr. Morse started in to build storage reservoirs in the mountains in the vicinity of the lakes, so that the valuable and necessary water would not go to waste. He acquired all the oldest water rights and began to work. He built reservoirs, constructed a canal nine miles in length with an average width of sixteen feet and capable of carrying 3,300 miners' inches of water; harnessed Birch creek with dams and gates and greatly increased its volume of water by his mountain reservoirs. The canal traverses the uppermost of the great tract of land. He built lateral ditches and forty miles of steel wire fence to enclose the land.

The first of the desert land was tilled two years ago. Last year he had 1,220 acres of this land under cultivation in oats. It yielded an average of

forty-eight bushels to the acre, which brought $1.20 per hundred. From 620 acres of the land he raised 2,240 tons of alfalfa, which was shipped and sold at $5 per ton. His gross earnings from these two items for the year were $46,672. The coming year he expects to increase the amount of tillable soil by 50 per cent. This is a great and successful irrigation enterprise and only shows what Montana is capable of when the water is husbanded and conveyed to the arid lands. No finer oats were ever grown than is to be seen on Mr. Morse's farm. He raises two crops of alfalfa yearly and it is only necessary to irrigate the ground twice during a season.

IN THE BITTER ROOT VALLEY.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, which is given as 29,000,000, agriculture affords employment to 10,000,000, or more than one-third, while 40,000,000, or fully one-half of the entire population, reside on farms. Another important fact is that there are over 3,000,000 more persons engaged in agriculture than are employed in manufacturing and mechanical occupations in the Republic.

A conservative estimate of the farm value of the farm products of this country, not fed to livestock, places it at about $4,500,000,000. The value of the exported farm products of the country in 1903 was $848,479,451. During the preceding five years, 1898 to 1902, the annual average value was $861,037,815, and during the next preceding five years, 1893 to 1897, it was $616,074,947. During the last eleven years the highest value reached was $951,628,331 in 1901, due chiefly to cotton.

Within these large figures are included elements of value accruing after the products have left the farmers' hands, the rule of the Treasury Department being to adopt as the value of these exports, their value at the time and place of exportation. Among the numerous additions to the value of these products after leaving the farm are the profit of the buyer from the farmer at the local shipping place; transportation charges to some trade center or primary market; and wharf charges, as on the Great Lakes. At the primary market there may also be elevator charges, inspection fees, storage charges, including refrigeration. Then there is the profit of commission of the dealer at the trade center, which is itself composed of numerous elements of cost, and is by no means all pure profit. From the trade center the goods may go by rail, canal, or steamboat, or by a combination of these means, to the port, with consequent charges for transportation, while at the seaport there may be storage, refrigeration, and the profits or commissions of wholesale dealer and exporter which profits, as in the case of the first buyer, contain various elements of cost and sundry profits. So it appears that by the time the farmers' products have reached the port they have gathered up considerably more of pecuniary value than they possessed while in his hands; but just how much more, all products being considered, or even one product, no one has been able to ascertain. While it is possible to follow four and one-half bushels of wheat from the farm to the mill, and then to follow to the port the barrel of flour made therefrom, this is practically impossible for all wheat and all flour. The problem has presented itself to statisticians and is regarded os unsolvable.

A survey of half a century discovers the remarkable character of the

movement in which the farmers of the United States have become the chief purveyors of the world.

In 1851 our shipments of farm products were valued at $147,000,000, while half a century later, in 1901, they amounted to $952,000,000, an increase of about 550 per cent. The farmers' export trade for the decade of 1851-1860 amounted to $1,896,000,000, and in the following decade, in spite of the transfer of multitudes of men from productive to destructive life, the total was $2,431,000,000. In the decade after that, the export trade doubled and amounted to $4,864,000,000. In the next decade, the amount grew to $5,740,000,000, and the total for the decade 1891-1900 was $7,032,000,000, or an average of over $703,000,000 a year.

As large as the value of our exported farm products is, it is after all, composed of the values of only a few principal commodities. The consumption of cotton in this country is now greater than that of any other country, and yet the cotton planters of the South not only supplied this market last year, but exported a surplus of 3,569,000,000 pounds, valued at $317,000,000, or for every working day in the year about 12,000,000 pounds, worth more than a million dollars.

Represented in value, the exports of grain and grain products had about two-thirds of the importance of cotton in the last fiscal year, the value of the export being more than $221,000,000. From 46,000,000 acres of wheat there was a surplus for foreign markets amounting to 114,000,000 bushels and 20,000,000 barrels of flour, amounts that together represent 204,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Third in importance are the exports of meats and meat products, with a grand total of $178,000,000, to which may be added $35,000,000 for live animals. Quantities that are beyond the grasp of the mind represent the exports of meats and their products. The pounds of beef were 385,000,000; of pork, 551,000,000; of lard, 491,000,000; and of oleo oil, 126,000,000.

The foregoing figures, it should be borne in mind, do not stand for the total production of the farms, but for the surplus production after the wants of the people at home have been satisfied. The heigth to which farm production has risen to supply both domestic and foreign consumption, is simply marvelous.

Taking the range of recent years, there is the product of wheat, 600,000,000 to 750,000,000 bushels, worth to the farmer $350,000,000 to $450,000,000. On more than 90,000,000 acres grow 2,000,000,000 to 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn, with a value which ran up to more than $1,000,000,000 on the farm in 1903. The oat crop now reaches close to 1,000,000,000 bushels, with a value of $300,000,000; the barley crop overruns 100,000,000 bushels worth $50,000,000; hay, one of the most valuable of all farm crops aggregates about 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons worth $450,000,000 to $550,000,000; the potato crop ranges between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels.

There is one particular feature of the farmers' improved and gratifying condition that should be noticed. During the long period of time when the new and productive land of the West was easily obtained, and when the

number of farms and the amount of production there multiplied at an amazing rate, the farmers of the East and South suffered under a severe competition and an impending overproduction, and agriculture in these sections, apart from cotton production, was outstripped in the agricultural expansion of the West. Since 1890, however, there has been a turn in the trend of this expansion; the northern half of the Mississippi Valley is not overshadowing the other sections of the country in its rate of expansion as formerly; an improvement in the welfare of farmers in other sections of the country, as well as in the North central states, is in evidence.

In other words there is a more even distribution of expansion, progress and welfare than before.

The group of States embracing the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast region is showing a larger gain relatively, than other sections in the production of rye, hay, apples and farm cheese, and in the possession of sheep and milch cows; while it holds a secondary place in the relative advancement in the production of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and farm butter, and in the possession of horses, mules and swine.

IN MONTANA.

Until government aid to irrigation has become an accomplished fact, the cultivated area of Montana cannot be largely extended except through private enterprises and it is, therefore, necessary if the farm products of the State are to be appreciably increased, that the land now under cultivation shall be brought to the highest state of productivity, and the most approved methods applied. This seems to be the lesson most clearly taught by careful observation.

The acreage which can be successfully cropped without irrigation is comparatively small and even this would generally produce vastly larger crops with the use of water. Experiments on this character of soil, now being conducted, may demonstrate that profitable crops could be grown upon what is now considered worthless land, but there is still the difference between farming fostered by an appropriation and the unaided efforts of an individual to be reckoned with; besides, the farmer without water cannot have the absolute certainty of a crop which comes to the man with an adequate water supply.

It may be stated as a general proposition, that throughout Montana irrigation is necessary for successful agriculture, although there are some notable exceptions in the western and north-central parts of the State. It is highly important, therefore, that purchasers, or land seekers, pay especial attention to water rights and locations, as in most cases these have an equal intrinsic value with the land itself.

Prices of land of all descriptions are being rapidly advanced. There have been instances where the price of improved land has jumped from $35 an acre to $75 in the brief time of three years. Before they were withdrawn from sale entirely, the prices of railroad land were hardening very noticeably and the fact of their withdrawal is ominous of a further advance in the prices of all those lands that can by any reasonable expense be brought under irri-

MISSOULA "THE GARDEN CITY"

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gation when they shall again be offered for sale. The day has gone when one can easily find a desirable location upon wild land upon which he can bring water by his own exertions, but there are yet opportunities to acquire just as valuable land within reach of some of the private irrigation enterprises as has hitherto been settled at a price per acre that is not so much greater than the average cost that has been entailed in bringing water to the older improved farms. Some private canal companies have built canals to and through thousands of acres of lands that they own or lands that can be filed upon as desert entries, in either of which cases a perpetual water right will be sold and thereafter the maintenance of the canal becomes co-operative. In cases of this kind it is the value of the water that the purchaser chiefly bargains for. Such lands, once cropped, will pay Montana interest in the yield of their products at a valuation twice the amount of the original investment. Lands of this character can now be obtained at figures ranging all the way from $10 to $35 an acre. Judging from the experience of recent years only the veriest "bull" of the Wall Street species would be justified in predicting their value ten years hence. The charm of Montana land to the investor lies in the rapidity of its rise in value when brought under water. The satisfaction and comfort of the actual settler lies in the almost matchless yields that reward his efforts. Nor is he exempt from the increment.

The year 1903 was fully equal to any preceding crop year, but 1904 fell considerably short in the unirrigated districts owing to an unusually dry summer. Prices, however, were higher, and the quality was the very best, so that even the drouth did not bring disastrous loss. All in all the year's record adds another chapter to the wonderful story of phenomenal yields of all kinds of farm produce, applies, cherries, plums and small fruits. The numerous medals awarded to the Montana exhibit of such production at the St. Louis Exposition is proof that we are able to interest the outside world and demonstrates that Montana has golden opportunities for investment of money, energy and skill in agricultural pursuits. We need modern men and methods to develop our resources and the man who buys or acquires a Montana farm with water rights will always have cause to congratulate himself upon his sound judgment and good fortune.

Continual efforts are being made by mill owners to induce the farmers to increase the wheat acreage, one company offering a graduated series of prizes as an incentive to greater production. The unsatisfied demand is for hard wheat for, while there is a marked increase from year to year, there is no grain growing locality in the State which produces enough of this grade of wheat to supply the capacity of the local flour mills. The soft wheat grown is good grain, but does not make flour equal to the hard winter wheat. Explanation for the shortage may possibly be found in the fact that spring wheat is thought to be a cheaper crop for the farmer to raise, but with an equal yield, and a difference of 15 to 25 cents a bushel in favor of hard wheat, it is doubtful if this idea can be substantiated in practice. There is a home market at good prices for every bushel of hard wheat the farmers will raise, and it is invariably a profitable crop. Montana oats are in great demand for feeding purposes, and train loads are shipped east each year.

Montana barley is mostly exported to foreign countries, the quality being recognized as second to none. An exhibition of this grain at the National Irrigation Congress, was awarded first prize of a splendid $500 silver cup against all competitors.

Facilities for handling grain in elevators and warehouses are improving, a few new elevators having been added to the equipment during the past two years. The total capacity of these buildings in the State is now approximately 3,000,000 bushels.

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the Montana agricultural display at the St. Louis exposition the gentleman in charge writes:

"The exhibit shows sheaf oats that stand six feet high, and threshed oats that will test from 41 pounds to 48 pounds a measured bushel.

"There are heads of wheat that are nearly five inches long and three-fourths of an inch across. Among the 60 odd varieties of wheat shown there are grains designed to make the best of pastry, bread and macaroni flours, and many of these were grown without irrigation. A number of foreign millers who have seen them say that our wheats are far superior to anything they get.

"There is also exhibited a number of high grade barleys, some of the hulless varieties which will test 63 pounds to the measured bushel.

"One large panel is devoted to native grasses, and among them are specimens ranging from a few inches to ten feet high. Altogether there are over 700 individual exhibits, and eighteen counties are represented."

FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND COUNTY FAIRS.

There are two factors instrumental in forwarding the agricultural interests of the State which can hardly be overestimated. These are the Farmers' Institutes and the state and county fairs, both receiving aid through legislative appropriation. Of the practical worth of these undertakings there can be no doubt, the institutes held in various localities disseminating valuable experiences and information, and the fairs acquainting the whole people with the possibilities of Montana soil and arousing friendly competition for superiority among the farmers themselves, locally and generally. Both these agents will grow in usefulness if given the legislative support they deserve. The law providing for Farmers' Institutes was amended by the Eighth Legislative Assembly, and appropriates the sum of $4,000 during each fiscal year, but not more than $50 is to be expended on any one institute meeting. The money is drawn from the State treasury upon the order of the Board of Directors, which is composed of the Governor, the Director of the Montana Experiment Station and the presidents of the following named organizations: The Montana Registered Cattle Breeders' Association, The Montana Wool Growers' Association, The Montana Live Stock Association, The Montana Horticultural Society, The Montana State Board of Horticulture, The Montana Agricultural Association, and The Montana Dairymen's Association.

Institutes must be held in each county in the State at least once in each

year, providing the Board's requirements have been complied with, which consist of the rent of a suitable hall, lighting and heating the same, and the necessary advertising expense defrayed by the locality where the meeting is held.

The personnel of the present board of directors is: Joseph K. Toole, F. B. Linfield, T. C. Power, J. T. Brown, W. B. Harlan, F. L. Benepe, E. N. Brandigee, W. M. Wooldridge. W. B. Harlan is president and F. B. Linfield is acting as secretary. The executive committee consists of the above named officers and Governor Toole.

Meetings in 1903 were for the most part held during the latter months of the year, the appropriation not being available; and those for the present year are now being held. Every farming county received the benefit of a meeting with the exception of Flathead, and in all 45 institutes were held during 1903. The attendance was not as large as it should have been, but many of the meetings were held in sparsely settled districts; in not a few places there were those who traveled 10 to 20 miles and in some instances as far as 50 miles were traveled.

Another factor that told against the attendance was that the spring meetings were close to the busy season of the year, and the fall meetings came during the first stormy and coldest period of the year. The largest attendance was at one session at Lewistown when over 300 were present.

The work of the board and the holding of meetings is rapidly becoming systematized, by districting the State and organizing local institutes through which arrangements can be made with less difficulty for properly advertising and otherwise promoting the general success of the work.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Few people are aware of the magnitude or the beneficial character of the work being carried forward by the United States Department of Agriculture, yet it is one of the most important and effective branches of government in fostering the production of national wealth. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any other special appropriation in recent years has so surely increased the material wealth of the nation as have the sums that have been grudgingly appropriated for this department. It is impossible to give in detailed the distinctive lines of practical work being effectually carried on in the interest of the Republic by the Agricultural Department. Those presented will, however, indicate something of the scope and importance to the nation of the efforts being scientifically and systematically pushed forward.

(1) The introduction of grains and other seeds, of desirable trees and shrubs, many of them fruit and nut bearing, and of animals from foreign lands.

(2) Effective work in combatting the enemies of plant and animal life that imperil the wealth-producing crops.

(3) Introduction and cultivation of hardy and disease-resisting varieties of plant and animal life.

(4) Systematic study of soils to ascertain and demonstrate how land in various sections, now idle or of little productive value, may be utilized in highly profitable ways.

(5) The establishment of experiment stations and the dissemination of important information to the millions engaged in agricultural pursuits.

(6) Co-operation in object-lesson road work and in otherwise fostering efforts to build great permanent highways throughout the Republic.

(7) The introduction of special varieties of plants that thrive in regions hitherto not utilized; as, for example, the malaria-breeding swamps of the South, the rocky slopes of the mountains and the arid plains and alkali expanses of the West and Southwest.

Thoughtful men and women will readily understand the immense importance to the nation of work that results in the transforming of swamp lands into vast fields of rice; in barren mountain sides made beautiful with vineyards or laden with the golden wealth of the macaroni wheat—land that had hitherto lain unimproved because the light fall of rain seemed to make its cultivation impracticable. Now, these things have resulted very largely through the initiation or the fostering care of the Agricultural Department and they are merely typical of the far-reaching work in that direction being effectively carried on.

MONTANA FARM CROPS.

One of the most encouraging features of the agricultural development of Montana is the marked tendency toward diversified farming on smaller tracts of land. As the seasons of bountiful crops and fair prices have come and gone the real productive value of irrigated farm lands has become more and more widely known and appreciated and production, confined in earlier days to wild or oat hay and a few vegetables, has expanded to every crop known in any northern latitude. These are grown in an abundance and with a certainty of profitable return that is unknown in less favored regions.

Natural conditions and the necessities of a growing population are working together for the change to smaller farms and diversified crops, and the general adoption of this system will be greatly facilitated under the government irrigation works now in course of construction. At the present time there are localities where, owing to limited railroad service, prohibitive freight rates or local conditions generally, truck farming is not profitable, and there have been cases where fruit and vegetables were locally unsalable, while other portions of the State were either entirely without them or compelled to use stuff grown outside the State.

These conditions, however, will gradually be righted, and as the growing and marketing of garden produce and fruit becomes systematized through organization, this branch of industry will be both pleasant and profitable.

Professor Linfield has compiled some very interesting figures on the prospective returns from 160 acres of Montana farm land under irrigation.

Such a farm properly cultivated and sown to oats would produce 75 bushels an acre; at one cent a pound this is $23 an acre or $3,680 from the quarter section. Oats are now and have been for some time selling at $1.75 a hundred.

A barley crop at 50 bushels an acre would return at one cent a pound $24 an acre, or $3,840 from 160 acres.

Barley is now selling at $1.25 a hundred pounds.

Wheat returns easily 40 bushels to the acre; at 60 cents a bushel it would bring $24 an acre, or $3,840 for 160 acres.

A very common yield of alfalfa is five tons to an acre, which at $5 a ton would return $4,000.

If the hay and grain were fed to cows, 160 acres would support 150 cows for a year. At Montana prices for dairy products, $40 is a very conservative return from a cow, which would give a total of $6,400 from 160 acres from 150 cows.

Four tons of clover hay an acre is a conservative average, and this fed to sheep is worth from $7 to $8 a ton. One hundred and sixty acres of such clover fed to sheep would return $4,480.

These of course are in all cases gross returns, but assuming that it costs one-half the crop to harvest it, the net results are very substantial. There is something the matter with the man who cannot make more than a living on a Montana farm.

A few figures are given showing some of the possibilities of Montana soil.

Ten acres of ground sown to oats on May 10, and harvested September 12, yielded 1,222 bushels or 122.2 bushels an acre.

A field of 80 acres averaged 60 bushels of silver chaff wheat, and one of 40 acres averaged 55 bushels of Polish wheat an acre.

Within one mile of the Great Falls court house, Wm. Kastner raised 61 bushels of wheat an acre, without irrigation.

Thirteen acres of land in Beaverhead county averaged 124 bushels of oats to the acre. The variety was known as the White Russian. 800 acres in the same county averaged 86 bushels of oats to the acre.

Big Four oats weighing 52 pounds to the measured bushel, averaged 96 bushels to the acre in Cascade county. 1,225 bushels of Early Pride potatos to the acre were grown by W. V. Talbott of Riceville, and C. C. Farmer took from one hill 30 potatoes weighing over 20 pounds.

The total grain production on the Bitter Root stock farm in 1903, was 108,000 bushels. Of this amount 80,000 bushels were oats, 25,000 bushels wheat and the remainder barley. The ranch also raised 12,000 tons of hay. Probably the largest hay ranch in the world is in the Big Hole Valley, and it produced last year 25,000 tons of hay, from 6,000 acres in one field.

In the vicinity of Harlem, 12,000 acres of land are irrigated from a local ditch, and this produced 25,000 tons of hay, worth from $10 to $13 a ton. One man who uses this ditch estimates his crop at 550 tons, and expects to realize $20 a ton before spring.

Six tons of alfalfa an acre were cut near Big Timber, with only two cuttings.

Four neighboring farmers in the Bitter Root bunched their apple crop, and shipped a total of 26,000 boxes, at an average of $1.25 a box, or a cash return for the season of $32,500.

The Bitter Root valley and its immediate vicinity including Missoula, affords some striking instances of what may be done on a few acres of land

with a good water right. A tract of 15 acres near Stevensville recently sold for $100 an acre. The buildings were very modest and could only be valued at a small sum. Ten years ago the whole place could have been bought for $500.

In the Burnt Fork district of the Bitter Root there has been much costly litigation over water rights, and there is a great need of a reservoir which would no doubt increase the yield of the 6,000 acres in the district from one-third to one-half. There is a peach orchard of 225 trees in this neighborhood, fruits from which took first premium at the Montana State Fair in 1903. The most successful varieties are the Alexandria, Smeed and Alberta. The trees are planted on a northern slope, which does not thaw until late in spring. It is stated that peach trees will not stand a temperature lower than 19 degrees below zero without winter killing. The orchard is now five years old.

One farm containing 40 acres, which a few years ago was wild sage brush land, and very stony, produced some remarkable crops. Fifty-four tons of clover hay were taken from 17 acres; 147 bushels of wheat from 5½ acres; from 8¼ acres, 2,000 bushels of potatoes.

Fifty dollars an acre was paid for a ranch in Burnt Fork bottom in 1901, and the owner paid $75 an acre for land adjoining in 1903, unimproved except fencing. Timothy yielded an average of more than 2½ tons an acre on 150 acres.

Throughout the Bitter Root Valley, and in others about Missoula, there has been remarkable success achieved in truck farming and small fruits, especially strawberries. Tomatos, cherries and muskmelons are being grown in large quantities, and command high prices, careful preparation for shipment and close attention to the manner and time of marketing being the prime factors in achieving success in this direction.

One of the most inspiring reports in the possession of the Bureau this year is an instance of a 160-acre farm in the Gallatin valley that was homesteaded twenty years ago and is now farmed under four and five-year crop rotation with clover. This year the following results were obtained:

30 acres of wheat, yield 80 bushels per acre, sold at 80 cents per bushel	$1,920
38 acres of oats, yield 90 bushels per acre, sold for	1,368
86 acres of meadow, part timothy and part clover; yield first cutting 150 tons; sold for $6 per ton	960
Second crop of clover sold for pasture	200
Chickens and eggs sold	150
Butter sold from five cows	100
Potatoes sold	100
Total revenue	$4,798

Expenses—

1 man 7 months, $30 and board calculated at $15 a month	$	315
Allowed for owner, (See note below)		500
Incidental expense, (See note)		200
Taxes		90
Cost of water maintenance on co-operative ditch		21

Insurance on buildings	20
Total expense	1,146
Net revenue	$3,652

Note:—When the proprietor was asked what this was worth, he replied: "I am crippled up with the rheumatism and I don't figure my time as worth anything." It was suggested that a man who could accomplish such results should be allowed something for his time and he was arbitrarily credited with $500, but he persisted that he was not worth it. He also thought the incidental expense of $200 rather too high. He has been offered $100 an acre for his land but refused on the ground that he wanted something to keep him busy and he didn't "want to be puttin' on airs in town." On a basis of valuation for this farm of $16,000 for the 160 acres the revenue this year was 22.82 per cent net.

Indeed, from every section of the State come wonderful stories of bountiful crops, not exceeded in either quantity or quality by any other part of the country. Prices of farm lands, productivity considered, are not high, and are proving very attractive to Eastern farmers, who are selling their high-priced holdings in older states and investing part of the proceeds in Montana farm lands, much lower in price, but with greater capacity for crop production. In comparing the average yields of various states, it should be remembered that aside from the nurseries and hot-houses, not a pound of commercial fertilizer is used in the production of Montana crops.

The following figures taken from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture show the average yield of wheat from an acre, the general average for the whole United States being 12.3 bushels.

	Bushels		Bushels
Montana	28.2	Utah	22.6
Nevada	27.6	Idaho	21.1
Colorado	26.6	Vermont	20.9
Maine	25.5	Wyoming	20.9
Arizona	25.3	Washington	20.3

Aside from these 10, none of the states reach an average of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. The others vary from 18.4 bushels in New Mexico to 5.1 bushels in North Carolina. New York averages 17.8 bushels; Oregon, 18.2; Michigan 15.5; Nebraska 15.7; Minnesota 13.1; South Dakota 13.8; and North Dakota 12.7.

The wheat acreage of Montana is 98,735 acres, yielding 2,784,327 bushels, with a valuation of $1,837.656, an average price of 66 cents a bushel. The yield will be considerably less for 1904, but the price was very materially advanced.

The number of acres in Montana used in the production of oats was 163,337, which yielded a total of 7,532,437 bushels, having a value of $2,636,-353, or a farm price of 35 cents a bushel. Of this 2,259,731 bushels were shipped out of the county in which they were grown. A trainload of Flathead county oats was shipped from Kalispell to Duluth in March, 1904. The

average yield of Montana oats an acre is exceeded by but one state, Washington.

For purposes of comparison the yield of a number of states is given.

	Bushels		Bushels
Washington	47.9	Vermont	38.2
Montana	46.4	Utah	36.4
Idaho	41.5	Texas	35.5
Maine	39.5	Arizona	35.5
South Dakota	38.6		

None of the other states reach an average of 35 bushels, and range from 34.8 bushels in California to 11.4 bushels in North Carolina.

The general average for the United States in 28.4 bushels.

Aside from the production and acreage here shown there are thousands of tons of oats cut before ripening and used as hay throughout Montana.

In the production of barley Montana is again in the lead in the acre yield, being nearly two bushels ahead of the nearest competitor, and 13.8 bushels over the general average of the United States.

The yield in various states is:

	Bushels		Bushels
Montana	40.2	Idaho	34.4
Colorado	38.3	Oregon	33.2
Washington	37.9	Arizona	32.8
Utah	37.5	Kansas	31.9
Nevada	34.6	South Dakota	31.4

None of the other states reach an average of 30 bushels an acre, and range from 29.9 mushels in Maine, to 18.3 in Missouri. The general average in the United States is 26.4 bushels.

Montana's barley acreage is 18,231 acres, yielding 732,886 bushels with a total farm value of $425,074 or 58 cents a bushel. Montana barley has attained a world wide reputation for cleanliness and quality, and a large percentage of the yearly output is sold for export to foreign countries. This is especially true of barley grown in the Gallatin Valley.

There were 1,890 acres devoted to the production of rye, but this does not include a much larger area which was cut for hay, a crop which does exceedingly well with comparatively little moisture. This area yielded 46,494 bushels of grain, with a farm value of $29,291, or 63 cents a bushel. In the average yield an acre, Montana is again in the lead, nearly three and one-half bushels ahead of her nearest competitor, as shown by these figures:

	Bushels		Bushels
Montana	24.6	South Dakota	20.2
Washington	21.0		

None of the other states reach 20 bushels an acre, and vary from 19.4 in Vermont, to 7.6 bushels in South Carolina. The general average for the United States is 15.4 bushels. The Montana potato crop amounted to 2,271,104 bushels, from 12,904 acres, and was valued at $999,286, or 44 cents a bushel. The average yield was exceeded by only two states

A BUSINESS CORNER AT KALISPELL.

	Bushels		Bushels
Maine	196	Colorado	145
Utah	177	Vermont	138
Montana	176	California	130
Wyoming	167	Rhode Island	125
Idaho	160	Nevada	117
Washington	145	Oregon	107

All other states failed to reach 100 bushels an acre, and range from 99 bushels in New Jersey, to 50 bushels in Louisiana. The general average in the United States was 84.7 bushels.

The greatest area devoted to one crop in Montana is 335,558 acres of hay which yielded 697,961 tons, at an average farm value of $8.81 or a total of $6,149,036.

The average yield an acre was 2.08 tons, while the average for the United States was 1.54 tons.

The farm value of all the Montana crops is here summarized:

Wheat	$1,837,656
Oats	2,259,731
Barley	425,074
Rye	29,291
Potatoes	999,286
Hay	6,149,036
Flax	106,050
Total	$11,806,124

DRY LAND FARMING.

During the fall of 1903 the United States Agricultural Experiment Station at Bozeman established a sub-station at Wayne, Cascade county, between Great Falls and Belt, for the purpose of experimenting with farming under conditions where regular irrigation was impossible, and also under conditions where the only possible irrigation is from small reservoirs constructed at little expense, to conserve the water from melting snow on nearly level land and from the rainfall. Possibly no year could have been selected that would afford so severe a test as that last past.

As a result of the labors at Wayne sub-station the experiments are to be repeated on a much larger scale, and the Department at Washington expresses itself as being fully convinced that dry land farming in the northern portion of the State is both practicable and profitable. For eight years the farmers of Flathead raised record crops without water, and many thousand acres in Cascade and Teton counties were successfully sown to grain, with nothing but the natural precipitation to depend on. Missoula county also practices dry farming to some extent, though in this case the system is the result of failure to construct proper canals to utilize the water supply.

The success of these experiments, and even that achieved upon regular farms, should not be allowed to foster the idea that any considerable area of land in Montana is capable of growing crops without irrigation, or that there is any quantity of such land to be had for practically nothing. Flathead, Cascade and Missoula county land of this character is among the

highest priced land in the State. Most of the soil will produce good crops of anything that will grow in northern climates, with an abundant water supply; while except under the most favorable conditions, and a very limited area, the farmer who depends upon natural precipitation, and more especially the newcomer, is almost inevitably doomed to disappointment. It cannot be denied, however, that dry land farming has been shown to be possible even under most unfavorable conditions in certain localities, and that the future will witness an appreciable extension of such farms, especially on bench lands in the northern part of the State. At the same time, there will always be undoubted value in a good water right, or reservoir location, and recurring seasons when without an artificial water supply, there will be the same crop failures so well known in other parts of the country. Of the experiments at Wayne Station, Mr. Linfield says:

"During the spring of 1903 the extension of the observations on the duty of water under irrigation was taken up in co-operation with Prof. Elwood Mead, of the Irrigation Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Among other plans it was decided to establish a temporary sub-station at Wayne, near Great Falls. The location was selected by Prof. Fortier, then director of the Montana Experiment Station, and in the selection three objects were kept in view. First, it was desired to get an average piece of land where tests of the methods of soil cultivation which would give maximum crops without irrigation and also, as far as time permitted, on which a study of the kind of crops that would give largest returns, could be made. Second, a small reservoir in a small coulee afforded opportunity to illustrate the possibility and method of constructing a small farmer's reservoir to store the flood waters of winter and spring for the watering of stock and to give water for the irrigation of the garden and small orchard, thus adding these to the attractiveness of the dry land farm. Third, it was planned to use the overflow of the dam to irrigate the land below the dam during the winter and early spring. This water would thus be stored in the soil for the use of the next season's crop.

"The importance of this work to much of the district around Great Falls is very great, as there are large areas of fertile soil which cannot be reached by the irrigation ditch.

"Such were the plans, but unfortunately we have made slow progress towards the realization. Nothing was accomplished during the season of 1903 further than making a survey of the ground, making plans for the dam and measuring its watershed. Arrangements were made to have the land plowed in the fall, but the season was so dry that breaking was impossible.

"Early in the spring of 1904 arrangements were made to have the plowing done and the crop put in, but the man disappointed us, and by the time we heard of the matter and made other arrangements, the season was far advanced and it was the beginning of June before the crop was planted.

"Wheat, oats and barley were sown, but the plowing and seeding were so late that, with the dry year I did not expect any crop. I was surprised, therefore, in the fall to find that the wheat, oats and barley had matured

with a fairly plump berry. The stand was very thin and the yield per acre was very light, but that any crop would mature seed under the circumstances was remarkable.

"In addition to the grain crop, several varieties of grasses and alfalfa were sown. These were planted under like unfavorable conditions. The alfalfa came up well and grew to a height of 10 to 14 inches, when it was mowed down; but the dry season and fall, coupled with the late start, make its survival for the winter doubtful.

"Among the grasses the only one that made any showing was the brome grass, though the stand on this was thin. The grass, however, was green and thrifty, pertinently illustrating the drouth-resisting qualities of this grass.

"Fall wheat and fall rye were planted this fall, but here again conditions have been against us. Land which it was agreed to be plowed last spring and cultivated during the summer was not attended to according to agreement, and the land this fall was not in proper condition, considering the dry season, to start the seed.

"The year's cropping experiences show some encouraging features in spite of the many discouragements. To carry on the work successfully more direct supervision than at first planned seems to be necessary, but this calls for increased funds, which are not available.

"During the latter part of the season the dam has been finished, preparatory to caring for the winter flood waters. To this dam there are three outlets, one a three-quarter galvanized pipe running to the barnyard where water may be drawn for the stock at any time. With this arrangement the pond can be fenced around, keeping away the stock and preventing contamination, the usual condition of stock-watering ponds. A second outlet is a 6-inch sewer pipe through which water can be drawn for watering the garden and orchard. The outlet is also near the bottom of the dam. The third outlet is the flood gate to one side of the dam, where the overflow of water runs out during the winter season, and from this it is conveyed by a ditch out on the land for winter or early spring irrigation.

"This is rather an outline of our plans than a report of results, but it may be none the less interesting because of that fact.

"A point to be reckoned with and not forgotten by the farmer on the dry land farm is that we will have occasional very dry seasons when the crop will be very light. This should not discourage him; it is the average over a series of years that will determine the profitableness or otherwise of any industry."

During the summer of 1904 an interesting experiment in dry land farming was conducted by the Industrial Association of Harlem, Chouteau county, on what is known as the Cherry Patch ridges, in the northeast part of the county, about 20 miles north of Harlem.

The seed was planted in virgin sod last spring, five weeks later than that in the valley, and at the present the farm presents a beautiful sight, as all of the grains are now of a rich golden yellow. The oats will average 30

bushels or more and these will be harvested shortly, while the wheat and flax are above the standard growths for such cereals, especially the flax, as those who have planted this staple article in other states claim that the yield at the Cherry Ridge Patch farm will far exceed the yield in North and South Dakota for the same amount of ground covered.

One acre was planted each in flax and wheat, while eight acres were sown to oats. The season was advanced and the crop was sown late on dry sod, which shows clearly that crops can be raised in this large tract of ground, which are not only bountiful in measure, but also of a very substantial nature.

Just as soon as the crop is harvested it is the intention of the local industrial association to have the ground put in proper condition this fall, so that a larger crop can be sown there next spring.

With the finding of good spring water only a few feet from the surface in this same locality, the Cherry Patch ridges will undoubtedly be the mecca of hundreds of homeseekers within the next year or two, who will open up and develop one of the richest agricultural sections of the northwest. This large area was thought to be a barren waste only a few years ago.

FLAX.

Two sections of the state seem to be peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of flax, although it has ben successfully grown in many places. Some years ago there was quite an effort to introduce its culture in Gallatin county and some talk of an oil mill. Such as was grown and marketed was of the choicest grade and commanded the highest price. About 2,000 bushels of flaxsed was raised during the summer of 1903. The price at that time was $1.50 and there was a very prevalent disposition to go strongly into the production of flax; but when the price dropped to $1.00 and lower, it soon disappeared, and this year's production was not equal to that of 1903. Flax grown in Cascade county, near Great Falls, produced more linseed oil than that grown in any other part of the world. This statement is made by Dr. Traphagen recently of te Bozeman Agricultural station. From flax seed raised near Monarch, he secured 39.2 per cent of oil, the highest ever published in reports being 39 per cent in Flanders. Later, he received seed grown about 18 miles south of Great Falls, which was found to yield 42 per cent of oil, breaking all records. This flax was sown in June, upon freshly broken sod, and the yield was large, although the ground was not irrigated.

There has been some experiencing with flax in Valley county conducted by Mr. Wooldridge at Hinsdale and Ashfield. The first year he secured 23 bushels of seed to the acre and the second year 27 bushels, and the next year the soil had become so enriched that a crop of oats planted upon it yielded 100 bushels to the acre.

Especial emphasis is given to the possibilities of soil renewal and enrichment by several crops of flax. It is a mistake to believe that irrigation will enrich the land, for careful experiments have shown that there is little plant food in the waters of the State, the highest yield from any stream being of

a value, as commercial fertilizer, of only 33 cents to the acre foot of water. Present methods of grain and hay cropping year after year will surely impoverish the soil to the extent at least of making necessary the use of expensive fertilizers, and perhaps in the end, abandoned farms. Flax is highly recommended as a rotation crop, to preserve the fertility of the soil.

Concerted action among the farmers through the Institutes, would doubtless lead to the planting of a sufficient acreage to warrant the establishment of a linsed oil mill. The straw and the oil-cake fed to stock is highly valuable. This method returning to the soil a large measure of what has been taken from it by the crops. This is a highly important matter and should not be allowed to remain dormant another year.. 12,625 acres were sown to flax in Montana last year, which yielded a total of 176,750 bushels of seed, having a farm value of 60 cents a bushel or $1206,050. The average yield of seed an acre was 14 bushels, while the general average for the United States was 8.4 bushels.

SUGAR BEETS.

Exhaustive trials at the Experiment Station and by private individuals have proven conclusively that Montana soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar beets, and it was hoped that by this time some definite steps would have been taken in the actual building of a sugar plant in Montana. While there is undoubtedly some progress to record, there is no plant.

There are, however, two localities which are for the first time in a position to offer some inducements for the serious consideration of such an enterprise. The first of these is in Teton county, on the land watered by the great Conrad ditch. Mr. W. G. Conrad has been for some time engaged in promoting a plan to colonize a large tract of land covered by water from this ditch, with a class of settlers accustomed or adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, but as yet without definite results.

The completion of the canal which brings water to the Huntley Flats has also aroused the people of that locality to the possibilities of a beet sugar factory. This may also involve a colonization scheme, as it is doubtful if there is any part of the population of Montana which can be successfully transformed into beet culturists. Latest reports from this movement tell of meetings being held over the county to secure pledges from farmers that they will plant a certain number of acres each year to sugar beets. The proposed factory in operation will require the product of 5,000 acres.

With this acreage guaranteed, men with capital stand ready to erect the plant, and it is sincerely hoped that Montana will soon be in a position to supply her own citizens with sugar instead of depending upon outside sources.

The results in states where the industry has been developed have been highly pleasing to both farmers and manufacturers. For the appended information the Bureau is indebted to Bulletin 52 of the Montana Experiment Station.

The world's production of sugar in 1902 amounted in round numbers to

8,500,000 long tons, of which about 5,800,000 tons, approximately 60 per cent, was beet sugar.

The consumption of sugar in the United States amounts to approximately 2,250,000 long tons, about 26 per cent of the world's entire production. These 2,250,000 long tons of 2,240 pounds are equal to 2,520,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each, as figured in all American calculations.

Assuming that the average product of each beet sugar factory erected in the United States is 5,000 tons, it would require 500 such factories to meet this home demand. Assuming that the present established beet sugar factories and the cane mills of the South now produce 500,000 tons—too high an estimate—it would still require 400 more factories to provide for our home consumption.

The average annual increase of consumption is 6 per cent, or 151,000 tons. To meet this increase alone there would be required to be erected each year thirty factories of this capacity, say 500 to 600 tons of beets per day. To pay for this sugar now imported we are sending abroad annually nearly $125,000,000.

The American farmer is to-day raising wheat yielding an average gross return of $10 per acre, which is being sent abroad to pay for sugar which he consumes, while the same lands on which the wheat is grown would produce the sugar and yield from $65 to $100 per acre. This is neither economy nor common sense.

There are some very essential requirements for the location of a sugar factory, neglect of which has been the cause of failure. No plant can be successfully operated without a liberal supply of beets, and these must be of the required sugar content and purity. It is unprofitable to work beets containing less than 12 per cent of sugar, and they should average at least 14 per cent. In purity they should show at least 80 per cent, or better.

To determine the availability of the location, soil and general conditions, extended experimental cultivation should be made, using the best seed, following the most approved methods and having the results carefully analyzed. Generally the acreage required for a plant of any capacity should be ten times the daily tonnage capacity; for a 600 ton plant, 6,000 acres of beets.

The water supply must receive careful attention and be as free as possible from mineral matter. At least 3,000,000 gallons will be required daily for a 600-ton plant. This vast amount of water passing through the plant will require a thoroughly adequate drainage system. If allowed to run into a settling basin after being used, it will deposit a most valuable fertilizer, containing in a concentrated form precisely the salts taken from the earth.

To construct and properly equip a modern beet sugar factory, the cost will be approximately $1,000 per ton of daily capacity; that is, a 600-ton plant will cost about $600,000.

The factory site should be practically level, not less than fifteen acres in extent and as near as possible to the center of the beet-growing territory.

The cost of operation will depend in a great measure upon the character, capacity and arrangement of the machinery and apparatus.

The amount of fuel required per ton of beets varies from 15 per cent to 21 per cent. The latter was the average of Michigan factories for 1901-02. Proper connections, careful attention to details and skillful utilization of heat units and the hot water supply should keep the amount approximately at the lower figure.

The quantity of lime rock used is about 8 per cent of the weight of the beets when using the ordinary milk of lime for carbonation. Where the Saccharate of Lime process is used for treating the molasses, the proportion will be from 16 to 20 per cent. The quantity of coke is about 10 to 12 per cent of the weight of the lime rock, while about 200 pounds of sulphur is required per day; other supplies about $50 per day.

The number of men employed, outside the office force, in some of the factories is 170 to 180. In others, of the same capacity, 250 are required. The annual disbursement for labor, including office, will be about $60,000.

Beet seed is purchased by the factories in December, distributed to the farmers in April and paid for by the farmers from the sale of beets in the fall. The beet sugar industry is the agricultural industry in which the farmer is able to sell his crop, on a reliable contract, at a fixed price, before the seed is planted. He is thus independent of the action of the law of supply and demand, or of the many contingencies of the market on other crops at time of harvesting. He is not subjected to delays in payment nor compelled to hold his crop for a better market.

Sugar beets will withstand a longer drought and also a more excessive rainfall than any other known staple crop. The danger of loss from bad weather conditions is thus minimized.

The generally accepted average extraction of sugar in factories without a molasses process is 71 per cent of the sugar content of the beets.

In the irrigated sections of the West, the result is much more satisfactory. The tonnage per acre being nearly or quite 50 per cent greater, the farmers actually receive more money per acre on a flat price per ton, and by reason of the higher sugar content of the beets, the extraction of sugar is practically 2 per cent greater and the profit per ton of beets handled is quite $2.50 greater than in the East, which fact will certainly lead to a very large development of the industry in Montana in time to come.

Report of Sugar Beet Experimental Crops Made by Farmers during

Laboratory No.	Name of Cooperating Farmer	Nearest Postoffice	Soil	Date Plant ed	Date Thinned	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Black loam ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	G. F. Hunter	Bridger	Clay loam	May	24	June 1
256	J. R. Stevens	Bridger ...	Clay loam	May	24	June 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Missoula .	[illegible]	May	24	June 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	24	June 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Missoula ..	[illegible]	May	27	June 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	24	June 14
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kalispell ..	[illegible]	May	28	*
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whitehall ..	[illegible]	May	17	June 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June	24	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	26	June 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	24	June 17
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	24	June 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	14	July 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridger ..	[illegible]	May	24	June 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	June 15
263	A. Anderson ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	May	24	June 20

* Poor stand.

(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]
(c) [illegible] [illegible] stand poor
(d) [illegible]
(e) [illegible] [illegible] stand excellent

(f) Planted too late
(g) [illegible]
(h) [illegible] [illegible] good
(i) [illegible]
(j) [illegible] very irregular

who Co-operated with the Bozeman Experiment Station 1903.

Notes.						Laboratory Analysis Notes.					
Date Harvested.	Width between rows.	Times Irrigated.	Cultivation	Remarks.	Average weight	Per cent. Sugar in Juice.	Per cent. Sugar in Beet.	Per cent. Total solids in juice.	Yield, tons per acre.	Per cent. Purity.
Sept. 18	18 in.	2	Plowed 8 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 8 oz.	16.8	16.0	20	.....	84
Sept. 18	24 in.	2	Plowed 12 in. deep	(a)	4 lbs.	10.6	10.1	15.5	20	68.8
Sept. 21	24 in.	none	Plowed 6 in. deep	(b)	1 lb. 8¾ oz	9.1	8.6	14.5	.....	62.7
Sept. 21	.....	2	none	(b)	1 lb. 2 oz.	13.2	12.5	17.6	.....	75
Sept. 21	16 in.	3	Plowed 10 in. deep	(c)	1 lb. 5 oz.	8.6	8.2	13..	10	62
Sept. 23	18 in.	3	Plowed 10 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 5 oz.	10.6	10.1	15.5	10	68.3
Sept. 21	16 in.	3	Plowed 10 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 0 oz.	9.0	8.55	13.2	10	68.2
Sept. 22	18 in.	4	Plowed 7 in. deep	(b)	1 lb. 5.5 oz.	12.9	12.3	16.9	20	76.3
Sept. 25	28 in.	2	Plowed 8 in. deep	(d)	1 lb. 2.7 oz.	14.0	13.3	18.8	10	74.4
Sept. 28	.....	.....	.....	(a)	1 lb. 8 oz.	10.9	10.4	15.5	.....	70.3
Sept. 28	30 in.	3	Plowed 8 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 13.2 oz.	15.6	14.8	18.0	.....	86.6
Sept. 28	30 in.	.....	Plowed 8 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 1.22 oz.	15.4	14.6	19.4	.....	79.3
Oct. 1	18 in.	none	Plowed 8 in. deep	(b)	0 lb. 6 oz.	11.8	11.2	14.5	4	81.3
Oct. 3	20 in.	2	Plowed 8 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 15 oz.	14.4	13.7	16.8	.....	85.7
Oct. 10	20 in.	none	Plowed 6 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 5 oz.	17.8	16.9	22.1	.....	80.9
Oct. 16	20 in.	3	Plowed 8 in. deep	(a)	2 lbs. 5 oz.	11.9	11.3	15.4	9	83.8
Oct. 22	20 in.	2	Plowed 8 in. deep	(f)	3 lbs. 0 oz.	10.8	10.3	16.0	.....	67.5
Oct. 26	24 in.	.....	Plowed 8 in. deep	(g)	2 lbs. 0.7 oz	13.0	12.4	17.8	.....	73.
Oct. 24	24 in.	Frequent	.....	(g)	1 lb. 3.7 oz	13.8	13.1	18.7	12.2	73.7
Oct. 22	30 in.	2	Plowed 10 in. deep	(a)	0 lb. 11 oz.	14.9	14.2	19.3	7	77.2
Oct. 26	16 in.	3	Plowed 10 in. deep	(h)	1 lb. 5.5 oz.	13.2	12.5	18.1	10	72.9
Oct. 26	28 in.	1	Plowed 8 in. deep	(i)	1 lb. 4.7 oz.	14.6	13.9	18.8	13	72.3
Oct. 26	16 in.	3	Plowed 10 in. deep	(j)	1 lb. 6.7 oz.	14.0	13.3	19.3	10	72.5
Oct. 29	32 in.	none	Plowed 6 in. deep	(i)	1 lb. 9.7 oz.	13.0	12.4	15.7	21	82.8
Oct. 29	18 in.	3	Plowed 7 in. deep	(a)	1 lb. 9 oz.	13.5	12.8	17.6	20	76.7
			Average		1 lb. 8.5 oz	12.5	11.87	17.	12.5	74.2

Variety Tests of Sugar Beets at the Bozeman Agricultural Experiment Station 1903.

Date Harvested	Average weight.....	Average per cent. sugar in Juice....	Average per cent. sugar in Beets....	Average of total solids in Juice	Average purity, per cent.....
ZEHRINGEN, No. 3942.					
September 19	14.6 oz.....	14.2	13.5	17.9	79.3
September 26	15.8 oz.....	13.7	13.0	17.1	80.1
October 3	17.1 oz.....	16.8	16.0	20.1	83.6
October 10	14.0 oz.....	17.2	16.3	21.1	81.
October 17	12.3 oz.....	20.1	19.1	22.7	88.1
October 24	19.0 oz.....	18.5	17.6	21.7	85.2
October 30	14.3 oz.....	19.1	18.1	21.3	89.2
Totals	107.1 oz.....	119.6	113.6	141.9	583.5
Averages	15.3 oz.....	17.1	16.2	20.2	83.8
KLEINWANZLEBENER.					
September 19	14.5 oz.....	15.2	14.7	18.9	80.
September 26	14.6 oz.....	14.2	13.5	17.7	80.2
October 3	18.6 oz.....	17.0	16.2	20.3	83.7
October 10	18. oz.....	15.7	14.9	20.1	78.1
October 17	16.6 oz.....	17.1	16.3	20.1	85.1
October 24	19.6 oz.....	18.4	17.5	21.4	85.9
October 30	20.51 oz.....	15.8	16.0	19.4	86.6
Totals	122.5 oz.....	114.7	109.1	137.9	581.5
Averages	17.5 oz.....	16.4	15.6	19.7	83.1
VILMORIN.					
September 19	12.3 oz.....	15.	14.3	18.5	81.1
September 26	14.7 oz.....	12.5	11.9	16.1	71.4
October 3	15.5 oz.....	15.4	14.6	18.5	79.0
October 10	19. oz.....	14.9	14.2	18.3	81.4
October 17	16. oz.....	17.	16.2	19.7	86.3
October 24	19. oz.....	17.7	16.8	21.2	83.5
October 30	14.3 oz.....	17.9	17.0	20.9	85.6
Totals	110.8 oz.....	110.4	105.0	134.2	568.3
Averages	15.8 oz.....	15.8	15.0	19.2	81.2
STRANDES.					
September 19	14.6 oz.....	13.6	12.9	18.	75.6
September 26	18.3 oz.....	14.5	13.8	18.1	80.1
October 3	15.0 oz.....	14.6	13.9	18.0	81.1
October 10	16.0 oz.....	16.4	15.6	19.9	82.4
October 17	16.6 oz.....	17.3	16.4	19.8	87.3
October 24	18.8 oz.....	15.8	15.0	19.0	83.2
October 30	13.0 oz.....	17.8	16.9	20.8	85.6
Totals	112.3 oz.....	110.0	104.5	133.6	575.3
Averages	16.0 oz.....	15.7	14.9	19.1	82.2
BRAUNE, NO. 2885.					
September 19	15.1 oz.....	11.7	11.1	15.3	77.1
September 26	16. oz.....	11.8	11.2	15.3	77.1
October 3	14.8 oz.....	13.1	12.5	16.9	77.5
October 10	15. oz.....	14.7	14.0	18.2	80.8
October 17	17. oz.....	14.6	13.9	18.1	80.6
October 24	18.8 oz.....	15.7	14.9	19.0	82.6
October 30	12.7 oz.....	16.5	15.7	20.2	82.9
Totals	109.4 oz.....	98.1	93.3	123.0	558.6
Averages	15.6 oz.....	14.0	13.3	17.6	79.8
HOERNING.					
September 19	12.6 oz.....	12.4	11.8	17.8	69.7
September 26	18. oz.....	11.8	11.2	15.5	76.1
October 3	19.1 oz.....	13.4	12.6	16.9	79.3
October 10	16.3 oz.....	15.5	14.7	18.8	82.4
October 17	19. oz.....	15.5	14.7	18.4	84.2
October 24	27 3 oz.....	14.5	13.8	17.9	81.0
October 30	19.7 oz.....	16.1	15.3	19.4	81.9
Totals	132.0 oz.....	99.2	94.1	124.7	559.6
Averages	18.8 oz.....	14.2	13.4	17.8	80.0

ALFALFA.

With the exception of the counties of Missoula, Flathead and Ravalli, the entire State has made remarkable progress in the cultivation of alfalfa. It is true that there are some fine fields in these counties, but the general experience has been that better results are obtained from clover and timothy than are possible with alfalfa. This is perhaps due to the absence of lime in the soil in these localities, which seems to be an essential element in its successful culture. Among the first to recognize the possibilities of this great forage plant and its adaptability to Montana soil and climate was Mr. I. D. O'Donnell of Billings, known now as the "Alfalfa King."

His contributions upon the subject are always instructive and very interesting, and the latest is here reproduced. His subject was "The Possibilities of Alfalfa."

"To give the impossibilities of alfalfa would, to my mind, be a much easier task. As there are so many and varied possibilities I hardly know where to begin.

"Alfalfa is as old as the hills. It has been cultivated since civilization, and was familiar to the Egyptians and Persians. It was known in Greece 450 B. C. The Romans esteemed it highly as forage for the horses of their army. Its cultivation has been maintained in Italy to the present time. From Italy it was introduced into Spain, and by the Spaniards carried to Mexico during the Spanish invasion. They also took it to South America, where it now grows wild in places.

"From Chile it reached California in 1854, where the first field is still growing. It rapidly spread eastward and is now grown largely throughout the humid as well as the arid states. The Mormons took it up in the early days, and one of the few maxims left by their great colonizer, Brigham Young, was to 'Plow deep and seed Alfalfa.'

"The secret of its great success would seem to be in its root penetrating power. Plants four or five months old are known to have roots five to six feet long, and if there is any moisture the roots will penetrate the hardest hardpan. It is common to find roots from twelve to fifteen feet long, and F. D. Coburn in his book on alfalfa mentions a place in Colorado where an alfalfa root was found at a depth of 129 feet.

"Here in Montana it will grow on most any kind of soil, sandy loam being the best; however, it will grow on gumbo, on the highest bench lands or on the lowest river bottoms. It will come nearer making a crop on gravelly land than any other plant. It is about the last crop to be killed out by alkali. It will, after once well set, come nearer making a good crop without water than any other one I know of.

"On the other hand, it will stand more water, and oftener in the hot season, if properly put on and off, than any other plant.

"If a farmer does not care for hay, it's a paying crop to let go to seed, there being a great demand for same. You can cut as much hay from one crop of alfalfa as from any other hay and still raise a crop of seed that is as valuable as the average crop.

"It will produce from three to seven tons of hay to the acre. It will produce from five to fifteen bushels of seed to the acre. It is the nearest to a balanced ration of any crop grown. It has more protein than wheat bran, It will come nearer crowding out all foul weeds and grasses than any other plant.

"Unlike most other plants it does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it; so much so that grain yields nearly double where alfalfa is plowed up.

"In the Greeley settlement in Colorado, they are now plowing up alfalfa for winter wheat and sugar beets, and they report yields fully double that on soils where alfalfa had not been sown.

"The digestibility of alfalfa is changed less by the process of curing than that of any other forage plant. Dry alfalfa in the summer is as palatable to the dairy cow as green grass. It contains largely the succulent qualities of green grass in June, keeping the digestive organs open and active, and it has a cooling effect on the blood.

"Fed to dairy cows, alfalfa maintains the flow of milk equal to June grass for nearly the whole year. It can be chopped as fine as wheat bran and mixed with corn meal to form a balanced ration. Such a mixture is worth more pound for pound than the original corn meal. Where alfalfa grows to perfection is a cow's paradise, and such land is certain to flow with milk and honey if man does his part toward such a consummation, as it is the greatest honey plant known. It is superior to white clover, sweet clover or buckwheat, and under favorable conditions, will give honey from June to October.

"Feeders, in buying sheep to go on grain, are willing to pay as much for alfalfa-fed sheep in the Yellowstone as they are for range sheep in St. Paul or Omaha, as they more than make up the difference in price in the grain and quick returns on grain after being fed alfalfa. Sheep fed on alfalfa will gain from eight to fifteen pounds in seventy-five days, and double that with small grain ration added. Three pounds per day makes a full feed for fattening lambs. Five pounds per day makes a full feed for fattening aged sheep. Thirty-five pounds per day makes a full feed for three-year-old steers. A lamb will winter and thrive on two pounds per day. Steers will put on a pound to a pound and a half per day on straight alfalfa and if fed a grain ration will put on double that amount.

"Alfalfa at $4 per ton and wheat at $1 per 100 pounds will furnish sheep for market cheaper than $8 to $10 screenings at St. Paul.

"Lambs wintered on alfalfa will produce one to two pounds of wool more than when on range. Brood sows will do well all summer on alfalfa pasture alone. Horses have been known to put on six pounds a day where a grain ration was fed with it. For an old wornout horse it has no equal as a builder. Alfalfa is a great poultry feed when cut fine and mixed with corn meal. This is also a good way to feed it to hogs in the winter.

"To give some idea of what an acre of alfalfa will do I quote from figures made some time ago. An acre of alfalfa will feed a steer 400 days, and it will feed ten sheep about the same length of time.

"The money lost last winter in winter losses by the sheepmen and cattlemen of this State if spent toward reclaiming and seeding to alfalfa would raise enough feed to have fed every hoof of stock in the State six months.

"The feeding of cattle and sheep means the retaining of another one dollar per head on sheep and ten dollars per head on cattle at home.

"The growing of 100,000 tons of alfalfa (and that does not mean a very great proposition) means a pay roll of $200,000 and another $200,000 for profit and interest. It means a rural population of at least 1,000 people. It means the support of as many people in the city. It means an increase in the assessment roll from $1 to $20 per acre, or from $20,000 to $400,000. This is only on the basis of 100,000 tons, and you have here in the vicinity of Great Falls, and in Northern Montana, scores of such tracts.

"The growing and feeding of alfalfa means much to the banker and merchant. In speaking to a prominent banker in Billings he told me that his bank would receive around $200,000 through the alfalfa feeding this winter. Under the range system everybody had to wait until beef and mutton shipping time. The merchant under the alfalfa system will do business every day in the year, and have a pay day in the winter time when he needs it the most.

"Then there is the aesthetic side of alfalfa. Its beautiful dark green and handsome purple bloom. It will tell you at a glance from the different shades of color it takes on whether you are giving it the proper care or not. It turns yellow if watered too much, and it shows a darker green if too dry or in need of water. A prominent stockman in our valley always refers to it as the hay with a bouquet on every forkful; and it's like Banquo's ghost—it will not down—the more you cut it the faster it will grow."

CULTIVATION OF BLUE JOINT.

For years the writer has often listened to expressions of wonderment that the choicest of all the healthful, fattening and hardy grasses, the native blue joint, could not be replenished. Coupled with these expressions was an invariable regret that, so far as they knew, there was no way of saving it. "It must give way to alfalfa or timothy, because they yield so much more to the acre." And, gradually it has been cultivated out of the soil for these admittedly less valuable grasses and the hay they yield. To Hon. Thomas M. Everett, so far as the subject has come to the notice of the Bureau, belongs the wisdom and credit of discovering, after some years of patient experimentation on both large and small scales, that blue joint is not necessarily a crop of small yield per acre. He has also found that its seed is easily obtained and that it is practically indestructible; that its roots grow below plow-depth and continued to live during four successive years of turning and cropping to other seeds after which it came to the surface and replenished itself until its yield per acre equalled that of the average alfalfa crop, which has the reputation of being the greatest producer of them all. That Mr. Everett has induced the Department of Agriculture at Washington to experiment with this rarely nutritious grass is an achievement within itself

that will spread blessing to all agriculturalists whose soil is adapted to its growth. Mr. Everett's monograph, which was read before the Farmers' Institute about a year ago, cannot but give new inspiration and hope to those who have despaired at what they have become accustomed to regard as the inevitable passing of this precious forage. The paper, which is so potent with profitable experience and valuable suggestion, is herewith reproduced in full:

"We have our alfalfa cranks, our barley cranks, our brome grass cranks and our sugar beet cranks, but it seems that I am the first blue joint crank that the institute conductors have been able to find; and now while we may be cranks to a certain extent upon our pet crop, yet I find from experience that all of these pet farm products, or nearly all of them, have all of the merit claimed for them in the localities in which they are best adapted, and that they have much more merit all over our State than most farmers know. But it does seem strange to me that a grass native to the State of Montana, scattered over our broad expanse of valley and bench land, making, as it does, the very best hay that is known in the world, should never have received, and should not now receive, more attention by our scientific men, by our experiment stations generally, and by our farmers and stockmen in particular. Blue joint is what is known as a wheat grass, called by botanists 'Agropyron Occidentale.' It is native to the valleys and lower bench lands, especially in the coulees and swails all over the State of Montana, but without water it does not make a vigorous growth and in many places never showing above the surface of the ground for years at a time, yet living under the ground, creeping about just below the surface waiting for the life-giving water, when it immediately sends up a carpet of beautiful blue green, that has, to my thinking, the most beautiful coloring of any grass that I have ever seen.

"This grass is what is known as a serpent grass; that is, it has creeping stems under ground, yet they are stems of grass only in an incomplete form. I have seen hundreds of acres of ground upon which not a single spear of grass could be seen for five years, the ground being as bare as this floor and the wind blowing the dirt about and yet, the very first year that water was applied to this land the blue joint sprung up and covered the ground to such an extent that it made over a ton of fine hay to the acre and the second year made four tons to the acre. I have asked a great many men why they do not raise more blue joint hay and they usually tell me that it is the very best hay, being almost equal to other hay with grain thrown in, but that it does not yield a sufficient quantity to pay as well as other crops and therefore they plow it up and use the land for something else. Now I think that they have not given blue joint a fair show. It is a well known fact that any crop after long years of growth on the same land grow less and less and it becomes necessary to rotate the crop. Yet I have found that in fifteen years of irrigating and cutting for hay blue joint has still made a good paying crop and I think for the labor expended that it still pays better than any other crop that I could put in, but I do not think this is true of every locality. But people do not give blue joint a fair show. Did it ever occur to you that timothy

after about three or four crops begins to grow less and less? and that it gets sod bound? What do you do in that event; do you say that timothy does not pay and quit raising timothy? No; you plow up the ground, put in a crop of grain or alfalfa, leave that for some one or more years, and then reseed to timothy. Now blue joint requires the same kind of treatment, but perhaps oftener than timothy for the reason, as I said before, that it has underground stems that run all about under the surface sending up shoots at every joint like our old fashioned witch grass, and for that reason it becomes sod-bound sooner than almost any other hay grass, but for that very reason it is much easier renewed when it becomes sod-bound than any other grass. In 1896 I plowed up about sixty acres of blue joint sod and put it in wheat. The next year, 1897, I also put it in wheat. In 1898 and 1899 I sowed it in oats and each year I got a first-class crop of grain, making four years that the land was in grain crop. In 1900 I just irrigated the land and did not sow anything on it. That year I cut about three-quarters of a ton of blue joint hay per acre; in 1901 I cut two tons per acre; last year and this I cut four tons per acre off from that land. During all the time that that land was in grain the blue joint was living below plow depth, root, stems and all.

"By digging below the soil turned over by the plow you could see the large white tender looking stems almost as sharp on the end as a pin and the ground was full of them, while all of the land that had been turned over by the plow was mellow and without a sign of grass or roots in it. I have also found by experience that the blue joint seed is one of the most hardy seeds in existence; that there is hardly a weed seed that will stand the water and frost and heat and drouth in rapid succession that blue joint seed will stand. I first learned this in the expensive school of experience. I had some very fine strawberry plants. I had been covering them with oat straw in the fall, but one fall I was in a hurry, and having no straw handy and having a lot of old blue joint hay that had been on top of a root cellar until it had rotted and was not fit to leave there longer, I had it hauled and put over the strawberry vines instead of straw. This hay had been there in a loose pile for four years, yet what was my surprise to find in the spring that the ground sprang up with a solid turf of blue joint, and do what I could, I could not kill it with the hoe. It took the land and I had to dig up my strawberry plants and set them out in a new place. I also find that the seed is not hard to procure and that the hay will make in our locality about ten to fifteen bushels per acre. We do not try to save the seed for the reason that it is already in the ground and does not need seeding, but I am furnishing the Department of Agriculture in Washington with 400 pounds of the seed and was surprised how easy it was obtained. The Department is going to make some extensive experiments with it in different localities and in the not distant future I expect that it will be widely known and used as a cultivated crop.

"Now, as to its value as grass, we find with us that it is about the only grass that, when irrigated and kept growing green until winter sets in, is good winter pasture. Last winter I kept a band of sheep on the aftermath which grew up after cutting the hay in August and September and the sheep

gained in flesh every day that they were grazed on it, which was until about Christmas, when the snow got so deep and crusted that they could not get at it, but the next spring, when the snow went off I put them back on the meadow and they did well. I have also wintered cattle and horses on it for fourteen years, and even work horses that were poor in the fall from hard work came out fat in the spring in each and every year. I do not think there is a pasture grass cultivated to-day that is anywhere nearly as good and nutritious as the blue joint for summer pasture or winter feeding.

"Now, as to its value as a hay, I hardly need to tell the people of Montana, and especially of Helena, that there is no better hay on earth. It commands the highest price of any hay in the market where its qualities are known.

"At Harlem, where I live, we have worked teams on straight hay for five years at ditch work, on plows and scrapers, and they kept in fair working order all of the time and worked ten hours a day. This was before we raised any grain at that place, and I might add that our canal there, which is one of the largest and best in the State, and under which we are now growing at least 20,000 tons of blue joint hay annually, was built on blue joint straight. I would advise every farmer who has not tried this hay to procure enough seed to try at least ten acres of it, sow it like he would timothy, irrigate it only once in the spring, thoroughly, hold the water on it about two weeks if possible. It is a deep rooter and wants deep water; the sooner it is irrigated after the frost is out of the ground the better. Of course, if the ground is gravelly, irrigate again about the first of June, and I think you will find the most profitable crop you ever raised. One great advantage it has over other hays is that it will stand more rough handling and rough weather in harvesting. The average cost of cutting and stacking in our valley is not more than $1 per ton. I always figure on putting mine up for about 60 cents per ton, not counting my teams. We cut it with six and seven-foot mowers; rake it with buck rakes and stack it in the field with stacker, such as the 'Dain,' 'Acme' and 'Jenkins.'

"Now as to the best market for the hay, we have been shipping about one-half of our product to the different cities and mining camps in the State and in Idaho and Washington, but I think the best market is in feeding it to stock to take it one year with another. Last year the price in stack at Harlem ranged from $4 early in the fall to $12 per ton in the spring.

"I bought a band of lambs last fall and fed them hay straight from about Christmas until the first day of April. I did not have facilities for weighing in the lambs in the fall and weighing them out in the spring, but had a pair of common store platform scales and weighed in and out about fifty head of them, marking them so we could make no mistake, and lambs which weighed 65 pounds in December weighed 108 on April 1st. One lamb weighing 42 pounds December 15th weighed 86 pounds April 1st. All of the lambs weighed did about the same as the ones mentioned. I paid an average of $1.65 for the lambs in the fall and sold them April 1st for $3.25. When sheared they yielded over eight pounds of wool which, after our very hard

winter and great snow storm late in May and rainy spring, was considered a remarkable crop of wool for coarse-wool lambs. Other lambs out of the same band (I getting the wethers and the man who raised them keeping the ewes), sheared less than four pounds, they being wintered after the usual custom, and I might add that he lost about 60 per cent, while my loss was about fifteen head from the time I began to feed until April 1st.

"After paying all expenses of feeding hay and caring for the sheep, I made $11.50 per ton out of the hay fed. This year hay is selling in the stack at Harlem for $8 per ton and as our average yield is about two tons per acre (some making as much as four tons and one man even reporting six tons per acre) we find that the price per acre, $16, with no plowing, no seeding and the nominal cost of about $1 per ton for harvesting, with only one irrigation, it is the most profitable crop that can be grown in our locality."

THE MONTANA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The growth of the Montana Agricultural Association since its organization four years ago has been somewhat slow, but nevertheless steady. As a result of this coming together of primary wealth producers whose cardinal object is declared to be "The making of two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," there has been a gradual interest awakened among the farmers of the State which has borne good results. One of the more important achievements has been in the direction of legislation through which that most beneficent measures to the agricultural interests, the Farmers' Institute law, has become a fact. The Horticultural Society has joined hands with it and, as time goes on, it is believed that the various associations to promote the different branches of agriculture, such as wool-growing, live stock, breeders and dairying will find it to their mutual advantage to merge into one general agricultural association.

Directly and indirectly these interests of Montana represent an aggregate wealth estimated to be in the neighborhood of $230,000,000. A vast interest, indeed, yet, as a whole, probably no other has had lesser voice in the affairs of the commonwealth. Through the enlivening influence of the association it has come to be realized that it is the farmers themselves who are to blame. Through their organization they have been made acquainted with facts at first hand, and perhaps no better illustration of the indifference of the agriculturists to their most vital interests could be given than that submitted by one of its members who cites the meeting of the assessors at Great Falls last spring where were to be found able lawyers representing corporations, mines, smelters and various industries who appeared in behalf of their clients against advancements in the rates of taxation, yet there was not a single person to represent the farmer, the stockman, the wool grower or the horticulturist. This, however, is a condition of affairs that will have passed into history within a few years. All the drudgery of a beginning must be gone through with in Montana as in other states and the vast interest is now merely in the throes of its constructive life. Only four years ago when it was sought to secure the passage of the Farmers' Institute Law, it was opposed quite strenuously by some of the legislators, though it finally

succeeded. Two years ago the experiment of Farmers' Institutes having been demonstrated during its brief life to be of such lasting benefit to a large proportion of the State's population, that the Governor, in his annual message to the Legislature, recommended a larger appropriation for the ensuing two years. An amendment to the former law was presented to the Legislature which, among other important changes, carried with it an appropriation of $4,000 per year for the purpose of holding institutes in each county, and, notwithstanding the pecuniary entail of the measure, it was received with noticeable deference in comparison with those bills of former years, and the amendment became a law.

The logic of the situation has simply been that prior to the organization of this association there was no means of obtaining a concrete expression from the farmers as to their needs, although at every session of the lawmakers for years measures of greatest importance to this vast aggregate wealth were introduced for consideration and many instances are of record in the journals of these bodies which suggest hasty and indifferent action that necessarily entailed financial loss to the farmers, all because there was no organization of method or procedure among the farmers themselves. Another example in point is that which arose through the agitation in the last session of the legislature regarding the revision of the water right laws of the State, which was mainly prevented from working disaster through the efforts of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

Again, after a man has advanced to middle age, it is impossible for him to attend the universities or agricultural colleges, but it is possible for the State to bring the results of these colleges and the experience of successful men to local communities under the plan of the Farmers' Institutes, and the value of this work in the short time that it has been carried on is now fully recognized and appreciated.

In the Eastern States comparatively few wage-earners become agriculturalists. The farmer there usually comes into that vocation either by inclination or heritage and there is not the urgent need of training for the work as in Montana, where more or less of this portion of our population have sought the soil as a means of livelihood because they were temporarily without other means of employment. Many of these have had it all to learn and for this reason there is greater need of a systematic plan of agricultural education than in almost any other state.

State agricultural societies in the older and more densely populated states have been the means of accomplishing a great deal for the permanency of agriculture. In Iowa, for instance, the Agricultural Society finally became the Department of Agriculture and in no small degree is responsible for the marvelous prosperity of that state. The same has been true of Kansas, where the secretary of this department of that state's government has made more than a national reputation while acting in his official capacity on the agricultural board and to him, probably more than any other single individual in the Union, is due the rapid extension and adoption of alfalfa growing.

Certainly in Montana every condition is present for success through the cultivation of the soil and thus far no calling has offered a greater certainty of reward to human effort than through the diligent and intelligent attention to 160 acres of land, and now that the owners of these opportunities have an organization for interchange of experience and thought, and through which concrete expression may be had with the other agencies of civilization and commerce, there is little to be desired if only the members of this association will be true and diligent to their own interests.

LEGAL WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL IN MONTANA.

	Pounds in a Bushel.
Wheat	60
Corn, shelled	56
Corn in the ear	70
Oats	32
Rye	56
Buckwheat	52
Bran	20
Malt	30
Corn meal	50
Hemp	44
Flax	56
Beets	50
Carrots	50
Parsnips	50
Peas	60
Onions	57
Potatoes	60
Turnips	50
Beans	60
Apples	45
Pears	60
Clover seed	60
Timothy seed	45
Hungarian seed	50
Blue grass seed	14
Coal	76
Lime, unslacked	80
Salt	50
Hay, per ton	2,000

Note—These are the only commodities for which weights per bushel are provided by the Statutes of Montana.

HORTICULTURE.

Possibly the introduction and successful development of fruit-growing has contributed in greater degree in removing erroneous impressions concerning the severity of Montana's climate than could have been accomplished in any other way. The most enthusiastic expounder of the wonderful possibilities of the State might well have hesitated in declaring that the time would come when Montana apples would be an article for export to foreign countries, or that the output would reach several hundred thousand boxes a year. Yet to-day these are the facts, and every season witnesses a substantial increase in the number of trees in places where the business was first started, as well as in localities entirely new to it. In an address before the State Horticultural Society, Mr. W. E. Bass gave a very interesting account of "Pioneer Orcharding." He said: "The commencement of the fruit growing industry in Montana was surrounded by many difficulties and peculiarities. There were no railroads, no nurseries, no tree agents. It required from four to eight weeks to get freight from the East, and the rates were high. The first trees that came to the Bitter Root valley that I have any knowledge of were brought on pack animals by Philip Ritz from Walla Walla, Washington, in the fall of 1866. There was quite a large number of them, and they were sold to the settlers. Major Owens bought 1,000, and planted them at Fort Owens, in the spring of 1867, but they were killed by grasshoppers in the same year, while the other trees of this lot fared but little better, being destroyed by cattle and other stock. None of them ever bore fruit, and none of them are now living.

"In the spring of 1870 Bass Brothers received 100 small apple trees from Plymouth, Mass., which were planted on black, deep and rather wet ground. We soon saw that a mistake had been made, and the trees had to be moved; thus two years' time was lost. A large portion of those trees planted 34 years ago are now growing and are fine bearers. This disproves the assertion that trees in this country become worn out and useless at an early age. The ground about them has not been plowed for more than 20 years.

"In 1864 the late Mr. T. W. Harris, on Three Mile Creek, who is said to be the first white man to engage in farming as a business in Montana, had growing in his garden a few seedling apples. In the fall of that year I bought two apples in Deer Lodge at 75 cents each, and gave the seeds to Mr. Harris to plant. He never had a large orchard, but was very successful in growing apples and all other small fruits. About 1870 Mr. Ben Harris planted quite a large orchard or Three Mile Creek, which is still in bearing, and about the same time another large lot of trees were packed in from

Walla Walla or Oregon. The greater part of this lot was sold in Missoula, and some were brought to this valley. I have never been able to learn how this lot of trees turned out. In the spring of 1872 H. B. Bell and Andrew J. Boss brought here a large lot of apple root grafts. They purchased ground and planted them, and at two years old they were fine trees, but there was not much demand for them in this part of the country. A great many of the settlers did not believe that apples would ever do well in this valley. Many of these trees were sold in counties east of the mountains; about 3,000 of them were planted and are a part of the Pine Grove orchards, near Stevensville, and are fine bearers and good trees. In old times quite a number of settlers bought root grafts from a firm in Monroe, Mich., and several fine orchards were started from this stock; the cost was $10 a thousand and express charges.

"Some time in the late 70's, Mr. J. A. Goodhue came here representing nurseries in Geneva, N. Y., and did more to put brains, energy and confidence into the fruit-growing industry than any man who ever came to Montana. The first good, sound, ripe apples grown in the State that I have any knowledge of came from the Pine Grove fruit farm near Stevensville, in the Bitter Root valley; they were of the Duchess Variety and were ripe on August 11, 1877.

"All along through the 80's you could find fine samples of perfect apples in the towns and villages, brought in by the farmers. Non-believers would look at them, smell, taste and admire them and go off quietly and buy some trees at the first opportunity. But the great awakening came when a local fruitgrowers' association was formed and the public was invited to join in a fruit exhibit, which was held in Stevensville in September, 1893. This display was a wonder and surprise to all who saw it, and none were more surprised than the people of this valley. The next important happening was when Mr. Harlan shipped the first full cars of standard apples, and the next was in 1900, when a dealer from Chicago purchased five carloads of Alexanders for that market at $1.15 a box. This trade was discontinued on account of exorbitant freight rates. The successful establishment of the fruit-growing industry, though still in its infancy, has been and will be in the future, a prominent factor in the growth and development of this great State. Those who lived here years ago before fruit was grown, can appreciate this fact. It does not supplant or antagonize any other industry. It has changed the Bitter Root valley in a few years from a cow and potato country to one of the most attractive garden spots in the West. Another feature of this industry is that it is permanent, and can neither be moved nor legislated away."

It is reported that Bass Brothers received the sum of $3,700 for their apple crop of 1904. The orchards of Montana contain approximately two and a quarter million trees, not all of which are in bearing. In 1900 the first apple boxes were made in the State at the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's lumber mill at Hamilton. As evidencing the growth of this minor industry, as well as that of horticulture, the business of the firm in this line is given:

In 1900 ..... 63,000 boxes.
In 1901 ..... 64,000 boxes.
In 1902 ..... 88,000 boxes.
In 1903 ..... 130,447 boxes.

Six thousand five hundred boxes were made at the Hamilton mill belonging to the same company, and two thousand by the Western Lumber Company at Missoula, making the total of boxes for Western Montana for 1903, 138,947.

For 1904 the whole number of boxes made in the State is reported as 101,125 apple boxes and about 7,000 for plums, etc.

The State Board of Horticulture has also accomplished a much needed change in the manner of marketing fruit, and this not alone in the style of the package, but the care of the boxes after being placed in the car as well.

These, if allowed to remain loose in the car without bracing, are tumbled about by being switched in railroad yards, to say nothing of rough handling in transit. The result is bruised contents and broken packages, which are almost prohibitive of good prices. Properly loaded cars are so braced and nailed from box to car frame that the car might leave the track without displacing a single package. A few pieces of two-by-four, a handful of nails and a little extra time may mean many dollars to the grower.

Fruit growing is not confined to the Bitter Root Valley by any means. Both Missoula and Flathead counties are magnificent rivals of this famous locality, producing many thousand boxes of apples annually. Missoula cherries are second to none, some varieties selling from the trees at $1.00 a gallon. Flathead has a number of remarkably fine and extensive orchards, and many new trees are being added each year. The boasted superiority of the Western Slope for successful horticulture is now being challenged by the great Yellowstone Valley, whose products are certainly attracting a great deal of worthy attention.

More than fifty residents of Sweet Grass county set out orchards during the fall of 1903, and it is confidently expected that this district will soon become famous for its fruit. The Stillwater valley also has a large number of apple, plum and cherry trees recently put out.

There is renewed interest in fruit culture in the Milk River Valley ,previous loss of trees being attributed to non-acclimated stock. That now being used comes from Missoula and Flathead nurseries, and a very different result is looked for.

During the years 1903 and 1904 there have been set out in the State, according to reliable statistics, compiled by the Board of Horticulture, 865,717 trees and plants. Of this number 524,104 were fruit trees and of this latter number 390,000 were apple trees. This planting would place the total number of fruit trees in the State at 2,250,000, and the total acreage at 20,000. A fair estimate of the total acreage of all kinds of fruit would be 25,000 acres.

This is, indeed, a great growth, when we consider our sparse population, and speaks well for the fruit industry of the State.

A conservative estimate places the average value of the product of one acre of fruit land at $300. If the present acreage was all bearing the earn-

ings of our fruit lands would amount to $6,000,000 annually. Careful estimates place the present value of our fruit crop at $750,000 for 1904. These figures, no doubt, are less than they should be. The apple crop for 1904 amounted to about 350,000 bushels. Taking the average retail value of a bushel of apples the apple crop would represent about $425,000.

To those who have never seen Montana apples they are certainly a revelation. Large, luscious, brilliant, perfect in form and color, not a worm hole or blemish in a hundred thousand boxes, they are the most marketable product on earth. There are very stringent laws governing the importation of nursery stock, as well as the care of orchards. These are rigidly enforced by an efficient corps of inspectors, under the general sueprvision of the State Board of Horticulture.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SHADE TREES.

In a recent bulletin published by the Agricultural College Experiment Station, Prof. Fisher, horticulturalist at the Station, has disseminated some valuable information arrived at from a study of cultivated trees in the Gallatin Valley for the purpose of finding ornamental shade trees to replace the cottonwood and poplar. Prof. Fisher says:

"Several trees new to this section have been introduced and are now growing in the station nursery. The work already instituted of testing fruit trees for their hardiness has been carried on, and the quality and quantity of the different varieties of apples have been noted.

"Variety tests of the common garden vegetables were made with the intention of finding those best adapted to our conditions, and the different varieties of small fruits were compared as to yield, quality of fruit and hardiness.

"It is a lamentable fact that with the very large timbered area we have in this State, so few trees are to be found outside the natural forest belts, which for the most part are wholly within the mountain ranges, and therefore afford but little immediate benefit to the larger class of citizens who spend most of their lives on the farms or in the cities.

"Believing that the planting of ornamental trees should be given more attention than in the past, this department has attempted to introduce the trees usually grown in the states, whose climatic conditions are somewhat similar to ours; and accordingly last spring several different varieties, including oaks, elms, maples, linden, etc,, were set out in the station nursery with the intention of testing them for their hardiness and general adaptability to our soil and climate. This experiment will necessarily have to extend over a period of several years, as it is impossible to tell from one year's growth whether or not a tree is worthy of being generally planted.

"In many cases when trees are imported into the State from lower altitudes and milder climates they are not perfectly hardy, whereas if they were grown from seed here they would in all probability prove hardy enough to stand our winters without injury. In order to test this thoroughly, tree seeds are being collected and will be planted as soon as practicable.

"I find a record of there having been planted in 1895 a number of dif-

ferent trees, and it is thought fitting that mention be made of them in this place as they show some interesting facts in regard to the hardiness and general adaptability of certain trees to our climate.

"The following gives in detail the data gathered concerning these trees:

"European alder kills back each winter.

"Mountain ash very hardy; fine tree for specimen planting.

"Silver maple, not perfectly hardy, the branches easily broken by the wind.

"European white birch, fine tree, very graceful and rapid grower.

"American elm, very good tree, shows no signs of winter killing.

"Catalpa, all dead; not hardy in this climate.

"White ash, good tree, perfectly hardy.

"Green ash, good tree, perfectly hardy.

"Bur oak, hardy, slow growth but will make good tree.

"Black walnut, seedlings, not hardy; foliage killed by summer frost.

"European larch, hardy.

"Colorado blue spruce, hardy; beautiful tree.

"Scotch pine; all have died.

"Douglas spruce, hardy; comparatively rapid grower.

"Red pine, all have died.

"Mountain pine, hardy, rather slow grower.

"White spruce, hardy, good tree, fast grower.

"Red cedar, hardy, desirable.

"Norway spruce, all have died.

"White pine, apparently hardy; slow growth.

"Austrian pine, hardy.

"White fir, hardy, very pretty tree.

"Arborvitae, hardy, good hedge plant.

"From the above it is seen that the elm, oak, white birch, mountain ash, European larch and the white and green ash are hardy among the deciduous trees; while the hardy list of evergreens includes the Colorado blue spruce, Douglas spruce and arborvitae.

"Several varieties of poplars are growing on the station grounds, the best of which, for shade or ornamental purposes, is the Carolina.

"Many failures to grow ornamental trees other than poplars are not always attributable to winter killing, as is often thought, but are quite as often due to entirely different causes.

"Trees cannot be expected to grow vigorously unless care is taken in the preparation of the ground before planting. The trees should be properly set out and given good cultivation and care until the root system is thoroughly established. Winter killing can often be prevented in many cases if care is taken that the wood is thoroughly ripened before freezing weather. This is accomplished by forcing the growth early in the season by good cultivation and irrigation and withholding water and ceasing deep cultivation as the season advances. If plenty of water be given until the middle or last of July and then withheld, the trees will make a normal year's growth

GALLATIN COUNTY EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR.

and will have time to ripen their wood before cold weather comes, thus being better able to endure a much colder temperature than they otherwise would."

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Under the law, the term nursery stock is construed to mean and include fruit, shade and ornamental (deciduous or evergreen), shrubs, plants, roots, bulbs, scions, cuttings or other portions of plants, shrubs or trees designed to be replanted in Montana for home or commercial use.

For the purpose of preventing the importation and spread of contagious diseases among fruits, fruit trees and nursery stock, and for the treatment, cure and extirpation of fruit pests, the Montana State Board of Horticulture established (in accordance with an act to create the Montana State Board of Horticulture, to prescribe its powers and duties, approved February, 1899), the following rules and regulations and ask the earnest co-operation of all fruit growers, dealers and all persons interested in maintaining the present high grade of Montana fruit, in carrying out the important work.

Rule 1. All nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings grown or growing within the State of Montana, used for filling orders, shall be inspected by a duly appointed inspector and shall be disinfected by fumigating or other method, when in his judgment such is necessary. After such inspection, if it be found that said nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings are clean and free from insects and fungi pests, he shall issue his certificate to said nurseryman and said certificate shall entitle him to use said stock, so inspected and disinfected, for filling nursery orders for the next current delivery.

Rule 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector after receiving notice of the arrival of any nursery stock to immediately have the same inspected or fumigated and he shall, if he finds after inspection said nursery stock free from any and all diseases, place his certificate upon each and every package, showing that the said nursery stock has been inspected or fumigated, giving name of the inspector, the date of inspection and place, but if the said nursery stock be found to be infected with any of the diseases or insects injurious to orchards as prescribed by the Board of Horticulture, other than the San Jose Scale, Woolly Aphis, Black Knot of plum, Black Knot of cherry, the said diseased stock shall be properly treated, but if the said nursery stock shall be infected with San Jose Scale, Woolly Aphis, Black Knot of plum, Black Knot of cherry, then the inspector shall destroy the same by burning, together with all wrapping and packing and shall issue a certificate to the shipper or owner showing cause for destruction.

Rule 3. All nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings of any kind shipped into or brought into the State of Montana, before delivery to the purchaser, shall be unpacked from the boxes and in case of baled and burlapped shipments, these coverings shall be removed and the stock shall be inspected and fumigated at Miles City, Billings, Dillon, Missoula, Kalispell, Great Falls or Glasgow, which points are hereby designated as quarantine stations.

All nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings brought into Mon-

tana by any transportation company, shall be inspected and fumigated at the point of delivery, provided said point of delivery shall be one of the above designated quarantine stations; but if any shipments shall be filled for delivery at any other points in Montana, they shall be inspected or fumigated at the quarantine station on the line of such transportation company next preceding or nearest the point of delivery to which they are billed.

All such nursery stock, trees, plants, vines, cuttings brought into the State of Montana by wagon shall be inspected and treated at the nearest quarantine station, as hereinbefore mentioned, to the point where such nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings enter the State.

The certificate of the inspector making such examination and inspection shall exonerate the shipper and consignee from any and all penalties provided by law.

Rule 4. Importers or owners of nursery stock, trees, vines, plants and cuttings who shall desire to have such nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings inspected and fumigated at points in Montana other than the regular quarantine stations, may have such inspection and fumigation made at any point designated by such importer or owner; provided, however, that such importer or owner shall pay all charges of inspection and fumigation and all expenses of the officer employed in such inspection and fumigation, such charges and expenses to be paid before a certificate is granted.

Rule 5. All boxes, packages, wrapping and packing used in the importation of nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings into the State of Montana shall be destroyed by burning the same as soon as emptied of their contents.

Rule 6. It shall be unlawful for the owner or importer of any fruits, green or dried, nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings to allow any of the boxes, bales, etc., in which fruit is packed, any debris of such nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings, to accumulate or become a menace to the fruit industry; and the destruction of all such debris is hereby ordered, and inspector of such district will see that all such debris is destroyed by burning.

Rule 7. The inspector of each district shall inspect or cause to be inspected, each and every orchard within his district annually, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. He shall see that the owner or owners of any premises where trees, plants, vines, etc., are growing shall obey the instructions of the State Board.

Rule 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to spray any tree, plant or shrub when the same is in bloom, with any substance injurious to bees or honey.

Rule 9. In the absence of the inspector of any district or in the event that he cannot or does not perform, for any reason, the work required, the member of the State Board of Horticulture for said district may appoint temporarily such assistant inspectors as may be necessary for such work.

Rule 10. All inspectors shall, at the close of each week, report to the secretary of said Board a complete statement of his doings, upon the proper

blanks furnished for that purpose, together with an itemized bill for his labor for the time actually served by him during such week, which bill, when properly audited by the member of the State Board of Horticulture for the district in which said inspector shall labor, be again audited by the president and secretary of the State Board and forwarded to the State Board of Examiners for payment.

Rule 11. Inspectors, other than special fruit inspectors, shall receive as compensation the sum of $5.00 for each and every day actually served, but such inspector shall pay his own expenses.

Rule 12. All inspection and fumigation shall be under the charge and supervision of the inspector at large, and all inspectors shall be responsible to him.

Rule 13. The inspectors appointed by this Board are authorized to inspect in their respective districts any and all nursery stock, trees, plants, shrubs, vines and fruits, and to collect the fees prescribed in these rules and regulations from the owner or person in control of such nursery stock or fruits wherever found. All fruits inspected and found free of any disease or infection shall be branded "Inspected and Passed," together with the date of the inspection and number of district in which inspected, but if found to be infested with any injurious insects or disease, shall be condemned and destroyed by burning by the inspector without exception.

Rule 14. For the inspection of each nursery the sum of $10.00 shall be collected, for each car of nursery stock inspected or disinfected the sum of $10.00 shall be collected and a proportionate sum for less than car lots, but in no instance shall a sum of less than $2.00 for each separate inspection or disinfection be collected. For the inspection of fruits a fee of two cents per box or package, with a maximum fee of $5.00 for each separate lot or car shall be charged and collected and the inspectors shall collect such fees and shall not give certificate of inspection until fees are paid. All fees collected for inspection and fumigation shall be turned over by inspectors to the secretary of the Board each week with his report, and shall be paid out on the order of the president and secretary.

Rule 15. It shall be the duty of each person or corporation offering to sell or selling and delivering any nursery stock, trees, plants, vines, scions, cuttings, etc., within the State of Montana to place on each and every package so sold and delivered a label or card stating whether or not said trees, plants, vines, scions, cuttings, etc., were grown in the State of Montana or otherwise.

Rule 16. The special fruit inspectors appointed by the Board shall, in all districts, excepting district No. 2, receive as compensation for the work of inspection of fruits the sum total of the fees collected; provided, however, that the sum shall not exceed $5.00 per day for each day's work devoted to inspection.

By fumigation it is to be understood treatment with hydrocyanic acid gas. This treatment should be done as follows: All nursery stock to be treated should be placed in an air-tight tent or box. For every one hundred

cubic feet of space in box or tent, take one ounce, "Avoirdupois weight," of fused potassium cyanide, 98 per cent strength, preferably in lumps about the size of a walnut; one and one-half ounces commercial sulphuric acid, best grade, and two and one-fourth fluid ounces of water. First: Place the water in a three-gallon vessel (which may be of glazed earthenware); to this add the acid and finally the potassium cyanide. (The cyanide would better be enclosed in a small paper bag in which a hole is torn.) Immediately close the doors or openings, taking all precautions against inhaling the gas, as it is one of the most violent poisons known. After leaving the box or tent closed for forty minutes, open all doors and allow at least one hour for thorough ventilation before attempting to remove the stock. No injury is caused to nursery stock if the gas is left in more than forty minutes.

Resolved: The State Board of Horticulture suggests that consumers purchase only fruits that bear the name of the grower upon the package.

List of insects and fungi to guard against: San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, Woolly Aphis, Codling Moth, Flat Head Apple Tree Borer, Blister Mite of the Pear, Apple Maggot, Black Knot of Plums, Black Knot of Cherries, Twig Blight of the Pear, Leaf Blight of the Apple.

THE RELAY HORSES AT THE STATE FAIR.

LIVESTOCK.

CATTLE.

Range conditions and results for the year 1904 for the Northwest were not wholly unfavorable to the grower and may be said to have been fair. Receipts were about 40,000 head in excess of those for 1903, while the average price for the two years was identical. In comparison with the year 1902 the past season was less profitable, but general trade conditions were in advance of those of 1903, when prices were ruling very low. These conditions naturally aroused the highest expectations for a favorable season of large shipments and high prices for this year, but the shippers have met with a series of disappointments extending over practically the entire season.

The first blow was the strike of packing-house employes which, starting in Chicago was extended to all the great markets, with a resulting fall in prices and practically no demand whatever. Every grower in the country was thus detrimentally affected.

During the latter part of the season there were excessive offerings of common and thin native cattle in strong competition with rangers, while the market for feeders was demoralized owing to a scarcity of corn in nearly all sections of the feeding belt. A shortened Eastern demand also curtailed the market for grassers. These are the outlets upon which the range growers depend, so that it is easy to understand just why conditions might have been better. The number of range cattle sent to market this year will total 228,775 head, as against 210,573 in 1903; 230,000 in 1902; 151,986 in 1901; 160,055 in 1900 and 203,498 in 1899. The largest years receipts in the history of the Chicago market was in 1895, when 306,460 head were received.

The predicted changes in range conditions are now being realized, and are responsible for the decreasing receipts of rangers from year to year. Many of the old time big outfits have surrendered their holdings and gone out of the business, and the small farmer with a better grade of cattle is taking their places, which undoubtedly makes for better results. The people who are engaging in cattle raising under this improved method, are Eastern and corn-belt farmers who are moving into the range country and are operating on a more systematic basis. The necessity of controlling twenty acres of range for each head of stock has been superseded by cultivation of the soil for the production of hay and forage crops upon which the cattle are wintered. It will readily be seen that by this method they are in much better condition to fatten when grass comes in the spring than they could possibly be when left to hustle for themselves, as was the case in former years. The outcome is more and better cattle, and surer if not greater returns, with

the element of chance almost entirely eliminated. There is also the opportunity for an increased population and consequently a more equable distribution of access to natural resources, which presages what is to come in future years.

In the early nineties a few of the stockmen of Beaverhead county became imbued with the idea of feeding cattle directly for the Montana market. Governor B. F. White, of Dillon, was one of the foremost of these and backed his idea and judgment by furnishing money to numerous ones to prove the practicability of the plan. The high altitude in the enormous Big Hole Basin country of 6,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, making the raising of farm crops other than hay rather precarious, it became necessary that the stockmen make an extra exertion to get the greatest results from their holdings. This is the reason why so many thousand acres of wild hay land have been brought under irrigation and some broken and seeded to alfalfa and timothy. The Montana beef market justified and proved the soundness of this progressive, business foresight, and then as an extra reward, the Seattle market developed a demand for beef finished on range grass, alfalfa, timothy, etc. At Seattle there was a difference in price paid for steers fatted west of the Cascades on the grass grown in that rainy region and those fatted on the naturally cured grass of the dryer climate to the east of the Cascades, which more nearly resembles that grown on the Montana ranges. The quality of the Big Hole hay was exactly adapted to making the beef demanded in Seattle and from 1897 up to 1902 shipments were increased to the Sound until in the latter year about 3,000 were consigned to that market. During the last two years, however, the movement west has been rather less in keeping with poorer demand both east and west.

There is the same spirit of improvement which is so notable in every important industry. The progressive and thoughtful men engaged in the business fully realize that under the new regime of government aid to irrigation much of the land now available and valuable for grazing purposes only, will be transformed into productive farms, fenced, tilled and cropped by thrifty, modern farmers who will feed and market an entirely different class of cattle than those now known as rangers.

The prudent man has already provided himself with such a tract of land and has begun the improvement of his herd by the purchase of thoroughbred bulls and cows foreshadowing the day when range cattle will be as scarce as the long-horned Texan of years gone by. The old time "cattle king" depended on quantity; the motto of the present owner is quality.

Prices of southern-bred yearlings, from which the herds of Montana are largely recruited, were so high two years ago as to be out of proportion to what they brought when sold as three-year-olds, while the prices received for home-grown beeves were but slightly in advance of the cost of keeping. This season's offerings of cattle have passed through two hard winters since they were yearlings, during which time there has been considerable losses, which proved a serious drawback.

While some sections of the country suffered severely from mange, Mon-

tana was fortunate enough to escape any serious damage. There are places where scab or mange exists and experiments are now being conducted to determine the efficacy of various proposed remedies. The Government experts have announced a number of successful experiments with Beaumont oil and at Mondak, in Valley county, a considerable number of Dakota cattle were dipped in this product in a specially prepared dipping plant, but so recently as to preclude any definite conclusions as to whether they are cured. This must be determined later. Under the mange conditions which have developed, the present laws providing for the dipping of infected cattle have been found to be inadequate and legislation upon the subject will be asked for at the coming session. The entire matter was at once taken in charge by the State Veterinary Department, and every effort will be made to eradicate the disease and prevent is spread.

While it is true that during the winters of 1902-3 and 1903-4 severe storms in certain sections caused very serious loss to individual flock masters, occasioning alarming press reports to be sent broadcast over the country, conditions were at no time so bad as reported by the outside papers. In fact, more damage was done the industry by the circulation of these reports than by the storms themselves, it being as impossible to correct the erroneous impressions conveyed to those outside the State as it is to discover and fitly punish those responsible for their origin. Weather conditions in Montana are not always faultless, and a heavy, wet storm at lambing or calving time is disastrous here as elsewhere.

The best answer to the alarmist stories lies in the fact that Montana still maintains her position as the greatest wool-growing State in the Union, and that her cattle growers are still in the business and are making money.

There were numerous other causes marring the rangemen's prosperity during the season, practically all of which were unseen at the beginning of the year. However, prices have, as a general rule, been considerably better than in 1903, and the close of the season was markedly better than the opening. With fair indications for better prices and better cattle for 1905, the cattlemen are facing the coming winter in good spirits, full of hope for the future.

A recent bulletin of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the following comprehensive review of the cattle market for the season of 1904:

"The average price of Western range cattle for the season stood at $3.65, the same as 1903, showing a decline of $1.30 from the banner year of 1902, while standing 90 cents lower than 1901 and 70 cents under the average of 1900. Barring last year, the average price was the lowest since 1894, though in the sixteen years previous to that date the average price was lower than this year during nine different seasons.

"Tops for the season sold in October up to $5.65, showing an advance of 60 cents compared with the high point in 1903, while $1.75 lower than the record price of $7.40 in 1902. Barring the record year and also 1899 and 1901, when top was $5.70 and $5.75, respectively, this year's high mark stood the

best since 1884, when choice lots reached $6, while showing an advance of $1.80 over the low year of 1879.

"The Packingtown strike, which started in the middle of July and lasted until the first week of September, seriously affected range cattle trade, packers being in poor position to handle any but a good class of corn-fed steers, trade in the lower grade meats being practically neglected by the local slaughterers.

"Despite the fact that less than 50,000 range cattle were offered in the first month of the year, the general range of prices dropped 60 cents to $1 from values noted in the latter part of July, and the average price of steers during the month was but $3.40, a decline of 45 cents per hundred weight in comparison with the average price in August, 1903, even though the quality of offerings in the early part of this season was much better than a year ago, and enough so, in fact, to swell the decline in the first month to 75 cents compared with the previous year.

"The cause of the low prices then ruling was laid to the strike, and that alone. Had the employers and employes settled their differences peacefully at that time range men would have been much better off financially.

"After the strike was settled conditions improved slightly, and, while prices for the great bulk of offerings ruled more satisfactory, the increased receipts which were then noted met freer outlet. Prices then braced up and most sales in the next two weeks were made at 50 to 75 cents advance, demand from all sources strengthening to a considerable extent as a result of the renewed activity in the trade, though receipts from then on showed a big increase and a reaction was noted, values in the next few weeks losing a good share of the advance scored shortly after the settlement of the strike.

"The low prices ruling in the first two months of the year caused many thousands of cattle to be turned back onto the range, owners intending at that time to hold them over for another year, though better values in late weeks have caused many range men to reconsider their plans, and the great part of those which were intended for market early in the season and were later turned back have been included in receipts during the past six weeks, and the general opinion prevails that a comparatively small number of matured cattle will be held for another winter.

"In later weeks the market has been less erratic, and while prices for bulk of offerings have shown only small improvement and sales have been made slowly, rangemen have been enabled to wind up the season under more satisfactory conditions than confronted them in the late summer and early fall weeks.

"Higher prices have been realized for good steers in late weeks than were paid at the beginning of the season, and some choice Montana and Wyoming steers have gone at $5 to $5.40, with the top load of the season at $5.65, in the week ending October 29. The great bulk of four-year-old rangers of good to choice quality have sold at $4.15 to $4.50 in late weeks, with the strictly choice lots at $4.75 to $5.25 and occasionallly up to $5.40, with now and then a few head of very choice heavy steers at $5.50 and up to $6.

"Most of the northern wintered Texas bred steers have in the past month sold at $3.15 to $3.75, with common and thin lots at $2.40 to $2.85, and occasionally some tail-end down at $2.25.

"Monthly receipts of Western range cattle at Chicago for five years:

Months—	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
July	600	1,050	6,200	.....	5,736
August	4,700	37,310	66,000	21,410	45,114
September	59,000	57,214	95,500	46,509	49,611
October	93,000	72,511	104,000	59,364	39,720
* November	79,000	36,490	36,700	12,473	6,704
* December	.....	5,300	900	722	.....
Totals	248,300	209,875	309,300	140,478	146,885

* Last day of November and December estimated.

Average Prices for Western Cattle.

Monthly average prices for grass Western steers at Chicago for seven years:

Months—	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.
July	....	$3.90	$5.80	....	$4.45	....	....
August	$3.80	3.85	5.55	$4.60	4.40	$4.65	$4.30
September	3.85	3.70	4.85	4.55	4.40	4.60	4.30
October	3.50	3.55	4.80	4.55	4.25	4.55	4.25
November	3.50	3.40	4.55	4.45	4.25	4.60	4.00
December	....	3.50	4.25	....	....	4.50	4.00
Average	$3.65	$3.65	$4.95	$4.55	$4.35	$4.60	$4.20

HORSES AND MULES.

While Montana has long had a reputation for fine horses, the record of former years is still being maintained and in some respects improved upon, notably in draft and work horses. The vast herds of Indian ponies are rapidly disappearing, not less than 2,000 head having been sold from the Flathead reservation this season.

The sale of the racing stock from the Bitter Root Stock Farm by the Marcus Daly estate a short time ago removed from the State a large number of very valuable horses, but others have taken up or continued their breeding establishments with great success. Indeed, Montana was noted for its fine horses long before there was any thought of raising registered cattle or swine. The demand for good horses caused by recent wars has greatly stimulated prices, and growers have prospered accordingly.

There are also a number of persons engaged in raising mules for market, which find ready sale and command good prices. Indeed, this is an industry to which many more people might give attention with good results.

SHEEP.

Among the wool-growers the same improvement may be noted, particular attention being bestowed upon the thoroughbred qualities of the bucks imported in recent years. Many of the individual specimens shown at the State Fair displaying marked characteristics which would attract attention anywhere.

HOGS.

There seems also to be a general awakening to the fact that there are great possibilities in swine raising in Montana, and the number of these animals in the State is steadily increasing. The value of the importations from other states of pork and pork products reaches an enormous total every year, and there seems to be no reason whatever why this money should not be secured by our own farmers, except a general apathy upon the subject, or perhaps on unwillingness to undertake the business in a State where a corn ration is not obtainable. There are to-day, however, so many practical demonstrations of the fact that corn is not a necessary factor in the successful and profitable raising of swine, that this erroneous idea must be overcome and more attention will be paid to this great industry.

ANGORA GOATS.

The business of raising Angora goats is fast coming to the front, and many fine flocks are now owned in various parts of the State. There are a few who have become discouraged or dissatisfied with the business, but the great majority of those who started a few years ago are well satisfied and are apparently very prosperous.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF LIVESTOCK.

The tables showing the assessed valuation of livestock in the State afford some very interesting information regarding this great industry. The whole number of all kinds reported for assessment is shown to be 5,171,635, with a valuation of $28,892,629.

Of this number sheep occupy first place with a total of 4,147,873 head, valued at $8,482,829. This includes 9,108 Angora goats distributed through sixteen counties and appraised at $29,235, an average of about $3.20 each.

Cattle are next in number, there being 833,960 head of all kinds, with a valuation of $15,582,922. This includes 1,384 head of thoroughbred stock, appraised at $50,604; 31,062 cows at $823,821, and 650,463 stock cattle at $12,016,587.

Horses are third in number, there being a total of 182,328 head reported, with a valuation of $4,709,560. Thoroughbred horses to the number of 1,492, valued at $148,851, are included.

Hogs are reported from every county in the State, with a total of 7,204, valued at $90,318, while two counties, Flathead and Missoula, report 40 and 230 head of buffalo respectively, with a total valuation of $27,000, an average of $100 each.

FARM ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The inventory of farm animals made by the Department of Agriculture shows that while some classes of animals are only holding their own, large proportions, others are increasing. The horses number 16,557,000, with a value of $1,031,000,000. The mules have increased to 2,728,000, with a value of nearly $200,000,000.

Dairying shows marked expansion and now depends upon 17,105,000 milch cows, with a value of $517,000,000. Other cattle of all sorts number 45,000,000, with a value of $824,000,000.

The number of sheep has had a tendency to decline at times during the last score of years, but within the last four years has increased decisively, so that now the sheep number 64,000,000, with a value of $168,000,000.

Hogs have remained about stationary in number for many years, and in 1903 were found to be 47,000,000, with a value of $365,000,000.

LIVESTOCK ORGANIZATIONS.

The many interests represented in the livestock industry requiring concerted action are carefully attended to by commissioners appointed by the Governor, and through general and local organizations of stockmen as well. The statute books of the State contain numerous laws pertaining to livestock and the State also maintains a veterinary department under the energetic and scientific management of Dr. Morton E. Knowles, with Dr. E. D. Nash as assistant.

Bounties are paid for killing wild animals, and large sums of money are expended each year for the extermination of these pests, the fund for this purpose being raised by a special tax of three and one-half mills on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of all cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep and goats.

THE BOARD OF SHEEP COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Sheep Commissioners was created by the Legislature of 1897, and consists of one member from each county in the State, appointed by the Governor and for a term of two years. Each commissioner must be a qualified elector and resident of the county from which he is chosen, an owner of sheep within the State; receives no compensation, but is allowed actual expenses incurred in the performance of duties imposed as a member of the Board.

Inspectors may be appointed by the Board in districts, or in each county, and expenses are paid out of the "Sheep Inspection and Indemnity Fund," which is created and maintained by a tax levy of one-half mill upon the assessed valuation of all sheep in the State.

The Board meets on call of the president and secretary, generally in Helena. The names of the officers and members of the Commission may be found in the Official Directory herein.

Previous to the creation of the Board, there was a general organization among the woolgrowers, and it was thought that the new system would render the business more and better service than this general voluntary organization could do, consequently it was allowed to lapse. It was soon found, however, that the Board was restricted by law from performing any but specified duties, and a few years ago a system was perfected by which the State was divided into four districts—northern, southern, eastern and central, and separate woolgrowers associations were formed in each. All of these are now in a flourishing condition, except possibly that in the southern district, and hold successful yearly meetings, with great advantage to themselves and the industry.

The names and secretaries of the different bodies are: Central Montana Woolgrowers' Association, A. C. Logan, Secretary, Billings. Eastern Mon-

tana Woolgrowers' Association, C. A. Wiley, Secretary, Miles City. Northern Montana Woolgrowers' Association, C. H. Campbell, Secretary, Great Falls. Southern Montana Woolgrowers' Association, T. M. Selway, Secretary, Dillon. Many woolgrowers are also members of the Pacific-Northwest Woolgrowers' Association.

THE BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The law creating the Board of Stock Commissioners was approved by the Governor March 2, 1895, and consisted at that time of members from Cascade, Chouteau, Custer, Dawson, Fergus, Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke, Meagher, Park, Teton, Valley and Yellowstone counties. Other counties, upon request of the County Commissioners, have been added to the Board, until now every one in the State is represented. The Commissioners hold office for two years, and the Secretary of the Board is the official Recorder of Marks and Brands, to whom application should be made before any brand for stock is adopted or used. Funds for the use of the Board are raised by a tax levy of one and one-half mills on the assessed valuation of all livestock excepting sheep. Inspectors and detectives are employed, some of whom are located at the stock market centers of the East. These men are responsible each year for the recovery of large sums of money for cattle which have been sent to market without the owners knowledge or consent. The officers and members of the board, which meets on call of the president and secretary each year in the city of Helena, may be found in the Official Directory.

The Montana Stockgrowers' Association is a voluntary organization of stockmen, which exerts a powerful influence in fostering legislation, and controlling conditions pertaining to the business of cattle raising. Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of April in each year at Miles City. The list of members totals more than 500 and contains practically all of the prominent cattle growers of the State. The meetings are well attended and it is largely through the efforts of this association that much of the improvement by the introduction of thoroughbred stock has been accomplished.

The officers, including members of the executive board, are among the most enterprising and progressive citizens of the State. Other states and the Northwest Territories are represented upon the executive board, which conveys a good idea of the scope and diversity of the interests of this association.

The present officers are: J. M. Holt, President, Miles City. W. G. Preuitt, Secretary-Treasurer, Helena. C. C. Smith, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Helena. Conrad Kohrs, First Vice President, Deer Lodge. Thos. Cruse, Second Vice President, Helena.

THE NORTH MONTANA ROUNDUP ASSOCIATION.

Prominent among the lesser, though important organizations of cattle raisers are the North Montana Roundup Association, of which Mr. Roy Clary, of Conrad, is secretary, and the Shonkin Roundup Association, whose secretary is Major Cummings, of Fort Benton.

THE MONTANA REGISTERED CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

With the growing importation of registered cattle into Montana, the gentlemen who are interested in the business recognized the usefulness of an organization, and The Montana Registered Cattle Breeders' Association was formed, under whose auspices several sales of domestic thoroughbred stock have been held. The present officers of this association are: F. L. Benepe, President, Bozeman. W. G. Conrad, Vice President, Great Falls. John W. Pace, Secretary, Helena. C. H. Head, Treasurer, Helena.

There is also a board of directors consisting of P. W. Bradford, Great Falls; Charles B. Catlin, White Sulphur Springs; Glenn Morgan, Bozeman; H. L. Keene, Canton, and J. R. Witmer, Helena.

STEER-FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

To fully realize the importance of stock feeding experiments, it is necessary to take account of change in methods which has made it possible to ship fat cattle directly from Montana stations to market without an intervening period of fattening at Eastern feeding farms. This has actually been made possible through intelligent and properly directed efforts, which have been greatly stimulated and benefited by the experiments conducted at the Montana Experiment Station. Owing to unfavorable conditions, comparatively few actual feeding stations were maintained in the State during the past season, but there is every reason to believe that they will soon be resumed with full vigor.

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTS AT THE BOZEMAN STATION.

For the past three seasons the Montana Experiment Station has conducted experiments in fattening steers, to test the feeding value of various kinds of Montana fodders. During the winter of 1902-3 a carload of steers were fed, the object of the experiment being to determine the relative value of different kinds of grain when fed with clover in fattening steers. The question is frequently asked as to the relative value of oats, wheat, barley, etc., for fattening animals and this experiment was planned to throw some light on the subject.

The 24 steers used in the test were a mixed lot of two and three-year-olds, range stock of probably average quality. The most of them showed evidences of some little short horn blood. They arrived on the farm on the 23d of November. On the 28th, one-half of the steers which were not dehorned, were driven to a dehorning chute and the horns sawed off. The wounds healed rapidly and with no apparent disadvantage to the steers.

PLAN OF EXPERIMENT.

The 24 steers were divided into four lots, six steers in each lot. The division was made as evenly as possible considering quality and weight. The lots were fed as follows:

Lot 1. Wheat and clover hay.

Lot 2. Oats and clover hay.

Lot 3. Barley and clover hay.

Lot 4. Wheat, oats and barley mixed in quantities, by weight and clover hay. All the grain was chopped.

The experiment started on December 1st. For the first ten days clover hay was fed. We then started to feed the grain, giving three pounds per day to each lot and about one month was taken to get the steers onto a full feed of five pounds of grain per steer per day. The hay and the grain were fed twice in the day.

The steers were weighed on December 1st and 3d, and again on the 10th and 12th of December, and thereafter every two weeks until the close of the experiment. The average of two days weights was taken as the correct weight.

Water was flowing through the yards, thus the steers had access to water at will. Salt was also kept on hand.

TABLE 1.—Weights and Gains of Steers.

Period	Lot No.	How Fed	Weight at beginning of experiment and of each period	Weight at end of periods and of tests	Gain for each period and total gain	Average daily gain per steer	Average gain per steer
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
First Period Dec. 1st to Jan. 6th, 37 days.	1	Wheat and clover hay	6675	7040	365	1.64	60.84
	2	Oats and clover hay	6507	6830	323	1.45	53.84
	3	Barley and clover hay	6470	7002	512	2.40	88.63
	4	Mixed grain and clover hay	6702	7315	613	2.76	102.18
Second period Jan. 7th to Feb. 3rd. 28 days.	1	Wheat and clover hay	7040	7540	500	2.98	83.34
	2	Oats and clover hay	6830	7120	290	1.73	48.34
	3	Barley and clover hay	7002	7480	478	2.87	79.67
	4	Mixed grain and clover hay	7315	7875	560	3.33	93.34
Third period Feb. 4th to Feb. 24th, 21 days.	1	Wheat and clover hay	7540	7685	145	1.07	24.17
	2	Oats and clover hay	7120	7245	125	1.00	20.83
	3	Barley and clover hay	7480	7550	70	.55	11.67
	4	Mixed grain and clover hay	7875	7962	87	.69	14.50
Two periods from Jan. 7th to Feb. 24th 49 days.	1	Wheat and clover hay	7040	7685	645	2.19	107.50
	2	Oats and clover hay	6830	7245	415	1.41	69.17
	3	Barley and clover hay	7002	7550	548	1.86	91.34
	4	Mixed grain and clover hay	7315	7962	647	2.20	107.84
Three periods from Dec. 1, to to Feb. 24th, 86 days.	1	Wheat and clover hay	6675	7685	1010	1.93	168.34
	2	Oats and clover hay	6507	7245	738	1.43	123.00
	3	Barley and clover hay	6470	7550	1080	2.09	180.00
	4	Mixed grain and clover hay	6702	7962	1260	2.44	210.00
Fourth period Feb. 25th to March 21st 25 days.	1	Mixed grain and clover hay	7685	8075	390	2.60	65.00
	2	Mixed grain and clover hay	7245	7635	390	2.60	65.00
	3	Mixed rgain and clover hay	7550	7960	410	2.73	68.34
	4	Mixed grain and clover hay	7962	8387	525	3.50	87.50
Whole time Dec. 1st to March 21st, 111 days.	1	Wheat and clover hay	6675	8075	1400	2.10	233.35
	2	Oats and clover hay	6507	7635	1128	1.69	188.00
	3	Barley and clover hay	6470	7960	1490	2.34	248.33
	4	Mixed grain and clover hay	6702	8387	1685	2.53	280.83
		Average for 24 steers	26354	32057	5703	.....	.....
		Average per steer	1097	1336	.....	2.15	239.00

COST OF THE FEED.

The cost of the grain and fodder fed was as follows:

Clover hay .....$5.00 per ton.
Wheat .....88c per 100 lbs.
Oats .....85c per 100 lbs.
Barley .....95c per 100 lbs.
Bran .....85c per 100 lbs.
Mixed grain.....89c per 100 lbs.

These prices were practically the market prices for the hay and grain on the Bozeman market in the fall of 1902. The clover hay was of good quality and generally well cured. It was a mixture of medium red and alsike. The grain was good marketable grain.

TABLE 2.—Food Eaten by Steers and Cost of Same.

Period	Lot	How Fed	Total Food Eaten		Food Eaten Per Day Per Steer		Food Eaten for One Lb. Gain		Cost of Feeding	
			Clover	Grain	Clover	Grain	Clover	Grain	Per Day Per St'r	Per One Lb Gain
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents	Cents
First Period	1	Wheat and clover hay	5435	512½	24.5	2.31	14.9	1.44	8.15	4 99
Dec. 1st to	2	Oats and clover hay	5440	511½	24.5	2.30	16.8	1.58	8.08	5.44
Jan. 6th,	3	Barley and clover hay.....	5440	508½	24.5	2.29	10.2	.95	8.3	3.45
37 days.	4	Mixed grain and clover hay..	5440	513½	24.5	2.31	8.7	.83	8.18	2.93
Second period	1	Wheat and clover hay	4720	835	22.1	4.97	9.44	1.67	9.8	3.82
Jan. 7th to	2	Oats and clover hay	4720	840	22.1	5.00	16.2	3.24	9.8	6.80
Feb. 3rd.	3	Barley and clover hay.....	4730	840	22.1	5.00	9.89	1.77	10.3	6.62
28 days.	4	Mixed grain and clover hay..	4720	840	22.1	5.00	8.42	1.5	10.0	3.44
Third period	1	Wheat and clover hay	3675	492	29.0	3.9	25.3	3.39	10.68	9.30
Feb. 4th to	2	Oats and clover hay	3675	630	29.0	5.0	29.3	5.04	11.50	11.61
Feb. 24th,	3	Barley and clover hay	3575	630	28.4	5.0	52.5	9.00	11.85	21.67
21 days.	4	Mixed grain and clover hay..	3575	630	28.4	5.0	42.2	7.24	11.56	16.61
Two periods	1	Wheat and clover hay	8395	1327	28.5	4.51	13.0	2.06	11.19	5.06
from Jan. 7th	2	Oats and clover hay	8395	1470	28.5	5.0	20.2	3.54	11.37	8.05
to Feb. 24th	3	Barley and clover hay.....	8305	1470	28.2	5.0	15.1	2.68	11.75	6.32
49 days.	4	Mixed grain and clover hay..	8205	1470	28.2	5.0	12.8	2.27	11.51	5.22
Three periods	1	Wheat and clover hay	13830	1839½	26.8	3.56	13.7	1.82	9.83	4.02
from Dec. 1, to	2	Oats and clover hay	13835	1981½	26.8	3.84	18.7	2.68	9.96	6.945
to Feb. 24th,	3	Barley and clover hay	13715	1978½	26.6	3.84	14.9	2.15	10.29	6.067
86 days.	4	Mixed grain and clover hay..	13735	1983½	26.6	3.84	10.9	1.57	10.05	4.127
Fourth period	1		4540	750	30.3	5.	11.14	1.95	11.98	4.501
from Feb. 25th	2		4540	750	30.3	5.	11.14	1.95	11.83	4.442
to Mar. 1st	3		4540	750	30.3	5.	11.08	1.83	12.33	4.508
25 days.	4		4540	750	30.3	5.	8.65	1.24	12.03	3.269
Whole time	1	Wheat and clover hay	18370	2589½	27.6	3.9	13.1	1.85	10.33	5.903
Dec. 1st to	2	Oats and clover hay	18375	2731½	27.6	4.1	16.3	2.42	10.38	6.132
March 21st,	3	Barley and clover hay	18285	2728½	27.5	4.1	12.3	1.83	10.77	4.812
111 days.	4	Mixed grain and clover hay..	18275	2733½	27.4	4.1	10.9	1.62	10.51	4.176
		Average for 24 steers	73305	10783	27.5	4.05	12.8	1.9	10.5	5.206
		Average for each steer.....	3054	449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

Tables 1 and 2 give the facts gleaned during the feeding test. The whole time of the feeding test is divided into periods so as to note any change in the weight or gain during the time of feeding. The first period of 37 days was really preliminary. For ten days of this time the steers received hay only, and the rest of the period was taken in getting the steers up to a full grain ration. None of the steers apparently had ever seen grain before and it took a little coaxing to get some of them to eat it. We first started by mixing a little salt with bran, and later cut down the hay ration for a day or two. Finally all started to eat the grain except one steer in lot 3. This animal never ate any grain during the time of the test. His ration was eaten by the others.

The test period proper was for the next 49 days, but this is also divided into two periods, as it was noted that in the latter part of the period the steers seemed to be getting tired of the grain. Because of this fact the test proper was concluded after the steers were on feed 86 days, but the steers not being ready for market, all the lots were fed for 25 days longer, on a mixed grain ration with bran. The tables afford opportunity for several comparisons during the feeding season.

THE GAINS MADE.

For the first period of 37 days, lot 4 gained the most, viz., 2.7 pounds per day per steer, with lot 3 in second place, gaining 2.4 pounds per day. Lots 1 and 2 gained nearly 1 pound less per day per steer. For the first part of the test period, viz., 28 days, lot 4 gained 3.33 pounds per steer per day. This lot averaged 3 pounds per day for the 65 days feeding to this date. Lot 1 fed wheat jumps to second place with a gain of 2.98, or nearly 3 pounds per steer per day. Lot 3 fed barley, is a close third with the lot fed oats very much behind.

All of the lots fell off during the third period, or second part of the test period. The lots that made the best average during the first 65 days of feeding made the poorest gains for this period.

Considering the test period proper of 49 days; the steers fed on the mixed grain ration made the fastest gain, viz., 2.2 pounds per day per steer. The lot fed wheat is a very close second, gaining 2.19 pounds per day per steer, while those fed barley gained 1.86 pounds per day per street, and those fed the oat ration only 1.41 pounds per steer per day, or the poorest returns of any ration.

Considering the test period proper of 49 days, the steers fed on the ration produced the fastest gain with barley second, followed by wheat, while the oats ration produced the slowest gain.

For the fourth period of 25 days, after the change of the grain ration, the most rapid gains of the test were made. Lot 4 gained 3.5 pounds per steer per day; lot 3 gained 2.7 pounds per steer per day, and lots 1 and 2, 2.6 pounds per steer per day.

For the 111 days of the feeding season, lot 4 gained 2.5 pounds per steer per day, a very satisfactory gain considering the length of the feeding period;

VIEW OF A MONTANA RANCH WITH SOME OF ITS ASSETS.

lot 3 gained 2.3 pounds per steer per day; lot 1 gained 2.1 pounds and lot 2 gained 1.7 pounds per steer per day.

On the average each steer gained 239 pounds in live weight, increasing from 1,097 pounds to 1,336 pounds each or 2.15 pounds per day.

FOOD EATEN PER DAY AND PER ONE-POUND GAIN.

Table 2 gives the amount of food eaten, the food eaten per day, the food eaten for each pound of gain and the cost of the food. As with the weights, this table is divided into periods to show the results at different stages of the feeding.

The clover eaten per day for the first, or preliminary period, was 24.5 pounds per day per steer. For the first period on full feed the amount of clover eaten per day was 22 pounds, for the next period about 29 pounds per day. Evidently the slower gains for this period were not due to any decrease in the hay eaten. During the fourth period 30.3 pounds of clover were eaten per day per steer and for the whole feeding test the average was 27.5 pounds of clover per day.

As the total amount of feed eaten by the various lots is practically the same, the amount of food for each pound of gain is in inverse relation to the gains made throughout all the periods.

For the test period of 49 days, lot 1 fed on wheat and clover and lot 4 fed on mixed grain and clover required practically the same amount of food for each pound of gain, viz., 15.06 pounds. The lot fed barley required 17.78 pounds of food for one pound of gain and the lot fed oats required 23.74 pounds, the least efficient ration.

Considering the whole time of the experiment, or 111 days, lot 4 required the least food for each period of gain, viz., 12.5 pounds. Lot 3 required 14.13 pounds. Lot 1 required 14.95 pounds and lot 2 required 18.72 pounds of food for each pound of gain in live weight.

COST OF THE FOOD EATEN.

Considering next the cost of the rations: For the first period the daily cost was about 8 cents per day. For the test period of 49 days the cost was between 11 cents and 12 cents per day. The barley ration being the most expensive, followed by mixed grain, oats and wheat in the order named. For the whole time of feeding the average cost was 10.5 cents per day.

In this connection the cost of one pound of gain is the important factor. For the preliminary period the cost ranged from 3 to 5½ cents for each pound of gain. For the test period of 49 days, the cost of 1 pound of gain ranged from 5 cents to 8 cents. Lot 1, fed wheat, made the cheapest gain, viz., 5 cents per pound. The gain on lot 4, fed mixed grain, cost 5.22 cents per pound. For lot 3, fed barley, the cost was 6.32 cents per pound, and for lot 2, fed oats, the cost was 8 cents for each pound of gain.

Considering the whole time of feeding, or 111 days, each pound of gain cost on the average, 5.2 cents. The range was from 4.2 cents for lot 4, to 6.1 cents for lot 2.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The steers were purchased for us by Mr. Joseph Kŏuntz, of Bozeman. Twenty-one of them cost $40.00 each, or $840.00, and three cost $41.00 each, or $123,00, a total for the 24 of $963.00. The following table gives the financial results of the feeding:

TABLE 3 —Financial Statement.

	LOT 1. Fed clover and Wheat	LOT 2. Fed clover and Oats	LOT 3 Fed clover and Barley	LOT 4. Fed clover and Mixed Grain	Average and Totals
Number of steers	6	6	6	6	24
Weight at beginning	6675lbs	6507lbs	6470lbs	6702lbs	26354lbs
(a) Cost of steers at 3.652c per lb.	$243.77	$237.64	$236.28	$244.85	$963.00
Cost of food per lot	68.82	69.13	71.72	70.00	279.67
Cost of food per steer	11.47	11.52	11.95	11.66	11.65
Total cost of steers	312.59	306.77	308.00	314.85	1242.67
Weight at close of experiment	8075lbs	7625lbs	7960lbs	8387lbs	32057lbs
Net gain in pounds	1400lbs	1128lbs	1490lbs	1685lbs	5703lbs
Shrunk weight of steers	7800lbs	7370lbs	7685lbs	8050lbs	30907lbs
Per cent shrink on full weight	3.4	3.47	3.45	4.25	3.58
Received for steers at 4c a pound shrunk weight	$312.00	$294.80	$307.40	$322.00	$1236.28
Received per head for each steer	50.33	49.13	51.23	53.66	51.09
Profit or loss on feed	*0.57	*1.97	*0.60	**7.15	*6.39
Profit or loss on each steer	*0.10	*1.99	*0.10	**1.19	*0.26

(a) Note: The steers cost as stated above $40 and $41 each, but to place each lot on an equal basis, the lots are figured on the calculated price per pound.
* Loss. ** Profit.

The steers cost on the average $3.65 per 100 pounds live weight. The cost of the food for each lot ranged from $68.82 for lot 1 to $71.72 for lot 3. The difference in this item is but slight for all the lots. The cost of the food for each steer for 111 days ranged from $11.47 to $11.95. Lot 1 cost the least and lot 3 the most. The average cost for the 24 head was $11.65 each.

After being kept without food or water for 12 hours, the steers shrank from 3.4 per cent to 4.25 per cent of their full weight. The average for the 24 head was 3.58 per cent. This is slightly less than the shrink usually estimated in buying, viz., 4 per cent. The returns per head for the steers ranged from $49.13 each for the steers in lot 2 to $53.66 for the steers in lot 4.

Lot 4, the steers fed the mixed grain ration, returned a profit of $1.19 per steer after paying for the feed; the only lot that returned any profit. On lot 2, fed the ration of oats with clover, the loss was about $2.00 on each steer, on lots 1 and 3 the loss was 10 cents for each steer. From a financial point of view this looks like rather a poor showing, yet the experiment is none the less valuable because of that fact. It will, perhaps, better enforce the lesson that, as a rule, in finishing steers for market there has to be a wider margin of profit between the buying and selling price than was the case in this instance, with Montana prices for fodders. These steers were bought, on a shrunk weight, at about 3.8 cents per pound and sold for 4 cents per pound, shrunk live weight. For profit the margin between the buying and selling price should be from 3-4 to 1 cent per pound.

There is yet another compensating point to consider. The results came very close to paying market prices for the hay and grain fed, and if through his stock the farmer can get market prices for his crop on his farm, both the

farm and the farmer are better off for having them so sold. At market prices he has the profits on his summer's harvest, while the manure adds much to the fertility of the land.

WHERE THE PROFITS COME FROM.

Briefly put, the profit in the fattening of this class of steers is in the difference in the buying and selling price of the original weight of the steer and not in any profit on the increase in live weight made during the feeding period. This is illustrated in the following figures, giving the cost of the gains made for the past three years in feeding experiments at this station.

Cost of 100 Pounds of Gain.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Lot 1	$4.85	$4.00	$5.90
Lot 2	5.16	4.81	6.13
Lot 3	5.31	5.80	4.81
Lot 4	.....	.....	4.17
Average	$5.11	$4.87	$5.26

These figures are comparable only in a general way, as the steers differed in weight and quality. They show in every case, however, that each 100 pounds of increase in live weight costs close to $5 on the average, a little above or below that figure. At average prices, therefore, there can be no profit on this increase in live weight; it must come from the increase in value of the original weight of the animal.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

(1) No one feeding experiment can definitely answer the questions it aims to solve. The work must be repeated for some years and under a variety of conditions. The results here given are tentative and must wait future confirmation.

(2) According to this test a mixed grain ration proved superior to any one variety of grain. If the feeding efficiency as to rate of gain for mixed grain was placed at 100, then wheat equals 99.5, oats and 84 and barley equals 84.5.

(3) From the standpoint of the food eaten for 100 pounds of gain in live weight, the wheat ration is very slightly better than the mixed grain, with oats and barley the same as on the basis of rate of gain.

(4) For the test period the wheat was also the cheapest ration, one pound of gain costing 5 cents on this ration, while the cost on the mixed grain ration was 5.2 cents, on the barley ration the cost was 6.3 cents and on the oats ration 8 cents per pound of gain.

(5) It was noticed that the cattle tired of the wheat after a couple of months feeding and a change was necessary to get the cattle to continue to eat grain. This was true of all the grains fed, but not to the same extent as with the wheat.

(6) After a gradual change of the rations to mixed grain with bran the cattle ate the mixture with relish and made the most rapid gains of the winter.

(7) The experiments made at the Station for the past three years seem to show that on the average the profit to be made in fattening two to three-year-old steers, with Montana prices for feeding stuffs, must come from an increase in the value of the purchased weight of the steer.

(8) This fact, however, does not make less important the study of the relative values of feeding rations. In this test the difference in returns between the best and the poorest rations was $3.52 per steer, by no means an unimportant item in feeding a bunch of steers. For instance, lot 4 gained in live weight 281 pounds worth, at 4 cents per pound, $11.24, while lot 2 gained only 188 pounds, worth at 4 cents per pound, $7.52, or a difference of $3.72; but lot 2 cost 20 cents less to feed, so that the net difference was $3.52. On a hundred steers this would mean $352.00, as the difference in returns from feeding the two rations.

SHEEP-FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Operations in sheep feeding have been continued during the past two years, although in the Gallatin valley there has been an enormous decrease in the number being fed this winter. This industry evidences the change in methods common to the whole livestock industry in the range country, where necessity has dictated a radical improvement by the introduction of forage crops, or the preservation of native grasses to be fed during the winter months, in central stations.

There are still bands of sheep condemned to the open range for the winter, but on the whole the practice is continued from necessity rather than choice. Under the new method the percentage of loss is reduced to the minimum, and it is possible, therefore, to run a much higher grade of sheep. Profits are also better, and while some may profess to regret the passing of the "good old times," the general conditions of the flocks attest the wisdom and success of the more painstaking method. The results of the feeding experiments, which have been conducted through a series of years at Bozeman, are here reproduced from Bulletin No. 47, published by the Experiment Station:

SHEEP FEEDING, WINTER 1902-3.

Recognizing the trend of affairs, the Experiment Station some four years ago started experiments to test the value of local feeds in fattening sheep and to learn something of the effect of the local conditions, climate and market facilities upon the financial results of the feeding operation. The results of previous tests are recorded in bulletins No. 21, 27, 31 and 35, summarized in bulletin No. 39.

The past winter another series of tests were made to gather additional information on this subject, and a report of this work is here given.

During the latter part of the month of October, 1902, a bunch of 110 lambs and 112 two-year-old wethers were purchased from John Robinson, of Bozeman. They were selected from a flock of 2,000 purchased by Mr. Robinson for his own feeding. An even lot was selected, but from weights furnished by Mr. Robinson it is believed they were a very close average of the

flock. We are indebted to Mr. Robinson for the privilege of making this selection. The sheep arrived at the College farm on October 22d. This was before the writer arrived to take charge of the work of the department, and, unfortunately, the sheep were not weighed at this time. From this date until November 18, the sheep were allowed the run of the Station farm to gather what they could from the stubble and hay fields. They made substantial gains during this period, but not being weighed when they arrived, the exact gain cannot be determined. From the fields the sheep came into the feeding lot in excellent condition, a very desirable point in successful feeding.

The lambs showed strong evidence of "Down" blood, many of them with dark faces and legs. The wethers were also close fleeced, but there was not as large a proportion of dark faces. They were selected from a range flock that had evidently been graded up strongly with Shropshire blood. The lambs cost at the Station farm $1.80 each, the wethers $2.80 each.

THE PLAN OF THE EXPERIMENT.

In connection with the main thought, the feeding and finishing of sheep for market, some comparisons were made as to the relative food value of different kinds of grain. The lambs and wethers, therefore, were divided into five lots each, 22 lambs in each lot and 22 wethers in three lots and 23 in two lots. The lots were as follows:

Lambs. Lot 1, fed clover and wheat screenings.
" Lot 2, fed clover and wheat.
" Lot 3, fed clover and oats.
" Lot 4, fed clover and barley.
" Lot 5, fed clover and wheat, oats and barley mixed in equal quantities by weight.

The wethers were also divided into five lots and fed the same kind of rations as the lambs.

The clover was fed ad libitum and what waste was left over was weighed back twice a week. The grain was started at 5 pounds per day for each lot some ten days after the feeding test was started. The grain ration was gradually increased, one month being taken to get up to a full ration of 1 pound of grain per day per lamb or wether. Both grain and hay were fed twice in the day, morning and evening.

KIND OF FEED AND PRICES.

The hay was a mixture of medium and alsike clover of medium quality. Some of it was stacked a little green and was slightly musty. It was eaten readily by the sheep.

The wheat screenings consisted of small and broken wheat together with other grain and the small seeds usually associated with it; in other grain and the small seeds usually associated with it; in other words the best grade of screenings.

The wheat, oats and barley fed was good, marketable grain. All the grain was fed whole. The grain and hay were weighed for each lot at each time fed.

The prices on the feed were as follows, being market prices at the begin-

Table 1.--Weights and Gains of Wethers

Period	Lot	How Lots Were Fed	No. of Wethers	Weight at Beginning of Period	Weight at End of Period	Gain in Live Weight	Av'ge Gain Per Day Per Lot	Average Gain Per Day Per Wether	Average Weekly Gain Per Wether	Average Gain for Each Wether
				Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
First Period Nov. 22 to Dec. 23 31 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	2717½	2937½	220	7.09	.322	.....	10.00
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	2725	2940	215	6.93	.315	.....	9.772
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	2795	3020	225	7.25	.329	.....	10.227
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	2745	2992½	247½	7.98	.347	.....	10.761
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	2832½	3052½	220	7.09	.305	.....	9.565
Second Period Dec. 24 to Jan. 20 28 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	2937½	3042½	105	3.75	.174	.....	4.772
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	2940	3040	100	3.57	.172	.....	4.545
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	3020	3115	95	3.38	.153	.....	4.318
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	2992½	3135	132½	4.71	.204	.....	5.761
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	3052½	3120	67½	2.41	.104	.....	2.935
Third Period Jan. 21 to Feb. 25 36 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	3042½	3180	137½	3.81	.173	.....	6.250
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	3040	3232½	192½	5.34	.242	.....	8.750
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	3115	3320	205	6.69	.258	.....	9.318
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	3135	3372½	237½	6.56	.285	.....	10.327
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	3120	3247½	127½	3.54	.153	.....	5.543
Whole Time 95 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	2717½	3180	462½	4.87	.221	1.55	21.02
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	2725	3232½	507½	5.34	.243	1.70	23.07
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	2795	3320	525	5.52	.251	1.76	23.86
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	2745	3372½	627½	6.60	.287	2.01	27.29
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	2832½	3247½	415½	4.37	.190	1.33	18.04
Average and totals for all the lots			112	13814½	16352½	2538	26.71	.....	.....	.....
Average for one wether			.....	123½	146	.....	.....	.238	1.61	22.66

TABLE 2.--Food Eaten and Cost of Food for Wethers

Period	Lot	How Fed	Number of Wethers in Each Lot	Food Eaten				Food Eaten Per Day by Each Wether		Food Eaten for One Pound Gain		Cost Per Wether Per Day	Cost of One Pound Gain
				Clover Fed	Clover Waste	Clover Eaten	Grain	Clover	Grain	Clover	Grain		
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents	Cents
First Period Nov. 22 to Dec. 23 31 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	2645	175	2470	281	3.62	.41	11.23	1.28	1.21	3.76
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	2645	220	2425	281	3.55	.41	11.28	1.31	1.24	3.97
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	2645	170	2475	281	3.63	.41	11.00	1.25	1.25	3.81
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	2645	210	2435	283	3.41	.41	9.84	1.14	1.24	3.54
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	2640	425	2215	283	3.11	.41	10.07	1.29	1.14	3.66
Second Period Dec. 24 to Jan. 20 28 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	2465	425	2040	616	3.31	1.00	19.43	5.87	1.58	9.26
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	2460	450	2010	616	3.26	1.00	20.10	6.16	1.69	8.54
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	2455	330	2125	613	3.45	1.00	22.37	6.48	1.71	11.10
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	2455	485	1970	644	3.01	1.00	14.79	4.86	1.70	8.31
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	2445	560	1885	644	2.88	1.00	27.92	9.54	1.61	15.49
Third Period Jan. 21 to Feb. 25 36 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	3115	700	2415	792	3.05	1.00	17.56	5.76	1.51	6.61
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	3115	630	2485	792	3.14	1.00	12.91	4.11	1.66	8.34
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	3115	615	2500	792	3.15	1.00	12.19	3.37	1.63	5.91
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	3115	680	2435	828	2.94	1.00	10.25	3.49	1.69	5.87
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	3115	755	2360	828	2.85	1.00	18.51	6.47	1.60	10.42
Whole Time 95 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	8225	1300	6925	1689	3.31	.81	14.97	3.65	1.43	6.48
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	8220	1300	6920	1689	3.31	.81	13.63	3.31	1.54	6.22
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	8215	1115	7100	1689	3.40	.81	13.52	3.21	1.54	6.10
	4	Barley and clover hay	23	8215	1375	6840	1755	3.13	.80	11.90	2.79	1.54	5.37
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	23	8200	1740	6460	1755	2.96	.80	15.55	4.22	1.45	7.65
Average for all lots			112	41075	6830	34345	8577	3.22	.806	13.49	3.38	1.50	6.30

ning of the experiment. Prices, of course, vary from year to year, but they are given to afford a comparison on this basis.

Clover hay	$5.00 per ton.
Wheat screenings	75c per 100 lbs.
Wheat	88c per 100 lbs.
Oats	85c per 100 lbs.
Barley	95c per 100 lbs.

The sheep had access to the water from a small stream which ran through the lower part of the yards.

The yards in which the sheep were fed were about 8 feed wide by 100 feet long and a straw-covered shed at one end provided shelter. It was noticed, however, that they seldom used this shelter except in very stormy weather.

WEIGHING SHEEP.

The sheep were weighed on two days at the beginning of the test, and the average of this weight taken as the beginning weight. They were weighed every two weeks after this date, the weighing being made with one day intervening and these two weights averaged. The sheep were weighed right after noon, or midway between the morning and evening feed.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

Weight of Wethers.—Table No. 1 gives the weights and gains of each lot of wethers for each of three periods and for the whole time of the test, 95 days. The table shows that the most rapid gains were made during the earlier and later periods of the test, the first month of the feeding test and the last month.

Comparing the different rations, the barley seemed to give the most rapid gains throughout all the periods. For the whole time of feeding each wether in this lot gained 27.29 pounds each. The lot fed oats and clover gained 23,86 pounds for each wether, The lot fed wheat and clover gained 23.07 pounds each, or about three-quarters of a pound less than the lot fed oats. Wheat screenings gave a gain of 21.02 pounds and the mixed grain ration a gain of 18.04 pounds for each wether for the 95 days.

The average of the whole flock of 112 head shows that the wethers weighed 123⅓ pounds at the beginning of the test. They weighed 146 pounds at its close, thus gaining on the average 22⅔ pounds each.

The table shows the daily gain for each lot, and for each wether, and also the weekly gain for each wether, both by periods and for the whole time of the experiment.

Amount of Food Eaten by Wethers.—Table No. 2 gives the amount of food eaten by the wethers and also the cost of the food. The results in this table are also given by periods and for the whole time of the feeding test.

The amount of food eaten per day shows that for the first period a larger proportion of clover was eaten than for the next two periods, but this was to be expected from the smaller grain ration. For the second and third periods, about three pounds of hay per day on the average were eaten. The average for the 95 days shows about 3¼ pounds of hay eaten per day and

about eight-tenths pounds of grain. Comparing the different rations, the wethers fed oats ate slightly the most and those fed the mixture of grain the least clover per day.

Food Eaten for Each Pound of Gain by Wethers.—The pounds of food required for each pound of gain in live weight is the most valuable test of the efficiency of a ratio. On the average of all the lots it required close to 13½ pounds of clover and 3⅓ pounds of grain to produce 1 pound of gain in live weight. The lot fed on barley required the least food for each pound of gain, viz., 10.9 pounds of clover and 2.79 pounds of grain. Oats, wheat, screenings and the mixed grain rations followed in the order named. It will be noted that less food was required for 1 pound of gain during the first period than at any later time, though the grain ration was smallest at that period. This may be explained by the general experience that less food is required in the earlier than in the late periods of fattening.

Cost of Food Eaten by Wethers.—The cost of a ration is not always a safe basis of comparison, as prices vary from year to year and in different localities. The amount of food for each pound of gain is always a safe basis, and thus each person can calculate for himself the cost of feeding in his particular locality. On the basis given in this bulletin, it cost on the average 6.3 cents for each pound of gain made by the wethers. The cheapest gains were those made on the ration of barley, viz., 5.37 cents per pound. Next came oats, costing 6.1 cents, wheat 6.22 cents, screenings 6.48 cents, and the mixed grain 7.65 cents for each pound of gain. It will be noted that the arrangement of the lots on the basis of the amount of food for each pound of gain was the same as given for the cost of the feeding.

Weight of Lambs.—Table 3 shows the weights and gains of lambs, by periods and for each lot. The lambs averaged 70 pounds at the beginning of the test and 95 pounds at its close, thus gaining 25 pounds in 95 days.

Lot 1, fed on screenings, made the largest gain, viz., 27.24 pounds, followed by the lot fed on mixed grain, 27.14 pounds, the wheat-fed lot gained 25⅓ pounds; the barley-fed lot gained 24⅓ pounds and the oats-fed lot gained 20.9 pounds. The lowest daily gain was made by the lot fed oats, each lamb gaining but .22 of a pound. The highest daily gain was by the lot fed screenings, viz., .287 pounds per day. The lambs fed screenings gained 27¼ pounds for the 95 days while those fed oats gained only 20.9 pounds. The average for all lots was .263 pounds per day.

Considering the results by periods it will be noted that the fastest gain on the average was made during the first period and the slowest during the second period.

Amount of Food Eaten by Lambs.—Table No. 4 gives the food eaten and the cost of the food for each period and for the whole 95 days, by lots.

On the average each lamb ate 2.05 pounds of clover and .81 pounds of grain per day. There was not a very great difference between the amounts eaten by the different lots. Those fed oats ate the most clover and those fed the mixed grain ration the least.

Food Eaten for Each Pound of Gain by Lambs.—The food eaten for each pound of gain on the average was 8.03 pounds clover and 3.11 pounds

TABLE 3.---Weight and Gains of Lambs

Period	Lot	How Lots Were Fed	No. of Lambs	Weight at Beginning of Period	Weight End of Period	Gain in Live Weight	Average Gain Per Day Per Lot	Average Gain Per Day Per Lamb	Average Weekly Gain Per Lamb	Average Gain for Each Lamb
				Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
First Period Nov. 22 to Dec. 23 31 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	1465	1680	215	6.93	.315	.....	9.765
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	1555	1747½	192½	6.85	.311	.....	8.75
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	1555	1735	220	7.09	.32	....	10.00
	4	Barley and clover hay	22	1597½	1785	212½	6.86	.312	.....	9.61
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	22	1525	1735	210	6.77	.307	....	9.54
Second Period Dec. 24 to Jan. 20 28 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	22	1680	1887½	207½	4.73	.215	.....	9.43
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	1747½	1915	167½	5.98	.272	.....	7.60
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	1735	1820	85	3.03	.138	.....	3.86
	4	Barley and clover hay	22	1785	1945	160	5.71	.259	.....	7.27
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	22	1735	1857½	122½	4.37	.198	.....	5.57
Third Period Jan. 21 to Feb. 25 36 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	21*	1812½	1977½	165	4.58	.218	.....	7.857
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	1915	2112½	197½	5.48	.249	.....	8.977
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	1820	2015	195	5.41	.245	.....	8.863
	4	Barley and clover hay	22	1945	2132½	187½	5.21	.237	.....	8.52
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	22	1857½	2132½	265	7.36	.334	.....	12.04
Whole Time 95 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	21*	1405*	1977½	572½	6.027	.287	2.01	27.24
	2	Wheat and clover hay	22	1555	2112½	557½	5.87	.267	1.87	25.34
	3	Oats and clover hay	22	1555	2015	460	4.84	.220	1.54	20.91
	4	Barley and clover hay	22	1597½	2132½	535	5.63	.255	1.78	34.34
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	28	1525	2122½	597½	6.29	.286	2.00	27.16
Total and average for all lots			100	7637½	10360	2722½	28.65	.....	.....	.....
Average for one lamb			.....	70	95	.....	.....	.263	1.84	25.0

* Note—The lamb that died weighed 75 pounds. Had he gained in proportion to the others he would have weighed 60 pounds at start of test, and this amount is deducted from the beginning weight of this lot.

TABLE 4—Food Eaten and Cost of Food for Lambs.

Period	Lot	How Fed	Food Eaten				Food Eaten Per Day by Each Lamb		Food Eaten for One Pound Gain		Cost Per Lamb Per Day	Cost of One Pound Gain
			Clover Fed	Clover Waste	Clover Eaten	Grain	Clover	Grain	Clover	Gain		
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cents	Cents
First Period Nov. 22 to Dec. 23 31 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	1820	265	1555	281	2.28	.41	7.27	1.3	.87	2.79
	2	Wheat and clover hay	1820	240	1580	281	2.32	.41	7.47	1.32	.95	2.02
	3	Oats and clover hay	1820	175	1645	281	2.41	.41	7.53	1.27	.95	2.86
	4	Barley and clover hay	1820	230	1590	281	2.33	.41	7.5	1.34	1.07	3.14
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	1815	265	1550	281	2.27	.41	7.39	1.33	.93	4.03
Second Period Dec. 24 to Jan. 20 28 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	1690	520	1170	616	1.90	1.00	8.83	4.69	1.42	5.74
	2	Wheat and clover hay	1690	465	1225	616	1.99	1.00	7.31	3.67	1.37	5.22
	3	Oats and clover hay	1690	425	1265	616	2.05	1.00	14.85	7.23	1.36	9.85
	4	Barley and clover hay	1690	415	1275	616	2.07	1.00	7.95	3.85	1.46	5.64
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	1690	535	1155	616	1.88	1.00	9.49	5.05	1.56	6.88
Third Period Jan. 21 to Feb. 25 36 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	2095	655	1440	775	1.91	1.00	8.76	4.58	1.22	5.62
	2	Wheat and clover hay	2130	660	1470	792	1.86	1.00	7.14	4.01	1.31	5.32
	3	Oats and clover hay	2130	566	1570	792	1.98	1.00	8.08	4.08	1.34	5.48
	4	Barley and clover hay	2130	615	1515	792	1.91	1.00	8.05	4.21	1.42	6.01
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	2130	630	1500	792	1.98	1.00	5.92	2.99	1.38	3.15
Whole Time 95 days.	1	Wheat screenings and clover hay	5605	1440	4165	1672	2.02	.81	7.73	2.82	1.11	4.04
	2	Wheat and clover hay	5640	1365	4275	1689	2.04	.81	7.64	3.02	1.22	4.56
	3	Oats and clover hay	5640	1160	4480	1689	2.11	.81	9.59	3.66	1.21	5.50
	4	Barley and clover hay	5640	1260	4380	1689	2.09	.81	8.19	3.16	1.29	5.05
	5	Mixed grain and clover hay	5635	1430	4205	1689	2.01	.81	7.02	2.87	1.22	4.31
Average and totals for all the lots			28160	6655	21505	8428	2.05	.81	8.03	3.11	1.21	4.49

of grain. The lot fed screenings required the least food for each pound of gain, viz., 7.73 pounds of clover and 2.82 pounds of grain. The mixed grain ration, wheat, barley and oats follow in the order named. Oats would appear to be the least efficient ration in fattening lambs, while screenings and the mixed grain rations appear to be the most efficient.

Cost of Food Eaten by Lambs.—As stated above, while the money cost of a ration does not always afford a safe comparison, yet it is an interesting one, at least to the local people, when prices are similar to those given in the experiment. On the average it cost about 4½ cents per pound for each pound of gain made by those lambs during the 95 days of the test. The lowest cost was with the lambs fed on screenings, viz., 4.04 cents per pound. The highest cost was with oats, viz., 5½ cents, or nearly 1½ cents per pound more than for the screenings ration. This is explained by the fact that the screenings was not alone the most efficient, but also the cheapest grain ration. The wheat ration at the price given produced gain at ½ cent per pound less than did the barley ration. The mixed grain ration produced 1 pound of gain at a cost of 4.5 cents per pound, thus costing about ½ of a cent more per pound than for the screenings.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

(1) For the lambs, the screenings proved the cheapest and most efficient grain ration, followed by mixed grain, wheat, barley and oats in the order named.

(2) The lambs ate 2.05 pounds of clover and .81 pounds of grain a day, while the wethers ate 3.22 pounds of clover and .806 pounds of grain.

(3) The lambs averaged .263 pounds gain in live weight a day, or 25 pounds for the full term of the experiment. The wethers averaged .238 pounds per day, or 22⅔ pounds for the 95 days.

(4) The lambs ate 8.03 pounds of clover and 3.11 pounds of grain for each pound of increase in live weight. The wethers ate 13.49 pounds of clover and 3.38 pounds of grain for each pound of increase.

(5) Each pound of increase in live weight put upon the lambs cost 4.49 cents, while each pound of increase on the wethers cost 6.3 cents.

(6) Lambs kept without food or water for 12 hours shrank nearly 2 per cent. Wethers similarly treated shrank 3 per cent in weight.

(7) In shipping to Chicago each lamb shrank 7¼ pounds, or 7.6 per cent. On the average for three years they shrank 8.3 per cent of their shipping weight. The wethers lost 10.4 pounds each, or 7.1 per cent of their shipping weight, or for two years, 7.8 per cent of their shipping weight.

(8) For the past winter it cost on the average 75 cents to ship and sell each lamb at Chicago and $1.16 for each wether. On the average for three years it cost 78⅔ cents to ship and sell one lamb and $1.16½ to ship and sell one wether.

(9) The net prices received for the lambs f. o. b. Bozeman was $5.57 per 100 pounds live weight and for the wethers $4.78 per 100 pounds.

(10) The profit, or return for money invested and pay for the labor, on each lamb, by shipping to Chicago, was $2.34 and the profit on each

wether was $2.80. Or, taking the results of the practical feeder and charge 25 per cent for the labor cost of feeding, the return on the investment was $2.09 for the lamb and $2.55 for the wether.

(11) In the slaughter test the lambs dressed 54.8 per cent and the wethers dressed 51 per cent of the live weight at Chicago.

Chouteau county has an incorporated company formed for the express purpose of feeding livestock for market, which is handling both sheep and cattle upon irrigated land, purchased and leased from the State. Sweet Grass county is a favorite locality for sheep feeding. Cases are reported of returns equaling a price of $9.50 a ton for the alfalfa used as feed.

Cattle feeding in Beaverhead county has proven a wonderfully successful business owing in large part to the splendid quality of the native grasses. This section has a reputation second to none for fat cattle, finished exclusively on this forage, without a single pound of grain. From 10,000 to 12,000 head are thus fattened and sold each year.

Sheep feeding is also coming into great favor, and all who have engaged in it are enthusiasts.

THE COST OF RUNNING SHEEP.

At the third annual meeting of the North Montana Woolgrowers' Association, H. C. Ewing, of Great Falls, read the following paper on "The Cost of Running Sheep a Twelve-Month:"

"This is a topic which it is possible to discuss only on the most general terms for several reasons: The expense will and does vary with the distance from the market for supplies and for the product; vary with the capacity of the ranch to produce hay for the sheep and grain for the other stock; with the value of labor in the locality; will depend upon the amount of hay necessary to be fed the sheep, some sections of Montana requiring more hay than others; and the varying conditions of the seasons of our State make appreciable differences in expenses. True, there are compensating features in all these different items, as the long distance from market may be counterbalanced by a smaller rent roll and shorter list of patented land; the higher cost of labor by more abundant crops of hay and greater ease of harvesting them. And so, I say, that while the figures I may give may not agree with the exact results of the experience of anyone present, yet as a composite estimate of the various sections of Northern Montana we believe they will be not far from the truth.

"The first and largest item on the ledger is the labor account. As this is the most serious of the expenses so the question of men is also the most serious to the sheepman or his foreman. The general character of the men who have to be employed renders the labor and its cost a problem to all sheepmen. The men are not, as a rule, at all conscientious as to the service to be rendered their employer; not so much so as the average employe, perhaps. The story is told of a pilgrim who was sent out to herd sheep and a few days later the camp-tender found him sitting unconcernedly in his tent in the middle of the day. To the question as to why he was not out with his sheep he replied that he would have to bring him out more sheep, as he had lost the last of the band the day before.

"On the other hand, there are some who are faithful even to the risk of their own lives, diligent to the limit and who conscientiously watch their employer's interests as they would their own. I was told a few days ago the story of another pilgrim who was set to herding a dry band, who, when the owner visited him one evening after he had corraled, replied that none of them gave him any trouble except a lamb that was in the band. The owner, expressing surprise that there was a lamb with the sheep, was met with the assurance that there was one, for he had had a hard chase to get him into the corral, and taking the owner out showed him a jack rabbit that he had succeeded in running in with the sheep. But such diligence is not the usual thing, and as conditions exist it is costing sheepmen about four cents per head per month for every sheep they run, on the labor item alone. This may seem on first thought to be too high a figure, but when hay crews, lambing crews, teamsters and extra help of all kinds are considered you can easily see that the estimate of the cost is not placed too high.

"The next item is the cost of provisions for the men. To feed the men costs about one and a quarter cents per month for every sheep run. Others who have spoken to you and who will speak have made and will make suggestions as to ways of increasing the income or decreasing expenses, and I feel like saying that the ranch-owners could materially reduce this item of expense by maintaining a well-cared-for garden and potato patch in connection with their property. I believe there is no ranch in Northern Montana but could grow its own potatoes, onions, cabbages and all other staple vegetables, both for summer use and winter storage. From what I have observed, there is too little attention given to the truck patch and too much money paid out for canned goods. A sheepman said not long ago that every pound of pork and lard that he raised cost him 50 cents. Inquiry of others reveals the fact that they are raising pork at practically no cost by the use of a little ground feed in connection with alfalfa grass in summer and alfalfa hay in winter, and the kitchen refuse, which thus becomes of value instead of a nuisance. A cow is cheaper than condensed milk, and the calf becomes of beef value almost while we are thinking about it, and all at a nominal cost.

"Rents have become a no inconsiderable portion of the expense in the last few years. The amount of land rented by different owners varies perhaps more than any other item, but again on the basis of the three-band ranch, I believe it is safe to say that the average rent roll will not be far from three-quarters of a cent per head per month for every head of sheep.

"The average cost of shearing, including the labor necessary at the pens for handling the sheep and the wool, together with the cost of sacks and twine, will be about twelve cents per head, or, if spread over the year, one cent per head per month.

"The taxes on each head of sheep will average about five cents, and the tax on ranch property will make about four cents more, or three-quarters of a cent per head per month.

"By the item supplies is meant to be included grain for the stock, coal, seed for the cultivated land, lumber and posts for the repair of the buildings and fences; broken, worn-out and lost tools replaced, and the cost of re-

pairing wagons, harness and machinery. This item amounts to quite a sum in the course of a year and will be found to be about one-half cent per month per head.

"There is one more item—sundries—to include all other charges not properly coming under any of the other heads; meals and horse feed of teamsters and teams sent to market, horseshoeing bills and all such nondescript items. The total of these during a year will be found to amount to about one-quarter cent per head per month.

"As the scope of the topic assigned me does not seem to cover such items as loss, depreciation of the stock and plant or interest on investments, but rather only the cost of operation, the items given above would seem to include the necessary expense of running an average sheep on an ordinary ranch in an ordinary season in Northern Montana.

"It is sometimes well that we are brought face to face with the cold facts and figures that we may realize how much it costs to run our business and to lead us to look more into methods of reducing expenses.

"The figures above, briefly tabulated, would give us:

Labor, per head per month	$ .04
Provisions, per head per month	.0125
Shearing, per head per month	.01
Taxes, per head per month	.0075
Rents, per head per month	.0075
Supplies, per head per month	.005
Sundries, per head per month	.0025
Total, per head per month	.08½

"A total of $1.02 per head for twelve months."

CO-OPERATIVE RANGING OF CATTLE.

A prominent stockgrower of Northern Montana gives an interesting account of the way in which the cattle business in that part of the State is kept in a flourishing condition, nothwithstanding it is more crowded than for years:

"The development of the industry into its present form," he said, "has been brought about through necessity. The cattlemen have adapted themselves to changing conditions, always trying to make the best of the situation. Perhaps in no place in the country is the co-operative idea in cattle raising carried out to such an extent as in the Milk River valley. Prior to irrigation development, and before much settlement had occurred, the valley was occupied by large outfits, who ran their stock upon the range plan, without any provision being made for winter feed or care. Next came the settler with his few head of cattle. Irrigation canals were constructed and feed produced with which to feed the stock during severe weather. Those with a limited number of cattle at first ranged them around their farms, riding out once or twice a week to see that everything was all right with the stock, but as their herds increased other cattle and sheep began crowding in, the range near these homesteads became eaten off first, and this plan was found impracticable. Nothing was left for winter grazing. Then the fenc-

ing of adjacent range lands was resorted to. This was found to be too expensive for ordinary pasture land, especially in view of the fact that there yet remained hundreds of thousands of acres of outlying range which was practically untouched.

"The next step was for a number of farmers and stockmen to combine their herds, sending them out of the settled portion of the valley about April 15, or sooner if the weather was favorable. These combined herds ranged in size from 400 to 2,000, and were in charge of from one to four men. With the larger herds a mess wagon and cook was sent, and as soon as one locality became fed off the camp outfit and wagon were moved to another, and the stock worked over to the new range. The price charged for the season was about $1.50 per head for those owning less than 100 head, and $1 for those owning 100 head or more. Practical cowmen made a business of running these herds. A forfeit of $4 per head was exacted from the party running the stock for each head which did not return in the fall, or which might have escaped to the open range. It finally became the practice to crowd in as many as possible into the herd. A revenue being the only consideration, the stock began to be returned in the fall in a thin condition. Much dissatisfaction prevailed, also discouragement, and many contemplated the abandonment of the cattle business.

"This was the condition several years ago, when the cattlemen of Chinook proposed to other farmers and cattlemen the organization of a co-operative roundup association, patterned somewhat after the roundup pools of the larger stockmen which had been in operation in the valley for a number of years. The co-operative roundup association provided that each rancher should turn his stock over to the foreman of the association about April 15. The association took all the stock to the range, scattering them in small bunches so that no crowding of range would result. The stock is first placed upon ranges where there is an abundance of water during the spring months, but none later, and as the water dried up or the range became fed off, the association cowboys would work the stock to a newer range. No attempt was made to herd the stock, but lines were ridden and the stock confined within a certain territory. If any attempted to cross out of the territory in which it was desired to hold them they were turned back. At branding time every person having cattle in the herd was notified to be present if they desired to witness the branding. After the calf-branding came the beef-gathering, at which time an outlook was kept for any unbranded calves which might have been missed in the first calf-branding. The beef being gathered, it was shipped to the Chicago market, and another beef roundup made, which was also shipped.

"After the second beef-gathering about September 25, preparations are made for the final gathering for the season. This includes all stock on the range, which is gathered and about October 15 driven to some suitable point near the valley and the owners notified that the stock belonging to them would be cut out and delivered to their representatives upon a certain day, and at a certain point, and to be prepared to accept them from the association foreman or representative.

A SHEEP SHEARING SCENE.

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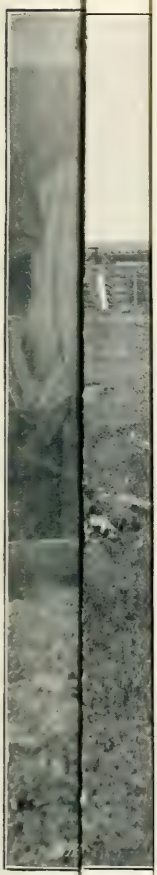

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"It is a great sight to witness one of these final roundups and deliveries. Eight or ten thousand head of cattle will be seen in charge of possibly fifty men on horses, the association representatives busily engaged in cutting out and driving each band to where the owner is stationed with his men, ready to receive his stock. In the case of small herds several nearby neighbors will have their stock cut out together, and the owners will again divide the stock when near home. As soon as the entire herd has been thoroughly worked over and divided, each owner departs with his stock for home and they are placed upon his winter range, convenient of access to his homestead, where he has an abundance of hay for winter feeding. Handled in this way, the risk is reduced to a minimum. Instead of starving the stock through the winters and taking desperate chances upon the entire herd being wiped out of existence by a severe winter, the stock is fed and kept in a thriving condition.

SHEARING.

This important branch of the wool industry is being rapidly metamorphosed by the introduction of machine shearing plants, and hand shearing of big bunches is becoming an exception rather than the rule. This new method necessitates the construction of a power plant and brings together even larger bands of sheep than was customary under the old system. There are still many thousands of sheep shorn by hand, but the advantages of machine shearing, which consists principally of rapid, smooth fleeces and minimum of mutilation, are bringing it into great favor and, except in cases of isolated bands, it will probably come to be the universal practice.

The necessity of removing fleeces in the shortest possible time after shearing commences creates a great demand for competent shearers, which can only be satisfied by professionals from other wool-growing sections. These men follow the business year after year, starting from southern localities where the work begins early in the spring, and arriving in Montana about June first. Until recent years there has never been any attempt at maintaining an organization among them, but in 1902, at a meeting held in the city of Butte, the Hand and Machine Shearers' Union was formed as a national body, and has met with remarkable success, having extended to nearly every wool-producing state in the Union.

Owing to the fact that the various Wool Growers' Associations are accustomed to fix a scale of wages and rules governing shearing at their annual meetings, without consultation with the shearers' organization, which does exactly the same thing, there has been some friction between the bodies resulting in strikes. It is believed that this matter will soon be amicably adjusted and that both sides will recognize the wisdom of arranging conferences between seasons at which a scale may be mutually agreed upon, thus obviating the useless, costly strike altogether. Considering the fact that the scale adopted by the shearers is only very slightly in advance of what was paid when wool sold for less than half what it now brings, it is not exorbitant by any means. In fact, the chief cause of difference seems to

lie in the rule of the growers that a fixed sum on each sheep shorn shall be withheld to prevent the men from striking, but which so far has had exactly the opposite effect. There can be no question that the better way for all concerned would be to mutually adopt a scale of wages and rules, as is done in other trades, thus practically removing the prime cause of dissension. At the last annual convention of the Hand and Machine Shearers' Union, held in Butte in March, 1904, the following scale was adopted:

"Minimum prices for the season of 1904 in the State of Montana shall be eight cents per head and board; or nine cents per head without board, for yearlings, ewes and two-year-old wethers.

"Nine cents per head and board, or ten cents per head without board, for wethers three years and older.

"Bucks to be two strings for each.

"Shearers to pay nothing for tying wool.

"Shearers at all times to have the privilege of boarding themselves.

"Employers to have the privilege of furnishing machines and repairs; but where shearers furnish machines and repairs, all prices shall be one-half cent per head higher than given above."

A PROSPECTOR'S CAMP.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

"While the returns show that there has been a considerable shrinkage in the number of pounds of wool produced in Montana for 1903 and 1904, the State still maintains the proud distinction of possessing more sheep and raising more wool than any in the Union.

Some severe storms in the late spring of 1903 and the reduction of available ranges by the creation of forest reserves, upon which sheep are not allowed to graze, may account for some of the diminution of flocks, although the records of many years show that there is a tendency to fluctuation in totals throughout the world, not easily accounted for. The past season was particularly favorable, prices for wool having been higher than for years, while at present the market for lambs and mutton sheep is especially good.

Feeding has not been engaged in to so great an extent this winter as last, particularly in Gallatin county. In 1903 50,000 to 60,000 were fed in that county, while not more than 20,000 are being fed now,

The sheep industry in Montana dates from the early 60's, the first importations being Merinos from California and this breed, with some crosses, forms the greater part of all the flocks of the State.

The tables compiled by the State Board of Equalization show the whole number of sheep in the State in March, 1904, to have been 4,138,765, and for purposes of assessment there were valued at $8,453,594, or nearly $2.05 a head. Chouteau is the banner county of the State with a total of 698,825, classified as 665,949 stock sheep, 26,800 lambs and 6,076 rams, having a value of $1,402,478. Fergus county is next with 605,333 sheep, including lambs, and 6,158 rams, making a total of 611,491, valued at $1,235,298.

Dawson county has a total of 424,598, including lambs and rams, with a valuation of $837,203. Custer, Meagher, Teton, Valley and Yellowstone have more than 200,000 sheep each, while Beaverhead, Cascade, Rosebud and Sweet Grass have over 100,000 each. Flathead has the smallest number, 1,530. Indeed, the entire flocks west of the Rocky mountains number but 41,728 in the three counties comprising that district.

The values for assessment purposes are generally determined at the annual meeting of the county assessors of the State, at Helena, and ranges from $3.00 a head down.

The importance of Montana's great wool clip in the world's supply is shown by the attention which is given it by the representatives of the best-known wool merchants of the East, who are here year after year anxious to secure as much as possible of the popular product. Formerly it was customary to dispose of most of the wool by consignment, but this has been almost entirely superseded by the establishment of local wool markets, where growers and buyers are brought directly together. So great is the

rivalry occasioned by the manufacturers' demand for the staple that an appreciable part of next season's clip has already been contracted for at better prices than were received this year. Besides, the places which have been known as markets for years, Lewistown, this season, was added to the list by reason of the completion of the railroad to that point, and that it was successful is shown by the fact that no less than 2,315,357 pounds of wool were handled in that market. The greatest clips sold there were Oscar Stevens', 175,906 pounds; Waite, Elliot and Peck, 124,295 pounds; Fergus Land and Livestock Company, 121,389 pounds, and J. D. Waite, 113,815 pounds. Other markets are Billings and Great Falls, which are the largest in the State; Chinook, Malta, Fort Benton, Culbertson, Glasgow, Havre, Harlem, Terry, Big Sandy, Glendive, Big Timber, Dillon and Missoula.

For the year 1903 the returns to this office show a total production of 39,768,463 pounds, which was sold at an average of about 14½ cents, or $5,766,427.14. In 1904 returns from the same sources show a total production of 37,775,124 pounds, and the average price was not far from 16¾ cents, making the approximate returns for the year's crop, $6,338,333.27, or for the two years, $12,104,760.41.

During the early part of the season the price for wool averaged about 14 cents, but later this was increased to about 17 cents, while near the close of the market an exceptionally fine clip brought 20⅝ cents, which is believed to have been the highest point touched for any considerable quantity. There was some talk of lots having been sold as high as 24 cents, but they could not be authenticated.

Some wonderful fleece yields were reported, one band of yearlings making an average of 12 pounds each; another band of Oregon ewes numbering 2,265, yielded an average of more than 11 pounds each; the clip from a band of 4,000 wethers brought an average of $2.10 a head.

There is an enormous shrinkage in Montana wool when scoured, amounting as a rule to about 63 per cent. This process, however, enhances the value of the wool from the 17 or 18 cents which the grower receives to 53 to 57 cents in the Boston market. Incredible as it may appear, the flock masters have as yet failed to take advantage of the opportunity for added profits which the adoption of the system of selling scoured wool in the place of wool in the dirt and grease would give them, but seem to be contented to allow others to derive the benefits of their labor in this direction. The Eastern manufacturer must have Montana wool, and he would buy it as readily if scoured in Montana as in any other place.

The question of an increase in freight tariffs on scoured wool then becomes a question for him to solve, and does not affect the grower at all. With a difference in prices of 200 per cent, a large part of which belongs in Montana rather than anywhere else, there is an opportunity for profitable investment in this direction, the equal of which it would be hard to find, unless, indeed, it is in the establishment of woolen manufactories to consume the scoured product. To successfully revolutionize existing methods so that the full benefits of this great industry may be enjoyed by our own people,

there must be those to engage in the business possessing sufficient capital which they are willing to invest to make failure impossible. The Eastern middleman stands between the grower and the manufacturer and the manufacturer stands between the grower and the consumer, whose demand it is that makes the business in every way possible. This demand would still exist, even though so great a change should come as the elimination of both the Eastern factors, in which event there would be simply a different class of buyers sent to Montana. In other words, instead of the representatives of Eastern wool buyers in the market for our wool, we would have the representatives of Eastern jobbers in the market for the product of our mills.

This is directly in line with the packing house project now under consideration by the National Livestock Association, and is earnestly recommended to the attention of the various Wool Growers' Associations of Montana.

The Bureau is indebted to the Annual Wool Review, issued November 1, 1904, by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, for the following valuable comment and summary of the sheep and wool position of the world, a study of which cannot but greatly enlighten the Montana grower and prove of advantage at least to the point of suggestion.

NUMBER OF SHEEP.

We present in the following pages our sixteenth annual estimate of the wool product of the United States for 1904, accompanied by numerous tables relating to wool and its manufacture. All that is possible is approximation, and fashioning this review on familiar lines followed for many years, it is believed that a near approach to accuracy has been reached.

The number of sheep fit for shearing April 1, 1904, we place at 38,342,072, as compared with 39,284,000 the preceding year. A comparison of this table with that of a year ago will show some modifications of numbers of sheep and quantities of wool which may not appear to correspond with the generally expressed opinion of the trade. Such changes, however, are based upon information obtained from the state officials and local authorities in whom we have confidence.

Under the distracting conditions affecting the wool-growing industry of the country, it is a matter for congratulation that the decrease in the flocks during the past year has not been more marked than is indicated by our figures. The lamb crop in the spring of 1903 was below the normal number, owing to winter losses during severe weather. Fair prices for lambs and mutton in the autumn of 1903 induced owners to reduce their flocks to the minimum, sending available stock to the market; and bankers, calling in loans made to the stockmen, compelled increased shipments and a reduction in numbers. Higher prices for sheep prevailed both in this country and Australia, but with opposite results. In the former they led to increased sales; in the latter to restricted exports. In Australia the high prices were due to greatly reduced flocks, the desire being to keep all possible sheep to build up the numbers again, and the high figures demanded made it extreme-

ly difficult for shippers of carcasses to meet the competition of rival countries.

CONDITIONS ON THE RANGES—FOREST RESERVES

For several years it has been felt that, under conditions existing, the limit of range feeding has been reached, and opinions to that effect have been quoted. Much of the public grazing land was overstocked, the natural grasses had been widely destroyed and no successful efforts had been made to give them needed rest to restore their productiveness. To add to the acuteness of the situation came the enlarged establishment of the forest reserves by the government, a policy which, in its early stages, caused discouragement and alarm among the stockmen, and aroused antagonism to the plan because of the vast tracts of grazing lands included within the confines of the reserves and the reduced number of sheep and cattle permitted within them. Many of the pioneers who had early made their homes on the very fringes of civilization felt that such encroachments by the government were interference with their long established rights. Deprivation of needed and customary pasture caused hardship and dissatisfaction with the business, already subject to many disastrous attacks, Upon the proper solution of this problem, in the judgment of men familiar with the business, will depend the future success of sheep raising in the great producing states. When the question was first discussed the views of those interested were so divergent that anything like unanimity seemed unobtainable. But inasmuch as the same feeling prevailed respecting the irrigating problem when its discussion was first undertaken some years since, it was felt a satisfactory conclusion could be finally reached.

Stockmen have been grappling intelligently with the question and the President has appointed a commission of experts to report upon it. Facing the restricted and crowded range the sheep and cattle men seem to have temporarily dropped their differences in a concerted effort to reach an adjudication of a question of such vital importance to each. With the co-opation of these heretofore warring interests and the officers of the government, it is hoped a plan, acceptable alike to stock growers and settlers, may be formulated, and a settlement of this disturbing factor may permit the industry to adjust itself to the modern conditions, enjoy the peace and stability of policy it needs, and develop along the new lines. The sheepmen now candidly acknowledge the wisdom of the forest reserve policy and accept it as best for all interests. Their objections at present are directed against the methods employed in the establishment and managment of the reserves, many of which, it is asserted, embrace great areas on which no trees are or can grow, and which do not preserve the water supply of streams near or remote.

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SIMILAR CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia conditions are not unlike those in our trans-Missouri States. Similar influences are working in both countries. The settler seeking a home is pressing upon the grazer and the pastoralist. Large estates

are being sub-divided and sold constantly, and that process continues. Notwithstanding this tendency toward division of the land and flocks of smaller size, government authorities and statisticians feel that, with more care for the water and grass supply, the result will eventually be more flocks and more sheep in the aggregate, and a country capable of maintaining and even increasing its carrying capacity of 1891, when the numbers in Australasia exceeded those of any year before or since,

It is to stock, to beef and to sheep that the small farmer in the present sheep states must devote himself for many years to come, as the principal and most profitable avenue open to him to turn his crops of alfalfa into money. Under this system ought to come smaller flocks, better grades and more sheep. If the industry can eliminate some of the influences that disturb it, there does not seem to be any reason why it should not expand and develop in those states—to which it is now chiefly confined—unadapted to wheat production on a large scale and in which vast stretches of the public domain already occupied, and those not adapted to settlement, are fitted chiefly and solely for the development of cattle and sheep. Under this new method winter losses would be reduced to the minimum, greater care would be given the sheep, improved breeds would be produced, the quality of the meat and wool would be ameliorated, and increased numbers would be the result.

THE WOOL PRODUCT.

Notwithstanding the slight decrease in the total number of sheep in the country, the clip, owing to the increased average weight of the fleeces, exhibits a gain of 4,333,032 pounds as compared with that of a year ago, On the whole, the wools were well grown, without tenderness and of good staple, due to one of the mildest winters experienced for years on the ranges, and to an abundance of succulent food. It was in marked contrast with the clip of the previous year. The favorable season is indicated by the average weight, all sections of the country showing heavier fleeces, the largest gain being in the West. The quantity of wool produced, on the basis of 38,342,072 sheep, not including pulled wool, is 249,783,032 pounds, as against 245,450,000 pounds one year ago.

PULLED WOOL.

The amount of pulled wool, always difficult even to approximate, we have placed at 42,000,000 pounds, shrinking 33 per cent., and equal to 28,140,000 pounds of clean wool. The total wool production of the country for 1904, therefore, is 291,783,032 pounds, equal to 123,935,147 pounds of scoured wool, 431,258 fewer pounds than the estimate for 1903.

The grades and values of pulled wool (scoured basis) are estimated as follows by Mr. William A. Blanchard, of Boston:

Fine and fine medium Western	9,000,000 lbs
Fine and fine medium Eastern	4,000,000 lbs
Medium and coarse Western	5,140,000 lbs
Medium and coarse Eastern	10,000,000 lbs
Total	28,140,000 lbs

TABLE 1.--Wool Product of the United States.--1904

States and Territories	Quality
Maine	Medium
New Hampshire	¼ fine, ¾ medium
Vermont	¼ fine, ¾ medium
Massachusetts	Medium
Rhode Island	Medium
Connecticut	Medium
New York	⅓ fine, ⅔ medium
New Jersey	Medium
Pennsylvania	40% fine, 60% medium
Delaware	Medium
Maryland	Medium
West Virginia	¾ fine, ¼ medium
Kentucky	Medium
Ohio	40% fine, 60% medium
Michigan	⅓ fine, ⅔ medium
Indiana	15% fine, 85% medium
Illinois	⅓ fine, ⅔ medium
Wisconsin	10% fine, 90% medium
Minnesota	20% fine, 80% medium
Iowa	½ fine, ½ medium
Missouri	¼ fine, ¾ medium
Virginia	Medium
North Carolina	Medium
South Carolina	Medium
Georgia	Medium
Florida	Medium
Alabama	Medium
Mississippi	Medium
Louisiana	Medium
Arkansas	Medium
Tennessee	Medium
Kansas	Fine, fine med., and med.
Nebraska	Fine, fine med., and med.
South Dakota	Fine, fine med., and med.
North Dakota	Fine, fine med., and med.
Montana	Fine, fine med., and med.
Wyoming	Fine, fine med., and med.
Idaho	Fine, fine med., and med.
Washington	Fine, fine med., and med.
Oregon	Fine, fine med., and med.
California	½ fall, ⅔ spring
Nevada	Fine, fine med., and med.
Utah	Fine, fine med., and med.
Colorado	Fine, fine med., and med.
Arizona	Fine, fine med., and med.
New Mexico	Fine, fine med., and med.
Texas	¼ fall, ¾ spring
Oklahoma and Ind. Ter	Fine and fine medium
Totals	
Pulled Wool	
Total Product, 1904	

TABLE I.--Wool Product of the United States.--1904

No. of Sheep, April 1, 1904....	Average Weight of Fleece, 1904.	Wool Washed and Unwashed, 1904	Per cent of Shrinkage, 1904.	Wool Scoured, 1904.....	Average Value per Scoured Pound, Oct. 1				Total Value, 1904	States and Territories
					1901	1902	1903	1904		
	Lbs.	Pounds.		Pounds.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
230,000	6	1,380,000	40	828,000	35	38	42	50	$414,000	Maine.
63,000	6.2	390,600	50	195,300	42½	41	42	50	97,650	New Hampshire.
160,000	6	960,000	50	480,000	42½	41	42	50	240,000	Vermont.
30,000	5.8	174,000	45	95,700	38¾	38	42	50	48,750	Massachusetts.
6,500	5.5	35,750	42	20,735	35	38	42	50	10,388	Rhode Island.
30,000	5	150,000	40	90,000	35	38	42	50	45,000	Connecticut.
675,000	6	4,050,000	50	2,025,000	40	43	48	55	1,113,750	New York.
32,000	5	160,000	47	84,800	35	38	42	50	42,400	New Jersey.
850,000	6	5,100,000	52	2,448,000	41⅔	48	53	58	1,419,840	Pennsylvania.
6,500	6	39,000	50	19,500	35	38	42	50	9,750	Delaware.
100,000	5	500,000	47	265,000	35	38	42	50	132,500	Maryland.
475,000	5.3	2,517,500	46	1,359,450	50	50	63	65	883,642	West Virginia.
575,000	5	2,875,000	38	1,782,500	35	38	42	50	891,250	Kentucky.
2,033,072	6	12,198,432	52	5,855,247	42½	48	53	58	3,396,043	Ohio.
1,200,000	6.5	7,800,000	50	3,900,000	45	43	49	55	2,145,000	Michigan.
700,000	6.5	4,550,000	50	2,275,000	40	43	46	53	1,205,750	Indiana.
525,000	7.25	3,806,250	52	1,827,000	40	42	45	52	950,040	Illinois.
700,000	6.75	4,525,000	48	2,353,000	40	40	45	52	1,223,560	Wisconsin.
350,000	7	2,450,000	52	1,176,000	40	40	43	50	588,000	Minnesota.
540,000	6.5	3,510,000	50	1,755,000	40	44	49	55	965,250	Iowa.
575,000	6.5	3,737,500	49	1,906,125	38¾	42	45	52	891,185	Missouri.
9,856,072	6.18	60,909,032	49.5	30,741,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	$16,713,748	
335,000	4.5	1,507,500	38	934,650	35	41	45	52	$486,018	Virginia.
205,000	4	820,000	42	475,600	32	38	42	50	237,800	North Carolina.
50,000	4	200,000	42	116,000	32	38	42	50	58,000	South Carolina.
250,000	3.8	950,000	40	570,000	32	38	42	50	285,000	Georgia.
100,000	3.5	350,000	40	210,000	32	38	42	50	105,000	Florida.
200,000	3.5	700,000	40	420,000	32	38	42	50	210,000	Alabama.
230,000	4	920,000	42	533,600	32	38	42	50	266,800	Mississippi.
155,000	3.7	573,500	45	315,425	32	38	42	50	157,712	Louisiana.
200,000	4	800,000	42	464,000	32	38	42	50	232,000	Arkansas.
260,000	4.25	1,105,000	40	663,000	32	38	42	50	331,500	Tennessee.
1,985,000	4	7,926,000	40.7	4,702,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,369,830	
170,000	8	1,360,000	68	435,200	40	44	46	52	$226,304	Kansas.
250,000	8	2,000,000	68	640,000	40	44	46	52	332,800	Nebraska.
575,000	6.75	3,881,250	60	1,552,500	38	47	49	53	822,825	South Dakota.
450,000	6.5	2,925,000	60	1,170,000	38	47	49	53	620,100	North Dakota
5,576,000	6.75	37,773,000	64	13,598,280	43	47	49	55	7,479,054	Montana.
3,800,000	7.75	29,450,000	70	8,835,000	43	47	49	55	4,859,250	Wyoming.
2,300,000	6½	14,950,000	65	5,232,500	40	47	49	55	2,877,875	Idaho.
560,000	8	4,480,000	68	1,433,600	40	47	49	53	759,808	Washington.
2,000,000	7.25	14,500,000	69	4,495,000	42	50	52	55	2,472,250	Oregon.
1,625,000	7.25	11,781,250	68	3,770,000	40	48	50	53	1,998,100	California.
600,000	7	4,200,000	70	1,260,000	43	50	52	57	718,200	Nevada
2,025,000	6½	13,162,500	67	4,324,635	40	47	49	55	2,378,549	Utah.
1,300,000	7	9,100,000	68	2,912,000	38	42	45	52	1,514,240	Colorado
620,000	7	4,340,000	69	1,345,400	40	47	49	53	713,062	Arizona.
3,150,000	5.5	17,325,000	64	6,237,000	38	42	45	50	3,168,500	New Mexico.
1,440,000	6.5	9,360,000	68	2,995,200	43⅔	50	52	57	1,707,264	Texas.
60,000	6	360,000	68	115,200	40	42	45	50	57,600	Oklahoma
26,501,000	6.83	180,948,000	66.6	60,351,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	$32,705,781	
38,342,072	6.50	249,783,032	61.6	95,795,147	41.1	45.2	48.8	54.1	$51,789,359	Totals.
.....	.....	42,000,000	33	28,140,000	36.7	39.7	43.4	46.7	13,151,600	Pulled Wool.
.....	.....	291,783,032	.....	123,935,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	$64,940,959	Total Product, 1904.

These quantities may again be subdivided into grades, with average values at Boston, thus:

	Pounds	Value per pound, cents	Total Value
Extra and fine A	5,500,000	53	$2,915,000
A super	3,500,000	48	1,680,000
B super	8,000,000	45	3,600,000
C and low super	2,300,000	32	736,000
Fine combing	4,000,000	52	2,080,000
Combing	4,500,000	45	2,025,000
Shearlings	340,000	34	115,600
Total	28,140,000		$13,151,600

The total number of sheep killed yearly at four western centers, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, and total yearly receipts of sheep at eastern seaboard markets, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, are reported in the Cincinnati Price Current Annual as follows:

TABLE 2—Seaboard Sheep Receipts and Slaughter at Principal Western Points

	Western Killings	Seaboard Receipts
1887	1,173,000	3,432,000
1888	1,275,000	3,453,000
1889	1,476,000	3,305,000
1890	1,622,000	3,274,000
1891	1,879,000	3,375,000
1892	2,112,000	3,594,000
1893	3,278,000	3,330,000
1894	3,565,000	4,079,000
1895	3,995,000	4,265,000
1896	4,299,000	3,611,000
1897	4,654,000	3,141,000
1898	4,647,000	2,988,000
1899	5,019,000	2,945,000
1900	4,798,000	3,093,000
1901	5,276,000	3,400,000
1902	5,832,000	3,443,000
1903	5,827,000	3,314,000

The above table shows how the slaughter has increased at the four points reported—from 1,173,000 in 1887, to 5,827,000 in 1903, while the seaboard receipts have been fairly constant during the seventeen years. Of course there are many more sheep killed at centers like Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Buffalo, Pitttsburg and other places, from which we have been able to get no returns, in addition to the slaughter at all points throughout the country. Whether the increase at the four points reported is due to a concentration of the business and a decrease in other places or to increased demands for mutton, cannot be determined by any obtainable returns.

WEIGHT AND SHRINKAGE.

The average weight of fleece is 6.50 pounds, being an increase from 6.25 pounds in 1903. The weight for 1902 was 6.50; for 1901, 6.33, and for 1900, 6.46. The average shrinkage was 61.6 per cent, which is slightly in excess of that for the preceding year—60.8, For 1902 it was 60 per cent; for 1901, 60.6 per cent, and 61.1 per cent in 1900.

The estimates of wool productions for seventeen years, together with the scoured wool equivalents for the same term of years, have been as follows:

TABLE 3—Fleece and Pulled Wool, Washed and in the Grease.

		Product.	Decrease.	Increase.
1888	pounds	301,876,121	293,829	.....
1889	"	295,779,479	6,096,642	.....
1890	"	309,474,856	.....	13,699,377
1891	"	307,401,507	2,073,349	.....
1892	"	333,018,405	.....	25,606,898
1893	"	348,538,138	.....	15,519,733
1894	"	325,210,712	23,327,426	.....
1895	"	294,296,726	30,913,986	.....
1896	"	272,474,708	21,822,018	.....
1897	"	259,153,251	13,321,457	.....
1898	"	266,723,084	.....	7,567,433
1899	"	272,191,330	.....	5,470,646
1900	"	288,636,621	.....	16,445,291
1901	"	302,502,382	.....	13,865,707
1902	"	316,341,032	.....	13,838,650
1903	"	287,450,000	28,891,032	.....
1904	"	291,783,032	.....	4,333,032

Scoured Wool.

		Product.	Decrease.	Increase.
1888	pounds	136,591,955	3,964,730	.....
1889	"	134,795,350	1,796,605	.....
1890	"	139,628,220	.....	4,832,870
1891	"	139,326,703	301,517	.....
1892	"	145,300,318	.....	5,973,615
1893	"	151,103,773	.....	5,803,458
1894	"	140,292,268	10,811,508	.....
1895	"	125,718,690	14,573,578	.....
1896	"	115,284,579	10,434,111	.....
1897	"	111,365,987	3,918,592	.....
1898	"	111,661,581	.....	295,594
1899	"	113,958,468	.....	2,296,887
1900	"	118,223,120	.....	4,264,652
1901	"	126,912,690	.....	8,591,570
1902	"	137,912,085	.....	11,097,395
1903	"	124,366,405	13,545,680	.....
1904	"	123,935,147	431,258	.....

VALUE OF THE WOOL CLIP.

Our estimates are based on the value of the scoured pound at the seaboard, which for the last four years have been as follows:

Scoured Wool.

	Fleece and Pulled	Total Value	Value per Pound	
			Fleece	Pulled
	Pounds.		Cents.	Cents.
1901	126,814,690	$51,164,709	41.1	36.7
1902	137,912,085	60,679,127	45.2	39.7
1903	124,366,405	58,775,373	48.8	43.4
1904	123,935,147	64,948,959	54.1	46.7

The total value of the wool clip for the year is about 11 per cent more than that of the previous year. The average value per pound of the fleece and the pulled wool has increased 10 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. The value of the clip has increased from $58,775,373 in 1903 tot $64,940,959 in 1904.

AVAILABLE SUPPLIES 1898-1904, AND ANNUAL WOOL SUPPLY.

Table 4 contains an estimate of the available wool supplies for the year 1904-5, that is, pending the next clip, excluding imports after October 1, and supplies in manufacturers' hands. It is based on the Boston Commercial Bulletin's record of supplies in dealers' hands on January 1 last, the Department of Commerce and Labor's figures of imports, and the figures of the preceding tables.

TABLE 4—Available Supplies.

	1899 Pounds	1900 Pounds	1901 Pounds	1902 Pounds	1903 Pounds	1904 Pounds
Wool clip, fleece and pulled	272,191,339	288,636,621	302,502,328	316,341,032	287,450,000	291,783,032
Domestic wool on hand January 1	225,037,363	123,348,500	204,345,500	139,519,718	110,499,572	112,081,000
Foreign wool on hand January 1	66,131,327	25,265,000	29,483,500	13,619,600	12,372,000	15,699,000
In bond January 1	57,924,367	44,958,630	54,163,204	31,064,222	28,319,246	33,735,970
Foreign wool imported Jan. 1 to July 1	45,824,632	95,875,523	59,560,310	100,858,377	102,025,924	102,167,315
Total	667,109,028	578,084,304	650,054,842	601,402,949	540,665,742	555,466,317
Imports of wool, July 1 to October 1,	.....	.....	.....	34,269,893	38,700,120	36,403,499
Total to October 1	.....	.....	.....	635,672,842	579,366,862	591,869,816

THE ANNUAL WOOL SUPPLY.

Table 5 shows the quantity of wool retained for consumption in the United States from 1890 to date. As the wool clip of the year reaches the market during the governmental fiscal year, the clip of any year is added to the imports of the fiscal year beginning July, preceding, so that the total supply for a series of years is accurately indicated by this combination, however it may differ from the available supplies in any one year of the series.

TABLE 5—Wool Produced, Imported, Exported and Retained for Consumption.

Fiscal Year	Total Imports	Exports, Domestic and Foreign	Net Imports		Production	Retained for Consumption	Fine Wool	
			Classes I. and II.	Class III			Retained for Consumption	Per cent of Foreign
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1890-91	129,303,648	2,930,045	36,783,501	89,882,024	309,471,816	435,848,45	345,963,435	10.63
1891-92	148,670,652	3,210,019	53 350,167	92,312,922	307,101,507	452,562,140	360,249,218	14.81
1892-93	172,433,838	4,310,495	46,189,082	122,026,119	333,018,405	501,141,748	379,115,629	12.18
1893-94	55,152,585	6,497,654	7,167,380	42,007,798	348,533,138	397,193,069	355,185,271	2.02
1894-95	206,081,890	6,622,190	98,388,318	105,402,507	325,210,712	524,722,428	419 319,921	23.46
1895-96	230,911,473	12,972,217	126,966,355	97,918,882	294,296,726	512,235,982	414,317,100	30.64
1896-97	350,852,026	8,700,598	235,282,735	112,141,457	272,474,708	614,627,345	502,485,908	46.84
1897-98	132,795,302	2,625,971	47,480,063	82,810,437	259,153,251	389,322,582	306,512,145	15.50
1898-99	76,736,209	14,095,335	3,349,870	60,947,423	266,720,684	329,361,558	238,387,135	1.25
1899-1900	155,918,455	7,912,557	44,680,424	105,525,783	272,191,330	420,197,228	314,671,445	14.20
1900-01	103,583 575	3,790,067	32,865,844	67,127,159	288,636,621	388,430,059	321,502,465	10.10
1901-02	166,232,148	3,227,941	69,315,286	93,842,199	302,502,328	465,536,535	371,694,336	18.65
1902-03	177,145,368	3,511,914	54,755,105	119,497,268	316,341,032	490,074,486	370,577,218	14.63
1903-04	173,742,834	3,182,803	57,999,545	114,880,236	287,450,000	460,010,031	345,129,795	16.80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,783,032	.....	.....	.....

The proportion of imported fine wools increased from 14.63 in 1903 to 16.80 in the year under review; this precentage is about a quarter of one per cent in excess of the average for the fourteen years covered by the table. The total imports showed a decrease of 3,392,534; though the net imports of wools of classes 1 and 2 show an increase of 3,244,440 pounds. The loss in the net imports of class 3 wools amounted to 4,617,032 pounds, though the latter's total of 114,880,236 was exceeded in only two years represented in the table, 1892-93 and 1902-03.

The following table shows the total supplies, computed from Table 5, for three five-year periods, the ten years, 1893-1902, and the years 1903 and 1904.

TABLE 6—Wool Supply, 1888-1904—Domestic Production and Imports Less Exports.

Fiscal years ending June 30.	All Wools.	Fine Wools.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
1888-1892. Five years, total	2,122,407,842	1,686,818,840
Annual average	424,481,568	337,363,768
1893-1897. Five years, total	2,549,920,592	2,070,423,829
Annual average	509,984,118	414,084,766
1898-1902. Five years, total	1,988,771,621	1,582,374,537
Annual average	397,554,309	316,474,907
1893-1902. Ten years, total	4,538,692,213	3,652,798,366
Annual average	453,869,221	365,279,837
1903	490,044,486	370,577,218
1904	460,010,031	345,129,795

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF THE WOOL TRADE.

The annual October report of Messrs. Buxton, Ronald & Co. summarizes the market conditions thus:

"Merinos all around are now about 2½ per cent higher than a year ago.

"Crossbreds have varied somewhat.

"Fine qualities have ruled very firmly.

"Medium qualities are now dearer by 5 to 10 per cent.

"Coarse qualities are on average dearer by 20 per cent.

"The Australian clip of 1903 was smaller than the previous year and consisted largely of inferior growth and condition, though superior to that of 1902. One of the results of the partial eclipse of the wool production of Australia was to drive merino wool into the shade. The trade adapted itself to the complicated market conditions by a policy of extreme caution."

The past season has been one of sufficient rainfall to encourage the pastoralist, and a better clip, in all respects, than for some years should result. Conservative estimates of the Australian clip now coming into the market indicate an increase over last year's total of not exceeding 100,000 bales, though the more optimistic place the increase at double that figure.

South African wools were in restricted supply, 44,421 bales against 48,410 bales in 1903, Complaint was made of the condition in which the clip, with few exceptions, was shipped, though under the enlightened administration in power better results are expected.

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL AND SHEEP.

From Dalgety's Review we glean the following:

"The drouths for nearly a decade have reduced the clip annually, so that there were 600,000 fewer bales in 1903 than in 1895. This anomalous condition resulted, that while supplies of Australian wool have receded by nearly 30 per cent, the average value per bale has increased but 22 per cent, and has failed to respond in proportion to the reduced supply. Cheapness of crossbreds, rather than intrinsically dear merinos, may be held responsible for the movements of the year. Fashion was transferred from fine goods to stronger-haired fabrics, and crossbreds became the vogue of the year, the strength of the statistical situation going wholly to the benefit of crossbred qualities.

"Compared with the preceding clip, that of 1903 was superior in every respect, but yet was hardly of good average character. While exceptionally good in its comparative freedom from burr, seed or vegetable defect, and of fair average growth, substance and strength, there was more than an average percentage of yolk and a lack of brightness, color and general viewliness. A substantial increase in the weight of fleece per head largely compensated for the losses of stock which followed the shearing of 1902.

"The total sales in the Australian markets were 837,497 males.

"The percentage of sales in 1903-4 was 61—1 per cent more than the previous year and 1 per cent less than in 1901-2."

The Australian wool production, as compiled from customs returns, shows a total for 1901-2 of 1,664,500 pounds; 1902-3, 1,415,000 pounds; 1903-4, 1,367,000 pounds.

The total number of sheep in Australia in 1900 was 88,404,263; i n1901, 92,358,824; in 1902, 73,766,194; in 1903, 75,765,447.

The flocks which were terribly depleted by the unprecedented series of severe drouths for seven seasons are beginning to increase in numbers. New South Wales and Queensland were the most affected. During the year there was a gain in Australia and Tasmania of 3,387,480 sheep, of which 1,999,253 were shown in New South Wales. The total gain in Australasia was 2,214,559, a decrease in New Zealand of 1,388,227, bringing the total there to 18,954,500, the smallest number since 1892.

SHEEP IN ARGENTINE.

The total flocks of the Argentine are estimated at 110 millions, of which 75,836,000 are to be found in the Province of Buenos Ayres, a sshown by the following table, which also discloses a steady increase from 1881 to the present year:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1881	57,838,073	1901	60,090,000
1888	51,238,782	1902	65,783,000
1895	52,630,451	1903	69,230,000
1900	64,090,000	1904	75,836,000

This enlargement of the flocks is occurring, nothwithstanding the en-

croachment of agriculture upon the pastures and a reported inclination of ranchers to raise cattle rather than sheep.

Argentine sheep have suffered by the ravages of an epidemic. This mortality, together with an increased consumption by the refrigerating houses, may result in a reduction of production in the Argentine Republic. Moreover, the belt devoted to sheep raising continues moving toward the extreme West and South, as agriculture each year monopolizes more and more territory.

The crossing of the Lincoln breed does not decrease, and everything seems to show that there is no likelihood of a return to merinos for some time to come. Taking it all together, the clip was distinctly superior to that of 1902-3, the wool being better grown and less burry.

For the next clip the general outlook is favorable up to the present time, good lambing results having been obtained, and the condition of the flocks being normal. Latest information is to the effect that the best that can happen is a production of wool not less in quantity than that of the past seasons, the quality promising to be similar to that of the clip of 1093-4.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.

The advance in the price of wool, noted in our last report, has continued, though that tendency has been much more marked in the coarse than the fine wools. The price of 40s crossbred tops in Bradford has continued to rise. In October, 1902, they brought about 26 cents a pound; in the same month of 1903 the price was 29 cents a pound. Ohio washed delaine is a shade lower now than a year ago. Ohio XX, which is usually compared with Port Phillip average grease, has increased about half a cent a pound within the year and is now about on a par with the highest point reached by it since 1890. Three-eighths Kentucky combing, unwashed, has increased from 25½ cents in October, 1903, to 29½ in the same month of 1904, while fine Territory medium, scoured, has risen in the same time from 48 to 59 cents.

The receipts of domestic wool in Boston up to November 1 were 648,401 bales. For the nine months to October 1 they were 613,942 bales as against 550,560 a year ago, an increase of 63,382 bales. The foreign imports for the nine months are 173,131 bales, compared with 154,329 for 1903, a gain of 18,802 bales.

The rapidity with which the clip of last year moved from the hands of the growers to the buyers and manufacturers was even more marked and pronounced in 1904. So eager were the handlers of wool to secure it that it is reported whole clips were purchased on the ranches at night with an examination by candle of the wool on the backs of a few sample sheep. That the competition for next spring's clip is likely to be equally keen is evidenced by the contracts which have already been made in the West for the wool to be shorn some six months distant.

ANGORA GOATS.

The development of this new industry has been watched with great interest during the last four years and all predictions, extravagant as they may have been deemed by some, as to the profits to be made and the importance to the State of the introduction of Angoras, are being fully verified though only in a comparatively small way. Careful records show that during the last three and four years fleeces of the animals that were shipped into Montana from other climates have increased in weight from three-quarters to a pound and a-half each, untdoubtedly demonstrating the beneficial effects of the climate andt feed and clearly establishing the superiority of Montana as a goat raitsing section. The assessor's returns of 1901 showed a total of t1,585 Angoras in two counties, while in 1904 there were 19 counties reporting 9,108 which, for assessment purposes were valued at $29,235, the largest numbers being 2,948 in Park county, 1,267 in Lewis and Clarke and 1,153 in Jefferson.

Undoubtedly a much better showing would have been made had it not been for difficulties experienced in securing by purchase in other states such animals as were desired. The price also appears to have risen from the neighborhood of $7 per head to about $10. Fortunately, however, many of those now in the State are pedigree stock, the very best obtainable, which insures good results for the future.

Neither the prices or yield of mohair have as yet reached that satisfactory point which may be expected when the industry has been more fully developed and growers are more familiar with the season for clipping and the proper methods of handling mohair.

Freedom from diseases common to sheep and the easy manner in which goats are kept and provided for, together with the exceptional advantages which Montana offers for profitably engaging in the business, make it almost certain that this State is to become one of the great mohair producing regions of the earth in the days to come.

As nearly as can be estimated, the clip of 1904 was 40,000 pounds, which sold at an average price of 37½ cents a pound. The highest price reported was 42 cents a pound and the largest yield per fleece was from a few wethers at eight pounds each. Taking kids and all, the average fleece is placed at nearly four pounds.

In removing brush these little animals have no equal. One owner secured a lease on a tract of brush land without charge in return for their services as brush destroyers. While it is too soon to give any definite results in this particular in Montana, their capabilities in this direction are well known in Oregon, California and other states, records of which have been made by the U, S. Department of Agriculture.

WOOL GOING TO MARKET.

Much of the interest thus far manifested in this State is due to Mr. John W. Fulton, secretary of the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association, Kansas City, whose home is at Helena, and who has been instrumental more than all others in bringing about an enrichment of Angora blood through his importations to Montana. He is authority for the statement that the few Angoras brought from Turkey to the United States in 1849 was the beginning of the industry in this country that, by careful breeding with the common Mexican goats of the Southwest, has developed half a million of mohair producing animals. In former years domestic mohair has not received any general recognition by Eastern manufacturers. Latterly, however, it has become a well established fact that mohair can be grown in this country second in quality to no other in the world. Three fleeces, one from Oregon, one from New Mexico and one from Montana were, in 1903, personally exhibited to mohair dealers by Mr, Geo. G. Emery, of the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Me., while he was in Turkey for the purpose of obtaining a supply of the Turkish product for his American mohair mill. In no instance were they willingly credited in Constantinople as being American grown, so much did they resemble the best Turkish fleeces.

The improvement in the general quality of domestic mohair within the past five years has prompted the prediction from one of the largest manufacturers in the East that this country will eventually be successfully exporting mohair in competition with Turkey or any other mohair producing country on the globe. A matter, as Mr. Fulton observes, that will undoubtedly prove of little interest to American growers for some time to come in view of the keen home demand that bids fair to keep pace with the increasing production in this country.

Eastern textile manufacturers have only recently been successful in devising suitable machinery for handling this product. It was but a comparatively short time ago that several thousand pounds of mohair lay unused in the warehouse of one of England's textile manufacturers, practically useless to him and apparently of no worth whatever. Unable to handle it with the machinery at hand, experiments were undertaken and the immense mohair manufacturing industry for which Bradford is now famed was gradually developed. Mr. Fulton says:

"Carefully guarded machinery and general recognition of the ingenious claim that only the peculiar water of that section would admit of proper preparation of the material for the successful spinning of mohair yarn, have no doubt been important factors in preventing earlier development of the industry here. The present are yet but pioneer days in this country with the manufacturers, and while in the making of woolen products there is a general uniformity in the machinery throughout the various mills and an ever available supply of these machines from skillful builders, the mohair manufacturer has been compelled to reconstruct and build anew the smoothly-running devices to be heard clanging away in the woolen and cotton mills of the manufacturing districts in order to handle this new material.

"This condition has necessarily had a retarding influence on the expansion of the manufacture of mohair products in this country, and is one factor plainly accountable for the present limited lines of its use to-day.

"A trip through several of the Eastern mills where mohair goods are made shows a striking lack of uniformity in equipment and access to a carefully locked room in one of the large plants reveals a specially necessary machine that has cost the manufacturer over $100,000 to perfect. In every department of every plant there is a constant study going on to attain greater efficiency and production from the machines in use. And yet many mohair products are now being so successfully produced in American mills as to prevent the heretofore importation of those particular goods.

"The progress of the past few years is but suggestive of what may be expected in the near future and justifies the statement that the manufacture of mohair products is yet but in its infancy in this country. With an increased domestic supply to warrant the equipment of plants for the manufacture of special lines, entirely new uses will be made of this material and its consumption will undoubtedly be made to even more than keep pace with the increasing production from the growing flocks in America.

"A broader and more extended use of mohair will mean demand by more individual manufacturers, and provided he sells his clip in a way designed to bring out competitive buying in the Eastern market, will undoubtedly develop higher values than now prevail and enable him to realize an ever greater fleece-worth than the now profitable yield of these animals.

"A general mohair depot has now been established in Boston and marks the beginning of a new era in the marketing of domestic mohair. Shipments will thus be assembled at one warehouse in Boston and admitting of inspection by the now many manufacturers in and about New England more or less interested in this material, will admit of its sale under competitive bidding for the available stock.

"The consumption of mohair in this country last year probably exceeded 3,000,000 pounds, of which fully one-half was from necessity imported from Turkey in order to meet the demands of our home manufacturers.

"Still another influence that has tended to retard the growth of the Angora industry in the United States has been the failure of many breeders to advantageously market their wethers or mutton goats. While it is perhaps true a general prejudice exists against goat meat, yet this exercises little detrimental influence to the breeder, for fortunately the packers in the large markets well recognize the fact that prime Angora wethers make the best of mutton and hence are ever willing buyers.

Shipments of mutton goats to these markets are a new feature and having been made only within recent years, presents a department of the industry from which much can be expected. Here, again, the breeder is combatting with the undeveloped conditions in the industry, for, notwithstanding the fact that prime Angora wethers command a ready sale and have even been known to top the market for sheep in Kansas City, no attention has been paid to their feeding prior to marketing, the goats sold for slaughter being those that have been shipped from the Southwest for brush clearing work in the sections tributary to Kansas City, Chicago and neighboring markets. Having accomplished their mission in this respect, and effectively performed the work that would otherwise have taken an army of Chinamen to accomplish, they have been shipped to market quite irrespective of their condition and without the careful, systematic preparatory feeding usually accorded sheep.

"It is gratifying to note the interest that is being shown at Agricultural Experiment Stations in the proper and best manner of feeding Angoras for market, for probably no branch of the stock business to-day offers as great return and profit as would the feeding of Angora wethers for market. They

fatten easily and may readily be developed to as fine a marketable condition as is possible with sheep.

"The skin of the Angora is a much more valuable product than that from sheep, and offers an additional source of profit from slaughtered animals. The use of these skins for rugs, robes and trimmings is rapidly increasing as a better knowledge is had of their value for these purposes.

"In this department of the industry there is much to induce the attention of progressive tanners and dealers, as the many uses to which these skins are adapted would make possible a wide range of expensive products that have but to be shown to prove readily saleable. Lack of uniformity in their quality has retarded an extensive use of American Angora goat skins by manufacturing tanners in the past, and as the result of importations none of these products have been available at other than generally expensive prices.

"The improvement in American flocks is being appreciated by those interested in skins as well as by the textile manufacturers, and now that it is possible to place these valuable products on the market at popular prices, the handling of Angora pelts promises to afford a very profitable business to those in this trade giving it attention."

The progress that is now being made in all its departments plainly foretells the promising future in store for this industry. The very undeveloped conditions will plainly show any student of the situation that the Angora industry in its various branches presents one of the most promising business propositions and one of the best fields for investment in the United States to-day. In the humble opinion of the Commissioner this statement is particularly applicable to Montana.

Bounty Certificates Filed During the Year 1903 and From January 1, 1904, to November 30, 1904.

COUNTY	1903	1904, Jan. 1, to Nov. 30
Beaverhead	$4,7.9 00	$4,965 00
Broadwater	501 00	555 00
Carbon	1,311 00	1,325 00
Cascade	2,386 00	2,239 00
Chouteau	14,205 00	18,555 00
Custer	13,690 00	17,967 00
Dawson	3,677 00	5,577 00
Deer Lodge	264 00	291 00
Fergus	5,521 00	5,521 00
Flathead	2,460 00	3,583 00
Gallatin	1,822 00	1,414 00
Granite	479 00	430 00
Jefferson	786 00	636 00
Lewis and Clarke	2,057 00	1,798 00
Madison	2,961 00	2,833 00
Meagher	1,625 00	1,648 00
Missoula	1,705 00	3,037 00
Park	2,965 00	3,859 00
Powell	1,893 00	1,816 00
Ravalli	935 00	1,108 00
Rosebud	20,369 00	16,262 00
Silver Bow	1,876 00	2,468 00
Sweet Grass	1,549 00	1,561 00
Teton	6,143 00	8,703 00
Valley	13,911 00	20,078 00
Yellowstone	5,171 00	5,441 00
Total	$114,771 00	$133,680 00

Bounty Certificates Filed in the Year 1903.

Law of 1891	32	Coyotes at $2.00	$64 00	
Law of 1901	10,610	Coyotes at 5.00	53,050 00	
Law of 1903	7,288	Coyotes at 3.00	21,864 00	
	17,930	Coyotes.		$74,978 00
Law of 1901	251	Coyote pups at $5.00	1,255 00	
Law of 1903	7,507	Coyote pups at 3.00	22,521 00	
	7,758	Coyote pups.		23,776 00
Law of 1891	6	Wolves at $2.00	12 00	
Law of 1903	1,333	Wolves at 5.00	6,665 00	
	1,339	Wolves.		6,677 00
Law of 1901	178	Wolf pups at $5.00	890 00	
Law of 1903	1,268	Wolf pups at 3.00	3,804 00	
	1,446	Wolf pups.		4,694 00
Law of 1903	56	Mountain lions at $7.00		392 00
Law of 1891	1	Bear at $5.00	5 00	
Law of 1903	607	Bear at 7.00	4,249 00	
	608	Bear.		4,254 00
Total for year				$114,771 00

Filing From January 1, 1904, to November 30, 1904.

Law of 1901	83	Coyotes at $5.00	$415 00	
Law of 1903	22,361	Coyotes at 3.00	67,083 00	
	22,444	Coyotes.		$67,498 00
Law of 1903	15,035	Coyote pups at $3.00		45,105 00
Law of 1891	7	Wolves at $2.00	14 00	
Law of 1903	1,565	Wolves at 5.00	7,825 00	
	1,572	Wolves.		7,839 00
Law of 1901	5	Wolf pups at $5.00	25 00	
Law of 1903	1,972	Wolf pups at 3.00	5,916 00	
	1,977	Wolf pups.		5,941 00
Law of 1903	112	Mountain lions at $7.00		784 00
Law of 1891	2	Bear at $5.00	10 00	
Law of 1903	929	Bear at 7.00	6,503 00	
	931	Bear.		6,513 00
Total for 1904 up to Nov. 30				$133,680 00

Number of Separate Certificates Filed During the Last Four Years.

1901	5279 certificates.
1902	5722 certificates.
1903	5196 certificates.
1904 to Nov. 30	6952 certificates.

VIEW OF FORT BENTON, AT ONE TIME THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

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LABOR.

Montana has attained a wide reputation for high wages and short hours, which, together with a superb climate, matchless resources and golden opportunities, has attracted to the State a class of artisans and mechanics in every industry not to be excelled in any community on earth. These conditions exclude mediocrity in the trades, for while Montana is not a manufacturing State, her varied industries afford lucrative employment for thousands. Generally speaking, the past two years have been fairly prosperous for labor. No serious or lasting labor troubles have taken place, the pay rolls have been approximately normal and employment continuous and well paid.

The building trades have been particularly active throughout the State, as shown by the reports of improvements, and there has been some important railroad work done, with more in contemplation. Quartz, placer, copper and coal mining have all been vigorously prosecuted, and while the yearly mineral output does not reach the great total achieved in 1900, the production from the old properties, the development of new districts, the introduction of improved machinery, all portray the stability of this great industry.

When compared with conditions in other mining states, Montana is justly proud of the record which all classes of citizens are engaged in spreading upon the pages of history. In this connection it is not too much to say that without doubt the chief factor in bringing about and maintaining existing labor conditions in this State, is the Butte Miners' Union. Organized June 13, 1878, it has occupied, unchallenged, the front rank of unionism in Montana and the great Northwest, its history of twenty-six years unmarred by a single strike, while its unswerving devotion to the welfare of its members, its fidelity to the phinciples advocated, and its firm yet dignified manner in handling affairs of momentous import, have been at once the hope, the model and the inspiration of every labor organization in the State.

It is impossible to estimate or realize the influence which this great organization has weilded in fixing the high standard of living for all classes which now prevails in Montana. The fact that this great body of men stood uncompromisingly for conditions under which it was possible to enjoy the comforts and blessings of life, acted as an incentive toward the same conditions for those engaged in other occupations, and the whole environment was beneficially affected.

It must not be taken for granted, however, by those who desire to become residents of Montana that because of high wages and short hours brought about by the unions, this State offers any special advantages in the

way of amassing a fortune while working for wages, or that the lot of the workingman is one of unmixed blessings.

The newcomer will experience more difficulties in securing employment among strangers than in the community where he is well known, and there is at all times the full quota of unemployed here as elsewhere. The mines, railroads, lumbering, store and office work, building trades, farming and stockraising comprise practically every avenue for employment. There are no factory towns, as they are known in the East, and, as wages are high, so everything else is high in proportion. Rent, fuel, clothing, board, travel and every necessary is sold at prices far in advance of what you have been accustomed to, so that while $3.00 or $4.00 a day may be very tempting, it is well to remember that places which command such wages are hard to get, and that the increased cost of living will surely offset any advance in wages you may be able to secure. The most advisable method in all cases is to prepare for a tour of inspection, taking care to provide for the exigencies of returning home in case of dissatisfaction.

HOSPITALS.

Conditions regarding hospitals for workingmen and mutual relief associations have undergone no appreciable change during the past two years. On the Northern Pacific railway one dollar each month for each employe earning less than $100 a month, and one dollar and a half for all earning in excess of that amount, is taken from each check for maintenance of the great hospital service at Missoula. There is also in that city a very large and well managed Sisters' Hospital, which furnishes attendance to holders of paid-up tickets at the rate of one dollar a month. A large private hospital upon a similar plan is now in course of construction there. In Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls the large companies employ a company doctor, elected and paid by the employes, generally at the rate of one dollar a month for each man on the pay roll. In some cases this includes services for the family, necessary operations and medicine.

This practice is very commonly followed throughout the State, although there is a number of places where the miners have built and maintain their own hospital, or employ a physician without any intervention by the company.

Experience has shown the vital necessity of some adequate provision for the care of employes during sickness or accident and in some respects there is much that is commendable in the present methods of compulsory contribution to a general fund for that purpose.

The chief objection to this plan, however, seems to lie in the fact that the service is not rendered at actual cost, that is, there is more money collected from the employes than is actually required to maintain the hospitals and medical attendants. This does not, of course, apply in the case of private hospitals, where tickets are offered for sale like any other commodity, and the individual takes his own chances by refusing or neglecting to purchase. But where the contribution is made obligatory, there is little doubt that the same efficiency of service could be maintained if the monthly rate

of payment was somewhat reduced. Another objection is frequently heard to the effect that service should in all cases be extended to include the family of the employe. It is doubtful, however, if any possible legislation could be devised to remove these or other objectionable features, and the men themselves would protest most vigorously against the abolition of the whole system of hospitals and hospital dues.

THE STATE FEDERATION.

The Montana State Federation of Labor was organized as the Montana State Trades and Labor Council on May 1, 1895, in the city of Helena. Yearly conventions are held and the place of meeting is decided by ballot. During its existence it has been the means of accomplishing a vast deal of good for the organizations comprising its membership, and from present indications is better able to continue its good work than ever before.

Its officers are able, active and earnest in their efforts to prevent strikes and settle local grievances, and the State Federation has a wonderful record of peaceful victories and friendly arrangements of serious disagreements. To remove from its meetings the effects of partisan politics, the Federation organized the State Labor Party, and it is now the custom to refer political matters arising in the labor convention to the political convention of the Labor party.

The eight-hour law, affecting labor in mines, mills and smelters, which has been in operation during the past four years, is regarded as a direct result of the formation of the Labor party and the agitation for shorter hours by the State Federation. The last convention was held at Hamilton August 22 to 26, inclusive, 1904, and the 1905 meeting will be held in the city of Kalispell, beginning August 23. The president is Alex. Fairgrieve, Red Lodge, and the Secretary Howard O. Smith, of Helena.

Initiation fees for new unions are $5 and there is a per capita tax of twenty cents a year on each member of local unions affiliated, payable quarterly. Central bodies or trades councils pay $5 a year in lieu of per capita tax.

The Federation has adopted the principles of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, and now proposes a new plan of organization by states which, briefly, proposes to make a state federation supreme in all industrial affairs in each state, with a central body composed of delegates from each state, to have charge of matters relating to the welfare of the workers of the whole country.

The report of the secretary shows that only two unions withdrew during the year, while twenty-six new organizations were affiliated. The treasurer reported a total collection for the year of $2,418.54, expenses $1,553.61, leaving a balance in the treasury of $864.93.

The delegates to the conventions represent approximately 20,000 union men and women.

FARM LABOR.

While Montana does not experience the serious difficulty in securing harvest hands known in other states, there is always a great demand for help during the crop seasons, at wages ranging from $2 to $3 a day. The

wages for farm labor throughout the state average $31.75 a month, though this figure is the result of combining the rate for sheep and cattle herders with that for strictly agricultural labor.

Men with practical experience in handling water receive better wages than those without it, and it will be found almost without exception that those who pay only $20 a month will get $20 men, while those who pay more will get ability and labor in proportion. It is not uncommon to find men who work the year round on a farm receiving $45 a month and board.

An attempt was made to establish a shorter workday for farm labor, but it was found to be impracticable and abandoned. The usual hours now are ten a day. Men employed in cutting cord wood receive from $1.00 to $1.25 a cord in the woods. It is impossible to reproduce all of the scales of wages and trade rules now in force in the State, but a general summary is given, showing the minimum rates for the various trades.

WAGE SCALES.

In general, wages in Montana are fixed by the unions and the accepted going rate of wages is the union scale. Many years ago the Butte Miners' Union fixed the wages for underground miners at $3.50 a day, and this scale has never been changed. It gradually spread over the entire State, and with very few exceptions, is recognized in every quartz mine in the State. In the coal mines the contract system prevails and the wages generally run a little lower than in quartz mines, $3.00 to $3.25 a day being about the average. In the logging camps and saw mills the wages are $40 for the lowest; teamsters with one team $45, and with four horses $50 a month, with board. In the saw mills wages run from $2 a day up, the setters getting as high as $7 a day, most of the employes getting about $2.50 a day. Farm hands receive from $20 to $45 a month and sheep herders about $35. Range riders and ditch riders get about $40 a month. Among railroad employes there is a vast range in the scale of wages and the earnings gained by overtime make the monthly checks seem large. Engineers receive 4 and 4½ cents a mile, 100 miles constituting a day's work; more than that number of miles is considered overtime. Firemen receive 2 and 2½ cents a mile under the same conditions. Brakemen and switchmen receive from $35 to $90 a month with allowance for overtime. Railroad machinists and shopmen get from 17 cents an hour to $3.60 a day. Operators get from $45 a month up. Section hands, Chinese, Japanese and Greeks draw from $1.00 to $1.50 a day. Wages in the smelters average about $3 a day though there are some positions that pay more. Stationary engineers get from $50 a month in heating plant to $5 a day. Teamsters with team receive from $4 to $6 a day, and common labor from $2 to $3 a day. Clerks where organized generally receive $60 a month, low for males, and $40 for females, but there are cases where girls only get $10 a month and have to board themselves. Street car employes' wages are from 20 to 37½ cents an hour. In steam laundries wages for female help are from $5 to $15 a week. Males get from $15 to $25 per week. Barbers generally work on a guarantee of $16.00 to $21.00 a week, with a percentage of 60 cents on the dollar after they have

done a certain amount of work. Male cooks' wages range from $16 a week up. For women from $25 to $60 a month. Waiters get from $20 a month for women to $10 and $15 a week for men. In this business it very often happens that skilled workers draw much more than the union scale. In the building trades the building laborers generally receive 50 cents or $1.00 a day more than common labor. Carpenters get from $3.50 to $4.50 a day. Bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers range from $5 to $7 a day. Plumbers, $5 to $6.50. Painters from 35 cents to 50 cents an hour. None of these trades work more than nine hours and a great many have the eight-hour day. Quarrymen receive from $2.50 to $3.50 a day. Linemen, an average of about $3 a day. Bakers wages are about $3 a day, including Sundays, and brewers get $4 a day for eight hours. In the bottling works the wages are $3.25 for eight hours. In the flour mills the lowest wages are $2.00 a day. Machine typesetters get $5.00 to $5.50 for eight hours. Tailors, from $18 to $21 a week. The scale of wages for cigarmakers runs from $10 to $23 per thousand, according to the size and quality of the cigar. Office employes and stenographers range from $50 to $150 a month. Butchers get from $3 to $4 a day. Dressmakers earn from $6 to $15 a week. There are few men employed at less than $2 a day or its equivalent, in the State, and the average general wages are about $2.50. Bartenders wages vary in the first, second and third-class places. Where organized, $90 a month without board is the minimum. Iron molders have $4.50 a day. In brick yards the wages are from $2.50 a day up, skilled labor being well paid. Harnessmakers, $3 a day. Candymakers, $3 a day.

Work for women in Montana is confined principally to offices, stores and housework. For the latter, wages vary from ten to thirty dollars a month, and there is constant demand for competent girls at intermediate figures.

Dressmaking, telephones and a few factories furnish employment to a considerable number of women in the aggregate, but the wages in these occupations are not by any means what they should be. Organization of the telephone operators in Butte has raised the wages there to $50.00 a month, but the ruling prices throughout the State is only $35, with $40 for the chief operator.

In the largest candy factory in the State girls are not earning, at most, more than six or seven dollars a week, and the only candy workers' union has a minimum scale of $4.50 a week for girls.

For stenography and office work the rate is better, but various business colleges are turning out an apparently inexhaustable supply of applicants for positions and the market is overstocked, necessarily affecting wages.

There are still a few places where the conditions seem to require long hours, as with the cooks, who work twelve hours or longer, and in the flour mills, some of which run day and night with 11-hour day and 13-hour night shift, but the majority of employes work less than 10 hours if those employed upon the railroads and farms are excepted.

With the exception of the bridge carpenters, section men and switchmen,

there has been no difficulty affecting the great army of railroad employes in Montana during the past two years, although during April and May, 1903, there was

THREATENED TROUBLE ON THE GREAT NORTHERN.

The men contended for double pay for double-header trains of more than thirty cars, or, as an alternative, that the company agree not to run any double-header trains, with a general readjustment of the wage schedule. The matter was finally arranged in a friendly way through the grievance committees of the orders involved upon the following basis: Double-heading is allowed east of Minot to the extent of ½ of 1 per cent, or one double-header train to each 200 single trains. West of Minot the practice is allowed to the extent of 2.3 per cent. Helper service is to be included in this percentage, which operates to materially reduce the number of double-header trains.

The agreement also provides that yardmen all over the system are to receive the Chicago scale, an advance of one-half cent an hour. Through freight conductors now receive $3.50 a day, an increase of 50 cents a day, while through freight brakemen receive $2.23 a day, an increase of 33 cents a day. Local freight conductors now receive $3.80 a day, a little more than a 15 per cent advance, while local freight brakemen get $2.55 a day, about the same percentage of increase as the conductors.

On the mountain division freight conductors now receive $3.90 and brakemen $2.70 a day, a substantial advance over their former wages. Passenger conductors' salaries were increased from $125 to $140 a month, an advance of about 12 per cent, while baggagemen receive $80 a month, which is also a 12 per cent increase. Passenger brakemen's wages are advanced to a scale running from $67.50 to $75.00 a month, and will all receive the larger sum when they have been with the company for one year.

The new scale was made effective from March 1, 1903, and has proven entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

"RIGHTS" RESTORED.

After the great strike of 1894, all engineers reporting for duty upon the Northern Pacific Railway were given rank as they applied for work, with the result that the seniority rule was abolished. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been working ever since to have the rule abrogated, and were finally successful. An agreement was reached whereby all engineers should be restored to the run which they had prior to the strike, to take effect on January 1, 1904, and the old rule of choice of runs according to length of service is again in effect.

THE COAL MINERS' AGREEMENT.

During the past year all coal miners associated with the United Mine Workers of America have had the benefit of an agreement with the operators, covering wages, hours and trade regulations. So satisfactory to all has this system proven that there was little difficulty in making a new agreement for a period of one year from the date of the expiration of the old one.

Those signing the agreement were: On behalf of the Coal Mine Operators —H. J. Horn, general manager coal department Northwestern Improvement Company in Montana; Lewis Stockett, manager Cottonwood Coal Company; F. W. C. Whyte, general manager coal department Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Montana and coke department Washoe Copper Company in Montana; Ed Gerber, manager Rock Springs Coal Company; A. O. Nelson, manager Nelson Coal Company; George G. Hough, manager Bridger Coal Company; George H. Hill, manager Cokedale Coal Company; H. H. Griffith, manager Gebo Coal Company; Charles Lochray.

On behalf of the United Mine Workers of America—John Morton, president of District No. 22; Thomas Burke, member of National Board; W. J. Murray, secretary-treasurer of District No. 22.

The last agreement, being now in full force, is given in its entirety.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 2, 1904.

It is hereby agreed between the general managers of the coal departments on behalf of their respective companies on the one hand, and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and their District No. 22 on behalf of their organizations on the other hand, that the following scale of prices and the following rules shall be in effect for one year, commencing October 1, 1904. This agreement applies only to the mines being operated by them in Montana.

General Provisions.

Hours of Work.—All miners and inside mine laborers shall work eight hours a day, outside men to remain as at present. Rope men and others, whose duties are both inside and outside the mine, shall be considered as outside employes, and work ten hours per day.

Price of Powder.—Black powder to be sold to the miner for $2.50 per keg; giant powder at 20 cents per pound; caps one cent apiece; fuse one cent a foot. In case of any advance in the buying price of the above a like advance is to be made in the selling price to the miner.

Pay Day.—Pay day is to be monthly as at present.

Doctor.—The matter of doctor and hospital arrangements is to be arranged between the employes and the management at each camp, and when so arranged the company agrees to make the collections for that purpose.

Fines, Dues and Assessments.—No dues, fines or assessments shall in any way be collected by the company.

Inside Day.—This scale of prices is based upon an eight hour work day for all inside men, and it is definitely understood that this shall mean eight hours' work at their working place, exclusive of noon time—six days a week or 48 hours in the week, provided the operators desire the mine to work, and no local ruling shall in any way affect this agreement or impose conditions affecting the same.

Adjustment of Disputes.—(a) The duties of the pit committee shall be confined to the adjustment of disputes between the pit boss and any member of the U. M. W. of A. working in and around the mines, arising out of this agreement, the pit boss and said miner or min laborers having failed to agree.

(b) In case of any local trouble arising in any mine through such failure to agree between the pit boss and any miner or mine laborer, the pit committee and the pit boss are empowered to adjust it, and in the case of their disagreement it should be referred in writing to the superintendent of the company and the president of the local union, or such person as he may designate to represent him; and should they fail to agree it shall be referred to the manager of the company and the district president of the U. M. W. of A. for adjustment; and in all cases the miners, mine laborers and parties involved must continue at work pending an investigation and adjustment, until a final decision is reached in the manner above set forth.

(c) If any day men refuse to continue work because of a grievance which has or has not been taken up for adjustment in the manner provided herein, and such action shall seem likely to impede the operation of the mine, the pit committee shall immediately furnish a man or men to take such vacant place or places at the scale rate, in order that the mine may continue at work; and it shall be the duty of any member or members of the United Mine Workers, who may be called upon by the pit boss or pit committee, to immediately take the place or places assigned to him or them in pursuance hereof.

(d) The pit committee in the discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the pit boss or by a miner or company man who may have a grievance that he has first tried to and cannot settle with the boss. Any pit committeeman who shall attempt to execute any local rule or proceeding in conflict with any provision of this contract, or any other made in pursuance thereof, shall be forthwith deposed as committeeman. The foregoing shall not be construed to prohibit the pit committee from looking after the matter of membership dues and initiations in any proper manner.

(e) Members of the pit committee employed as day men shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the operator, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

(f) The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working force are vested exclusively in the operator, and the U. M. W. of A. shall not abridge this right. It is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employes or the refusal of employment to applicants because of personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the U. M. W. of A. If any member of the U. M. W. of A. shall be discharged or suspended by the company, and it is claimed that an injustice has been done him, the committee, together with the employe in question, shall present the case to the superintendent of the mine within ten days. If satisfactory settlement is not made with the superintendent it shall be taken up by the superintendent and officers of the local, and in case they fail to agree it may be taken up with the manager of the company by the officers of the district within fifteen days thereafter. If the complaint is not brought before the superintendent in writing within ten days, as provided above, it shall not be considered at any time thereafter.

(g) When trouble of a local character arises between the members of the local union and their local employers, and they are unable to adjust it satisfactorily locally, it may be referred to the District Executive Boardt and the manager of the coal company for settlement. In event of their failure to settle the matter satisfactorily it shall be referred to the National President or the National Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. and the manager of the coal company. In any event the local shall remain at work until the National President, its Executive Board and the District Executive Board have authorized a strike.

Construction and Extensive Repairs.—The erection of head frames, buildings, scales, machinery, railroad switches, etc., necessary for the completion of a plant for loading, all being in the nature of construction work, is to be excluded from the jurisdiction of the U. M. W. of A. Extensive repairs to or rebuilding the same class of work shall also be included in the same exception. The employes thereon to be excluded as above when employed on such work only.

Tool Sharpening.—Where the company does the sharpening the price of blacksmithing shall be one and one-third per cent of the gross earnings, the miners' tools to be given preference over all other work done by the blacksmiths, and the tools shall be sharpened in a workmanlike manner.

Penalties for Loading Impurities.—In case rock, slate, bone, clay, sulphur, or other impurities are sent up with the coal by miner, it shall be the duty of whomsoever the company shall designate as inspector to report same, with the estimated weight thereof, and the miner so offending shall have such weight deducted from established weight of car. For the third, or for any malicious or aggravated cases of the first or any subsequent offenses, the miner may be indefinitely suspended or discharged. Said estimated weight to be determined by an inspector designated by the operator, and who shall be a member of the United Mine Workers of America.

Penalty for Stoppage of Work.—If any employe or employes shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement he shall be subject to discharge by the company without recourse.

Preference in Employment.—In case a member is thrown out of employment he shall be given preference in other mines in same camp operated by the same company.

Repairs and Emergency Work.—It is definitely understood and agreed than an eight-hour day means eight hours work in the mine at the usual working place, six days a week when required by the operators, Sundays excepted, but this rule does not apply to those men whose employment requires them to work seven days in the week, or the making of necessary repairs.

In case of urgent necessity the operator can work the mines on Sunday, but New Year's day, Fourth of Fuly, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas shall be observed as holidays.

Removal of Water.—In all places where water accumulates, the same shall be bailed or pumped out by company.

Delivery of Cars.—Miners or loaders shall not be required to push their cars more than one hundred feet, and in cases where the roadway is so steep that they cannot push cars, they shall be delivered at the face by the driver. This rule does not affect rooms where the cars are operated by McGintys.

No New Conditions.—No local shall be allowed to make any new conditions which conflict with the terms of this agreement until after the expiration of the specified life of the agreement.

Checkweighman.—Miners may elect a checkweighman, who must be an employe of their mine at the time of and for at least three months previous to his election.

Miners on Other Work.—A miner taken unwillingly from the face by the company to perform day work shall receive miners' wages for the same as per schedule.

Deaths and Funerals.—In the event of an instantaneous death by accident in the mine, the miners and underground employes of the entry on which accident occurred shall discontinue work for the remainder of the day; but work, at the option of the operator, shall be resumed the day following and continue thereafter. In case the operator elects to operate the mine on the day of the funeral of the deceased, as above, or where death has resulted from an accident in the mine, individual members and underground employes may, at their option, absent themselves from work for the purpose of attending such funeral, but not otherwise. And whether attending such funeral or not, each member of the U. M. W. of A. employed at the mine at which the deceased member was employed, shall contribute fifty (50) cents and the operator shall contribute twenty-five (25) dollars for the benefit of the family of the deceased or his legal representatives, to be collected through the office of the company. In the event that the mines are thrown idle on account of the miners' or other employes' failure to report for work in the time intervening between the time of the accident and the funeral, or on the day of the funeral, then the company shall not be called upon for the payment of the twenty-five (25) dollars above referred to.

Except in cases of fatal accidents, as above, the mine shall in no case be thrown idle because of any death or funeral; but in the case of the death of any employe of the company or member of his family, any individual miner may, at his option, absent himself from work for the purpose of attending the funeral, but not otherwise.

Penalty for Absence From Work.—When an employe absents himself from his work for a period of two days, unless through sickness, or by first having properly arranged with pit boss and obtained his consent, he may be discharged without recourse. All employes whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves from work, properly arrange with pit boss for their absence; otherwise they may be discharged without recourse.

Provision for Injured.—Company will maintain stretchers and blankets to be used in case of accidents in or around the mines.

Man Trips.—Where man trips are run, these man trips are special privileges accorded employes at their own request, and all employes accepting the benefits of the man trips and riding on the cars assume the risk of accidents and release the company from liability on that account, unless the injuries are wilfully inflicted.

CHESTNUT AND MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Timbermen helpers	3.00
Track layers	3.60
Track layer helpers	3.00
Drivers—one or two mules or horses	3.13
Drivers—more than two mules or horses	3.35
Inside rope riders	3.13
Pumpmen	3.00
Bucker boys	2.00
Trappers	1.25
Cagers	3.50
Inside laborers, not otherwise classified	3.00

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

Engineers—first-class license	$4.00
Other engineers	3.50
First blacksmith, when in charge of other blacksmiths	4.00
Other blacksmiths	3.50
Blacksmith helpers	2.50
Head carpenter, when in charge of other carpenters	4.00
Other carpenters	3.50
Car repairers	3.50
First-class machinists	3.50
Other machinists	3.00
Firemen	3.00
Ashmen	2.50
Weighman	3.50
Assistant weighman	3.00
First brakeman	3.00
Other brakemen	2.50
Greasers	1.60
Head washery man	3.50
Jigman	3.00
Other washery men	2.50
Boys at picking tables	1.00 to 1.25
Drill boys	1.50
Tipple laborers	2.50
Barn boss, per month	90.00
Teamsters	2.50
Outside laborers, not classified	2.50
Outside rope riders	2.50

Chestnut—Mining Rates: Entries, to be paid $3.00 per foot. Miner to timber entry as directed by mine foreman, and to furnish his own tools and supplies. The company to take all coal produced and to deliver at entry face frame timbers and lagging.

Chutes: Rooms will be turned by the company, wages as per schedule.

Mining rates in rooms, 85 cents per car, loaded level full with clean coal. Chutes when finished to be left full of coal. Building and filling of chutes to be done by the miner. As a basis for adjusting conditions of chutes between miners quitting and miners taking their places, a fixed valuation of $1.75 in man-way chutes per set, and $2.50 for straight chutes per set is agreed to.

Mountain Side—Mining Rates: Entries, $3.00 per foot. Miner to timber entry as directed by mine foreman, and to furnish his own tools and supplies.

Chutes: Rooms to be turned by the company, wages as per schedule.

Mining rates in rooms or chutes: In chutes less than seven feet wide and in crosscuts less than seven feet wide, fifty cents per lineal foot shall be paid, and the miner shall protect the crosscuts and chutes with timber necessary to insure the protection of himself and the working place in his or their care, and also to build and retain their chutes, and the company will deliver all framed and other material necessary at foot of chute. The price paid per ton of two thousand pounds by this company shall be forty cents per ton run of mine, and sixty cents per ton clean coal. The present basis shall remain until scales are installed, and company agrees to pay tonnage price

quoted. If, after sixty days' trial, the tonnage prices are found unsatisfactory to either party, a readjustment is to be made locally.

RED LODGE.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Timbermen helpers	3.00
Track layers	3.60
Track layer helpers	3.00
Drivers—one or two mules or horses	3.13
Drivers—more than two mules or horses	3.35
Rope riders, main rope	3.50
Rope riders, other ropes	3.13
Car cutters	3.00
Motormen	3.13
McGinty repairer and rope splicer	3.60
Trappers	1.25
Pumpmen	3.00
Inside laborers, not otherwise classified	3.00

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.

Engineers—first-class license	$4.00
Other engineers	3.50
First blacksmith, when in charge of other blacksmiths	4.00
Other blacksmiths	3.50
Blacksmith helpers	2.50
Head carpenter, when in charge of other carpenters	4.00
Other carpenters	3.50
Car repairers	3.50
Machinists	3.50
Machinist helpers	3.00
Drill boys in shops	1.50
Firemen	3.00
Ashmen	2.50
Head washery man	3.50
Jigmen	3.00
Other washery men	2.50
Weighman	3.50
Assistant weighman	3.00
First brakeman	3.00
Other brakemen	2.50
Greasers	1.60
Pin knockers	2.75
Tipple laborers	2.50
Barn boss, per month	90.00
Assistant barnman, per month	65.00
Outside laborers, not classified	2.50

Mining Rates.

Veins No. 4 and No. 5, per ton screened coal	$0.75
Vein No. 2, per ton screened coal	.80
Veins Nos. 1, 1½ and 6, per ton screened coal	.90

2,000 Pounds to the Ton.

Crosscuts in rooms and entries, per foot	$0.50
Entries when driven by hand, per foot	1.00
(Entries when driven by machines to be paid no yardage.)	
Room turning	7.50

STOCKETT.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Track layers	3.60
Shooters	3.60
Machine runners	3.60
Drillers	3.60
Machine helpers	3.00
Drill helpers	3.00
Machine repairer	3.75
Boss driver	3.75
Drivers—one or two horses of mules	3.13
Drivers—more than two horses or mules	3.35
Pipe foreman	3.50
Pipemen	3.13
Inside engineers	3.13
Parting men	3.13
Rope riders	3.13
Greasers	1.60
Pick carriers	1.60
Trappers	1.25
Barnman	3.50
Inside labor, not classified	3.00

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.

Engineers, first-class	$4.00
Other engineers	3.50
Fan firemen	3.00
Blacksmith, when in charge of others	4.00
Other blacksmiths	3.50
Blacksmith helpers	2.50
Carpenter, when in charge of others	4.00
Other carpenters	3.50
Car repairer	3.50
Machinists	3.00
Drill boys in shop	1.50
Firemen	3.00
Ashmen	2.50
Weighman	3.50
Assistant weighman	3.00
First brakeman	3.00
Other brakemen	2.50
Rope boss	3.75
Rope rider	3.50
Pulley repairer	3.50
Rope cutter	3.00
Couplers	2.50
Greasers	1.60
Barnman, per month	90.00
Assistant barnman, per month	65.00
Teamsters	2.50
Tipple laborers	2.50
Head breakerman	3.50
Other breakermen	2.50
Breaker boss	3.00
Breaker boys	1.00 to 1.25
Dockman	3.00
Outside laborers, not classified	2.50

Mining Rates.—Machine men, 1¾ cents per square foot; machine helpers, 1½ cents per square foot for all places over 12 feet wide. Machine men, 3 cents per square foot, and machine helpers, 2 cents per square foot for all places 12 feet wide and under. In deficient places, machine runner to be made up to average of $3.60 per day, and machine helpers to $3 per day. The mine committee and pit boss to decide what is a deficient place.

Drillers working as partners: Price for coal hole, 12½ cents each; price for rock holes, 20 cents each; price for sump holes, 32½ cents each; price for lifting bottom holes, 20 cents each. Drillers who are working with helpers, 15 cents per coal hole, and helpers 10 cents per hole. The same rates and conditions apply to drillers and drill helpers in making up deficient places as for machine men and helpers.

Loading coal, 21 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs., run of mine. No loader shall load coal in rooms or entries farther than 10 feet, and pillars no farther than 15 feet, and loaders shall keep all rock nine feet from the face; where more than the average quantity of rock exists the company shall furnish men to clean such places.

Local Provisions.—Ground rent, per year, $10.00; coal, at cleaner, per ton, $2.00; lard oil, per gallon, 90 cents; coal oil, per gallon, 35 cents. Company men to furnish their own tools.

SAND COULEE.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Track layers	3.60
Shooters	3.60
Machine runners	3.60
Drillers	3.60
Machine helpers	3.00
Drill helpers	3.00
Drivers—one or two horses or mules	3.13
Drivers—more than two horses or mules	3.35
Pumpmen, in connection with other work	3.60
Pipemen	3.13
Ditchmen	3.13
Greasers	1.60
Trappers	1.25
Inside labor, not classified	3.00

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.

Engineers, first-class	$4.00
Other engineers	3.50
Fan firemen	3.00
Blacksmith	3.50
Blacksmith helpers	2.50
Carpenter	3.50
Car repairers	3.50
Firemen	3.00
Weighman	3.50
Brakemen	2.50
Couplers	2.50
Greasers	1.60
Barnman, per month	75.00
Tipple laborers	2.50
Dockman, in connection with other work	3.50
Outside labor, not classified	2.50

Machine Mining.—Machine men, 1¾ cents per square foot; machine helpers, 1½ cents per square foot, for all places over 12 feet wide. Machine men, 3 cents per square foot, and machine helpers, 2 cents per square foot for all places 12 feet wide and under. In deficient places machine runners to be made up to average of $3.60 per day, and machine helper, $3.00 per day. The mine committee and pit boss to decide what is a deficient place.

Drillers working as partners: Price for coal hole, 12½ cents each; price for rock hole, 20 cents each; price for sump hole, 32½ cents each; price for lifting bottom holes, 20 cents each; drillers who are working with helpers, 15 cents per coal hole, and helpers, 10 cents per hole, The same

rates and conditions apply to drillers and drill helpers in making up for deficient places as for machine men and machine helpers.

Loading coal, 21 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, run of mine. No loader shall load coal in rooms or entries farther than 10 feet, and pillars no farther than 15 feet, and loaders shall keep all rock 9 feet from the face; where more than the average quantity of rock exists the company shall furnish men to clean such places.

Pick mining, 70 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, run of mine, and selected lump, 80 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Yardage in entries, $2.50 per yard; crosscuts in entries, $2.50 per yard; crosscuts between rooms, 12 feet wide, $1.25 per yard; opening rooms, $6.00.

Local Provisions.—Screened coal, per ton, delivered, $2.50; ground rent, per month, $1.00; tool sharpening, per ton, 1 cent.

BRIDGER.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Track layers	3.60
Machine runners	3.60
Drivers—one or two mules or horses	3.13
Machine helpers	3.00
Rope riders, main rope	3.50
Rope riders, other rope	3.13
Inside engineers	3.13
Inside laborers, not otherwise classified	3.00

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.

Engineers—first-class license	$4.00
Other engineers	3.50
Blacksmith	3.50
Carpenter	3.50
Firemen	3.00
Ashmen	2.50
Weighmen	3.50
Brakemen	2.50
Tipple laborers	2.50
Barnmen, per month	70.00
Outside labor, not otherwise classified	2.50

Mining Prices.

Per ton of 2,000 pounds, screen lump $.90

Local Provisions.—The company shall deliver the cars at entrance of each room. House coal shall be delivered in the camp to all employes of the Bridger Coal Company at $2.50 per ton.

GEBO.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Track layers	3.60
Machine runners	3.60
Drivers—one or two mules or horses	3.13
Machine helpers	3.00
Rope rider	3.50
Inside laborers, not otherwise classified	3.00

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.

Engineers—first-class license	$4.00
Other engineers	3.50
Blacksmith	3.50
Carpenter	3.50
Fireman	3.00
Weighman	3.50
Brakeman	2.50
Tipple laborers	2.50
Outside laborers, not otherwise classified	2.50

Mining Prices.

Per ton of 2,000 pounds, screen lump, 85 cents; machine mining entrys, per ton, $1.00.

STORRS.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Timbermen helpers	3.00
Track layers	3.60
Track layer helpers	3.00
Parting men	3.13
Drivers—one or two mules or horses	3.13
Drivers—more than two mules or horses	3.35
Pipemen	3.13
Trappers	1.25
Drillers	3.60
Driller helpers	3.00
Inside labor, unclassified	3.00
Pumpman	3.60

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.

Engineers—first-class license	$4.00
Other engineers	3.50
First blacksmith, when in charge of other blacksmiths	4.00
Other blacksmiths	3.50
Blacksmith helpers	2.50
Head carpenters, when in charge of other carpenters	4.00
Other carpenters	3.50
Car repairers	3.50
Weighmen	3.50
Machinists	3.00
Firemen	3.00
Ashmen	2.50
Jigmen	3.00
Other washermen	2.50
Barnmen, per month	90.00
Assistant barnmen, per month	65.00
Tipple laborers	2.50
Cokemen	2.50
Outside drivers	2.75
Outside labor, unclassified	2.50

Mining Rates.—All coal 3¾ feet and over in thickness shall be paid for at the rate of 60 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Miners will take all timbers from the mouths of the rooms and set them up. It is understood that 3¾ feet of coal means actual coal, exclusive of rock.

Crosscuts and all places under 10 feet in width, also room necks, shall be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per lineal foot in addition to the coal. When crosscuts exceed 25 feet in length they shall be paid for at the rate of 75 cents per lineal foot.

Counter-entries shall be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per lineal foot in addition to the coal, where square sets and lagging are not required. In the event of square sets being used the counter-entries shall be paid for at the rate of 75 cents per lineal foot.

All timber material will be placed at the mouth of rooms by the company when required, and a bulletin board shall be placed at the mouth of the mine so that miners can leave orders for material when required.

The company will load all the coal from the chutes, and will also pay for the building of the chutes.

Crosscuts shall be driven in rooms not more than 60 feet apart.

All deficient places shall be driven at a price to be decided upon between the pit boss and the miners working in these places, provided an agreement can be reached that is satisfactory to both parties. In the event of no agreement being reached the miners shall be provided with other places in the mine, if any such are available, and the company shall then have the privilege of further driving the deficient places, either by special contract with other miners or by day work, as they see fit. It is agreed that no miner shall be discharged on account of failure to agree upon a price for deficient work.

BELT.

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.

	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Timbermen helpers	3.00
Track layers	3.60
Track layer helpers	3.00
Machine runners	3.60
Machine helpers	3.00
Pipe foremen	3.50
Pulley repairers	3.50
Rope riders, main rope	3.50
Rope riders, other ropes	3.13
Parting men	3.13
Drivers—one or two mules or horses	3.13
Drivers—more than two mules or horses	3.35
Pipemen	3.13
Inside engineers	3.13
Greasers	1.60
Trappers	1.25
Inside labor, unclassified	3.00

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.	
Engineers, first-class license	4.00
Other engineers	3.50
First blacksmith, when in charge of others	4.00
Other blacksmiths	3.50
Blacksmiths' helpers	2.30
Head carpenters, when in charge of other carpenters	4.00
Other carpenters	3.50
Car repairers	3.50
Weighman	3.50
Machinists	3.00
Firemen	3.00
Ashmen	2.50
Head car dropper	3.00
Other car droppers	2.50
Greasers	1.60
Jigmen	3.00
Other washermen	2.50
Waste dumpman	2.50
Barnmen, per month	90.00
Assistant barnmen, per month	65.00
Tipple laborers	2.50
Oilers	2.75
Wipers	2.75
Cokemen	2.50
Outside labor, unclassified	2.50

Mining Rates.—In all places in the mine where the vein is over five feet in thickness the following prices will be paid: Pick miners, 70 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Loaders, 35 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Machine operators, 7 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Machine helpers, 5 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. In all places in the mine where the vein is less than five feet in thickness the following prices will be paid: Pick miners, 80 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Loaders, 41 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Machine operators, 9 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Machine helpers, 7 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. In the event of the company desiring the machine men to cut higher than the usual height of undermining, the cut shall be made so as to be eight inches high at the back of the cut and the coking coal will be paid for at the following prices: Loaders, 35 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Machine operators, 12 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. Machine helpers, 8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. It is agreed that the loaders will load the minings out separately from the rest of the coal, and after shooting down the rest of the coal will load the upper coal out separately as mine run, then remove the slate from the balance of the coking coal, and load the said coking coal separately, marking the cars of coking coal in the manner prescribed by the company, so that they can be distinguished from the mine run.

COKEDALE.

Scale of Day Wages—Outside.	
Engineers, first-class license	4.00
Other engineers	3.50
Blacksmith	3.50
Blacksmith helper	2.50
Head carpenter, when in charge of other carpenters	4.00
Other carpenters	3.50
Machinist	3.00
Firemen (12 hours)	3.00
Ashmen	2.50
Dinkey engineers	3.00
Jigmen	3.00
Other washermen	2.50
Barnmen, per month	75.00
Tipple laborers	2.50
Cokemen	2.50
Outside labor, unclassified	2.50

Scale of Day Wages—Inside.	
	8 Hours.
Miners	$3.60
Timbermen	3.60
Timbermen helpers	3.00
Track layers	3.60
Track layers' helpers	3.00
Drillers	3.60
Drillers' helpers	3.00
Drivers—one or two mules or horses	3.13
Drivers—more than two mules or horses	3.35
Inside engineers	3.13
Pumpmen	3.60
Trappers	1.25
Inside labor, unclassified	3.00
Pipe foreman	3.50
Pipeman	3.13

Mining Rates.—Conditions and prices to remain as at present until such time as the mine is operated under normal conditions, when a rate will be established between the management of the mines and the District and Local officers of the U. M. W. of A.

BUTTE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

CHILD LABOR.

In marked contrast to many other states, Montana has no child labor problem. For many years the statute books have contained a law prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in underground mines, and there have been few violations.

In 1903 a number of boys under legal age were found to be employed in a coal mine, but were promptly discharged by the company when the violation was discovered.

Supplementing this law are those sections of the Codes enforcing compulsory attendance at school between the age of 8 and 14 years. Violation of this act is punishable by a fine upon parent or guardian of not less than $5 nor more than $20.

The sections of the law governing the employment of children are given in full:

Section 1921. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed or be in the employment of any person, company or corporation during the school term and while the public schools are in session, unless such child shall present to such person, company or corporation an age and schooling certificate herein provided for. An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools, or by a person authorized by him, or by the clerk of the board of trustees in village and township districts not having such superintendent, upon a satisfactory proof of the age of such minor and that he has successfully completed the studies enumerated in Section 1920 of this article; or if between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, a knowledge of his or her ability to read and write legibly the English language. The age and schooling certificate shall be formulated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the same furnished, in blank, by the clerk of the board of trustees or the clerk of the district. Every person, company, or corporation employing any child under sixteen years of age, shall exact the age and schooling certificate prescribed in this section, as a condition of employment, and shall keep the same on file, and shall upon the request of the truant officer hereinafter provided for, permit him to examine such age and schooling certificate. Any person, company, or corporation, employing any minor contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 1922. All minors over the age of fourteen and under the age of sixteen years, who cannot read and write the English language, shall be required to attend school as provided in Section 1920 of this article, and all the provisions of said section shall apply to said minors; provided, that such attendance shall not be required of such minors after they have secured a certificate from the superintendent of schools in districts having superintendents, or the clerk of the board of trustees in districts not having superintendents, that they can read and write the English language. No person, company or corporation shall employ any such minor during the time schools are in session, or having such minor in their employ shall immediately cease

such employment, upon notice from the truant officer who is hereinafter provided. Every person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 1923. Every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years and every child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years unable to read and write the English language, or not engaged in some regular employment and who is an habitual truant from school, or who absents itself habitually from school, or who, while in attendance at any public, private, or parochial school, is incorrigible, vicious, or immoral in conduct, or who habitually wanders about the streets and public places during school hours having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed a juvenile disorderly person and be subject to the provisions of this act.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

As a further protection and safeguard against the possibility of future development in Montana suggesting the unspeakable crime of child labor, representatives of the Labor party succeeded in passing a bill through the Legislative Assembly making the prohibition of such labor a part of the Constitution of the State.

Unfortunately, this was coupled with a similar amendment concerning the eight hour law, in such a manner that both proposed amendments would, beyond question, have been declared invalid upon constitutional grounds.

In recognition of the grave importance of both these amendments, a history of the case is given.

The Eighth Legislative Assembly passed a bill which provided for the submission to the people at the election held November 8, 1904, of the following proposed legislation:

First, Prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age in underground mines.

Second, Making a period of eight hours a day's labor on public works, and in mills, smelters and underground mines.

Third, To provide legislation to enforce such laws.

This law provided that upon the official ballot the following words should appear: "For the amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of labor," and the words, "Against the amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of labor."

Immediately before the time expired for printing the official ballots the Attorney General issued a letter to each County Clerk and Recorder saying that "these are two separate and distinct amendments and, under the decisions of the several courts of the Union, should be submitted as two separate and distinct amendments, rather than as one single amendment." He also took the ground that the Legislature had already provided for the enforcement of the law and, therefore, this feature was to be omitted from the ballot. At the direction of the Attorney General the ballot was finally prepared in this wise:

"Amendment No. 1.—'It shall be unlawful to employ children under the age of 16 years of age in underground mines.'"

"For the amendment to the Constitution relating to the employment of children under 16 years of age in underground mines."

"Against the amendment to the Constitution relating to the employment of children under 16 years of age in underground mines."

"Amendment No. 2.—'A period of eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all works or undertakings carried on or aided by any municipal, county or state government, and on all contracts let by them, and in the mills and smelters for the treatment of ores, and in underground mines.'"

"For the amendment to the Constitution relating to making a period of eight hours a day's labor on public works, and in mills, smelters and underground mines, and on all works carried on or aided by any municipal, county or state government, and on all contracts let by them."

"Against the amendment to the Constitution," as above.

In view of the fact that some of the county officials charged with the duty of preparing the ballots seemed to be of the opinion that the form prescribed by the Legislature was the one to follow, while others decided to take the advice of the Attorney General, it was at once apparent that confusion would arise and the adoption of the amendments be still further jeopardized. To overcome this difficulty a friendly suit for a writ of mandate from the Supreme Court was instituted, which was speedily settled by the Court upholding the position of the Attorney General and ordering all ballots prepared in accordance with his instructions.

In announcing the views of the Court, Mr. Justice Milburn said:

"In the matter of the application for writ of mandate in case No. 2118, on the relation of T. C. Kurtz, a citizen of this State, vs. Sidney Miller, County Clerk and Recorder of Lewis and Clarke County, respondent, the Court after a diligent investigation of the matters involved so far as possible during the limited time, has arrived at a conclusion.

"The petition shows that the County Clerk of Lewis and Clarke County has not submitted the question of the adoption or rejection of the constitutional amendments in the manner and form provided in the act. With a view to have the matter submitted to the people in a correct way, and that no difficulty may arise hereafter, and in order that the amendments be adopted, if they be adopted at all, in a lawful way so that they will become a part of the Constitution of this State, this proceeding evidently was instituted. The matter stands now before us on a motion of the Attorney General to quash.

"The motion to quash is granted. The manner and form provided for in the act for submitting the amendments to the people, if carried out, would, in our opinion, invalidate these amendments, if adopted by the people. After a very careful examination of the matter we have concluded that there are two amendments to be submitted, and not three; one relating to the number of hours per day workingmen may be employed in certain places, and the other a proposed police regulation to protect the health and lives of our children in this State.

"These are entirely separate and distinct propositions and neither is dependent upon the other in anywise. Those amendments should be submitted separately, so that an elector may vote intelligently and properly upon each, and not be compelled to vote for both in order that he may indicate his choice upon one.

"The views of the Court will be further stated by Mr. Justice Holloway, who has been very diligent in the examination of the matter."

Mr. Justice Holloway said: "Section 1321 of the Political Code provides that when constitutional amendments are to be voted upon by the people, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to certify the amendments to the several County Clerks to cause the same to be published as provided for in Section 1318. The term 'the same' can have no reference to anything else than the amendments which the Secretary of State has certified down. Therefore it is the duty of the Secretary of State to certify the amendments separately; it is the duty of the County Clerks to publish them in full with the list of candidates.

"The Constitution, Article XIX, Section 9, provides that if more than one amendment is to be submitted at the same election, the several amendments shall be so prepared and distinguished by number or otherwise, that each can be voted upon separately. Section 1354 of the Political Code evidently was intended to carry that article into effect, when it provides with reference to the form of the ballot that the County Clerk must print on the official ballot the proposed constitutional amendment or amendments.

"The language of that section is, in my judgment, not susceptible of any other interpretation. He shall place them upon the official ballot 'in such form as will enable the electors to vote upon the questions so presented in the manner so provided.' In my judgment, and in the judgment of the Court, there are two separate amendments to be voted upon at the ensuing election. These amendments must be printed upon the official ballot in full, and they must be put there in such a manner that every elector can express his preference for or against each of them separately.

"In my judgment, the Constitution and laws of this State, to which attention has been called, leave no difference of opinion as to the particular form in which the amendments should appear on the official ballot. While this memorandum may not be strictly a part of the opinion of the Court, and perhaps more in the nature of a dictum, we submit it to the Attorney General for such use as he may see fit to make of it, as embodying the views of the Court upon the constitutional provisions and the several sections of the statute to which attention has been called. (The memorandum referred to contained the form printed above.)

"In my opinion, the fifth subdivision of Section 1 of the act in question, which says that the Legislature by appropriate legislation shall provide for the enforcement of the provisions of this article, is clearly inoperative. If adopted, it would be wholly inoperative, for the reason that there is no method by which a subsequent session of the Legislature can be compelled to act as to any particular legislation. That is not necessary to be submitted

to the voters, for it is never necessary to submit a proposition which, if adopted, would be ineffective.

"Subdivision 3 of the act attempts to provide for the submission of the amendments, as follows: 'The official ballots to be used at the general election to be held in November, 1904, shall have printed thereon the following words: For the amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of labor," and the words, "Against the amendment to the Constitution relating to the rights of labor.'" That section is clearly unconstitutional in our judgment; first, for the reason that Section 9 of Article XIX provides that where more than one constitutional amendment is to be submitted, they shall be placed in such form that they may be voted upon separately. This section assumes to submit two constitutional amendments, with only one opportunity afforded to the elector for voting upon the two of them as a unit; further, for the reason that if it was carried into effect it would render both of these amendments ineffectual for any purpose.

"However, the act is not such a unit that holding these two sections inoperative will destroy the act as an entirety. In our judgment, these two sections can be eliminated, that is to say, Subdivision 5 of Section 1 and Section 3 of the act, and the matter be then susceptible of being submitted to the voters in such a manner that will enable everybody to express his choice intelligently."

Notwithstanding the instructions of the Attorney General and the foregoing decision of the Supreme Court, the County Clerks of Chouteau and Custer counties failed to segregate the amendments and the votes of these two counties on them were thrown out by the State Canvassing Board. The total vote on the amendment relating to the employment of children was 28,631 for, and 3,742 against. The vote on the eight-hour amendment was 29,237 for, and 2,394 against. The Governor declared both amendments adopted, and the Legislature has provided penalties for their violation.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

An effort was made during the session of the Eighth Legislature to enact a law providing for licensing men operating electrical plants and motors other than street cars, and prohibiting the employment of minors on motors and in passenger elevators. The movement was not successful, and there are today no restrictions whatever upon the employment of inexperienced, careless men and boys in this service.

There is no doubt that the proposed law was in the interest of public safety and that some provision should be made by which similar supervision to that had over stationary engineers may be exercised by the State over this large and growing class of employes.

The Eighth Legislature passed a fellow servant law, but it was so framed that it is said to curtail some of the few privileges allowed employes under the common law. So far as can be learned there has never been any attempt to test the provisions of this law during the time it has been a part of the statutes of Montana. However, this law is now repealed, as one of the first

acts of the Ninth Legislative Assembly was the passage of what is known as House Bill No. 5, the text of which is here reproduced:

Section 1. Every person or corporation operating a railway or railroad in this State shall be liable for all damages sustained by any employee of such person or corporation in consequence of the neglect of any other employee or employees thereof, or by the mismanagement of any other employee or employees thereof, and in consequence of the willful wrongs, whether of commission or omission, of any other employe or employes thereof, when such neglect, mismanagements or wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any railway or railroad on or about which they shall be employed, and no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding.

Sec. 2. In case of the death of any such employe in consequence of any injury or damage so sustained, the right of action shall survive and may be prosecuted and maintained by his heirs or personal representatives.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage and approval by the Governor.

In addition to the constitutional provision which prohibits bringing into the state an armed person or armed body of men for the preservation of peace or the suppression of domestic violence, except at the solicitation and by permission of the Legislative Assembly or of the Governor, violation of which is made punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison not exceeding ten years and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, the Eighth Legislature passed the following law for the further protection of workingmen:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, society, company, association, corporation or organization of any kind, doing business in this State, to induce, influence, persuade or engage workmen to change from one place to another in this State, through or by means of deception, misrepresentation and false advertising concerning the kind or character of the work, or the sanitary or other conditions of employment, or as to the existence of a strike or other trouble pending between the employer and the employes, at the time of, or immediatly prior to such engagement. Failure to state in any advertisement or contract for the employment of workmen that there is a strike, lockout, or other trouble at the place of the proposed employment, when in fact such strike, lockout or other trouble then shall actually exist at such place, shall be deemed a false advertisement and misrepresentation for the purpose of this act.

Sec. 2. Every person, company, corporation, society, association, or organization of any kind, doing business in this State, violating any of the provisions of this act, is punishable by a fine of not less than $100.00 nor more than $2,000.00.

Sec. 3. Any workman of this State, or any workman of any State, who has been, or shall be, influenced, induced or persuaded to engage with

any person mentioned in Section 1 of this act, through or by means of any of the things prohibited by this act, shall have the right of action for recovery of all damages that he has sustained in consequence of the deception, misrepresentation and false advertising used to induce him to change his place of employment, against any person, corporation, company, or association, directly or indirectly procuring such change, and in addition thereto, he shall recover reasonable attorney's fees to be fixed by the Court and taxed as costs in any judgment recovered.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

The combined Chinese and Japanese population of the State is approximately 4,000, of which 39 are Chinese women, the number of Japanese having been somewhat reduced during the past year on account of the war. The Chinese are engaged principally in truck farming and laundry work, while the Japanese are employed on the railroads and at house work. There is no record of the employment of either of these classes in mechanical or industrial pursuits other than those named.

The Chinese exclusion act expired on May 5, 1902, but was extended to December 7, 1904, and so much longer as the treaty of 1894 between the United States and China shall continue in force; but in case a new treaty is made, the present law shall be effective until a new treaty is ratified.

The propriety and necessity of including the Japanese in the provisions of any exclusion act to be passed by the incoming Congress is now being agitated and strong resolutions and petitions supporting such action will be presented.

CO-OPERATION.

The people of Montana are becoming decidedly interested in co-operative institutions, of which there is a large number in successful operation, the most prominent examples being irrigating ditches, built and maintained through co-operative effort. Many of the labor unions own halls, the Missoula unions owning the building used as an opera house. The Butte Labor Temple Association is actively engaged in raising a fund of $65,000.00 for the purpose of erecting a suitable meeting place for organized labor. The Helena unions own and are successfully conducting a steam laundry.

There are three co-operative farmers' stores in the State, while every fruit growing district maintains an incorporated co-operative association for the marketing of crops, community purchase of needed supplies, and various other measures of protection. There is one grain elevator in the State owned by the farmers and co-operatively managed, while much of the recent activity displayed in creamery enterprises has been along the same lines.

A brief resume of the affairs of the Northwestern Co-Operative Mercantile Association, of Great Falls, is given for the purpose of showing the method of establishing such institutions and what they expect to accomplish.

The association is incorporated under the law especially relating to co-operative associations, known as the Huseby law, to be found in Civil Code, Article II, Section 870. The life of the association is to be 40 years, and the capital stock is $200,000, divided into shares of not less than

$10, nor more than $500, a share; provided, that individual shares shall be of the value of $10 each, or any multiple thereof, not exceeding $500. No person shall own, control or manage more than one share.

While the articles of incorporation mention nearly every conceivable mercantile and manufacturing business as within the scope of company affairs, the special branches to be engaged in immediately are: The buying and selling of groceries and all commodities thereof, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, hardware, tinware, furniture, hay, grain, and feed, fresh and salt meats and fish, notions, cigars and tobacco, toilet articles, drugs and medicines, confectionery and stationery. Regular and special meetings of the stockholders are provided for, at which at least twenty-five shareholders must be present, and no proxies are allowed. Shareholders who are carrying on any business competing with any of the departments, or in any manner participating in the profits of any contracts with the association, are not eligible for any office in the association. The board of directors serve without compensation, and the secretary, treasurer, manager and any other employe as the board may determine, are required to furnish bonds.

Annual dividends shall be declared by the board of directors from the surplus profits of the business unless, in the exercise of their judgment, the best interests of the business of the association would not justify it. The dividend shall be divided among the several shareholders, according to the denominations of their shares, and according to the amount of their purchases of goods, wares and merchandise since the beginning of the association, or since the last dividend was declared.

When a dividend is declared it shall be divided among the members as follows:

1. Twenty-five per cent of the total amount of the dividend shall be divided among the several members of the association according to the denomination of each share of stock. Provided, no shareholder shall participate in a dividend who has not become a shareholder at least three months prior to the declaration of such dividend, and then only for the three months for which he has held said share prior to the declaring of such dividend.

2. Twenty-five per cent of the total amount of the dividend shall go into a working fund, which fund must always remain the property of the shareholders, according to the denomination of said share, and shall in no wise be used in the distribution of the profits according to the purchase of goods, but may be used for the enlargement of the business and the redemption of shares.

3. Fifty per cent of the amount of the said divided shall be divided among the several shareholders, according to the amount of goods, wares and merchandise purchased by each individual shareholder since the beginning of the association, or since the declaring of the last dividend.

A stock of goods has been purchased, and the association has begun business. Perhaps the chief incentive to this enterprise was the fact that it was the custom of the local merchants to take farm produce in trade only, never paying cash. After repeated attempts to change these conditions, which invariably met with failure, the association was formed.

The Union Men's Building Association, incorporated in 1895, owns the recently constructed building in which the business of the farmers' store is conducted. This association is also co-operative.

The Montana Co-Operative Mercantile Association of Red Lodge, Carbon County, is also incorporated under the Huseby law, with constitution and by-laws of the same character as the Cascade County association.

The capital stock is $500,000, divided into shares of $10, or any multiple thereof up to $500. No one can own, manage or control more than one share.

It is the intention of the association to engage in the business of buying and selling baled hay and all kinds of grain, flour and all kinds of feed and mill stuff, a general butchering and meat market business, and to buy and sell butter and eggs and all kinds of country produce both agricultural and horticultural. This association is the outgrowth of the Farmer's unions of Carbon county, and from present indications will be of material benefit to the farmers of that section.

The Gallatin County Farmers' Alliance Mercantile Association is an incorporated body similar to the others mentioned, though not under the special co-operative law.

The capital stock amounts to $10,000 divided into shares of the par value of $10 each, and the life of the company is fixed at twenty years. The objects are stated to be, buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of farm and dairy products, grain, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, hardware, farm machinery, lumber and building material, real estate and all kinds of merchandise, to buy and sell upon commission and to loan and borrow money.

It appears reasonably certain that all of these societies, as well as many other projected ones of similar character, have been suggested, in part at least, by the success of the Farmer's Incorporated Protective Society of Rockwell, Iowa. This institution was organized in March, 1889, with a capital of $1,000, for the avowed purpose of escaping unjust discrimination and exorbitant charges by the railroads and grain elevators.

From this small beginning the business has grown until it amounted to $600,000 for the last year, and the value of the property owned by the concern is now more than $35,000.

The success of this society lies in the system of "commissions" which the members pay into the treasury on farm produce sold. Each member pays one-fourth of a cent a bushel to the society on all grain sold. This he pays whether he sells to the society or to another dealer, so if all the grain was sold to an outside dealer the society would still be supported.

This feature has made it impossible for the large firms buying the grain of the members to kill the society. Hogs are taken in, weighed, and when a carload is ready a shipment is made. If any die in transit, all who have hogs in the car must stand a share in the loss.

When the returns come back each man who was interested in the shipment receives his share of the proceeds less the freight, commission charges, and three cents per hundredweight as commission to the society.

The development and practical application of co-operative ideas as adopted

by these enterprises will prove of unquestionable benefit to the farmers who are now completely at the mercy of both buyer and seller.

Another Montana industry which has been selected for co-operative effort is orcharding, and what promises to be the State's greatest orchard will be created in the famous Bitter Root valley under this system, the company having bought land sufficient to plant 100,000 fruit trees. Contracts are sold at the rate of ten dollars an acre, limited to 15 acres to any one person, to be paid for in monthly installments; 25,000 trees are already planted on the company's land on Eight Mile.

A permanent ownership is also provided for, under which the trees are purchased outright, the first contract mentioned being a limited co-operative membership, to terminate when a specified sum has been paid in dividends during a term of years. Many prominent gentlemen throughout the State have interested themselves in the enterprise, which promises to be entirely successful.

In this connection it is interesting to note the results of a single year's effort by the farmers of Carbon county, who support nine local unions and a central body, composed entirely of agriculturalists.

Through their executive board the required supply of binding twine and grain sacks were purchased for the entire membership, direct from the manufacturers. The local dealers charged 15 and 16 cents a pound for twine, and 8½ and 9 cents each for sacks. This year the unions sold twine to its members for 12 and 12½ cents a pound, and sacks for 6½ cents each, making a saving on these two items of about 40 cents an acre, approximately $7,500 to the county. But the greatest advantage came through an agreement made by the executive board under which the entire membership sold their grain to one buyer, who, by reason of this preferment, took their wheat at $1.46 per cwt., without advancing the price of flour, and the oats at $1.00 per cwt. Last year wheat was $1.00 and oats started at 75 cents per cwt.

The union does not claim credit for all this advance in prices, but if there had been no organization the farmers would undoubtedly have contracted all their crops as soon as there was any indication of crop failure, as all the milling companies sent men into the country for that purpose; the union members refused to make contracts except through their agent, and the result was very satisfactory to them.

While all those outside the union did not make contracts with the buyers, a number of them did, some as low as $1.00 and $1.05 a hundred for wheat.

From the foregoing it will be seen that many residents of Montana have the courage of their convictions and are ready to invest their money in co-operative enterprises.

There are a number of profit sharing and bonus plans in operation in the State, but as the results are not made public, it is impossible to give any details of their operations. So far as known they are in all cases confined to mercantile institutions.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In a somewhat marked contrast to a usual custom among Labor Bureaus in the treatment of strike statistics, it has been the purpose in this enumeration to simply make record of historic facts absolutely without prejudice. There has been no attempt to show either gain or loss of material things by either party to the controversies, this being considered non-essential as applied to the essence of strikes. That is merely the commercial phase of these manifestations. The Commissioner's idea is that valuable life lessons may be learned from the history of strikes; therefore, this record has been made historical. That it is a matter of universal interest to the people of this commonwealth to keep in truthful touch with the conditions and standards of life that are either assumed by or enforced upon its wage earners who comprise possibly a majority of its inhabitants. Whether this large class of our citizenship has yielded or been enforced into conditions that render them more servile or less productive is an important industrial and social fact. It is also of immediate commercial interest for the reason that the prosperity of the business community is quite as dependent upon the wage class as any other. And for this reason: The working classes disburse all their earnings through the business community and it is all spent except that which is placed in banks, and in that event the banker loans it at a profit. Whether it is spent wisely or foolishly makes no difference to the business man. Therefore, in a high-wage community there are more dollars going the rounds; they come around oftener, and the business man makes a larger percentage of profit off of each of these dollars as they pass through his hands in a high-wage community than he can possibly make from a community where the purchasing power of the wage earners is low.

The social feature needs no elaboration herein for the reason that nobody respects a servile creature though he may be used as a source of profit in vast enterprises. If these premises, viz., that the man is greater than the dollar, be true, then it is more or less immaterial whether the loss of time occasioned by a strike may aggregate one hour or a million; or the gain in wages be one dollar or a billion. The essential point is, how that strike has affected the elements and influences that go to make up human progress. Has it developed an intelligent, wholesome desire and determination to deserve and secure something more in life than a mere existence? Has it engaged the minds of men in serious thought as to the causes and remedies of strikes? Has it brought about a clearer conception of the true meaning of the universal brotherhood of man or pointed a way to this ideality. If it has done all, or any, of these things, it has in that measure been successful. Failing in these, it has miserably failed in almost everything.

Deplorable as are the conditions which incite men to strike, the spirit

which prompts them is distinctly American. That a man or woman, or any number of them, may leave their employment en masse as a protest against intolerable conditions, is nothing less than a blessing to them, the nation and posterity. It is the one obstacle to economic slavery.

Strikes fail, but under present conditions they are about the only obstacle to industrial degradation, and it is unquestionably to them that the working masses of the world owe more than to any other influence that their standard of living is not far below the present. But strikes will nevertheless continue to fail until there is one grand, universal attack upon the roots of the system instead of spasmodic and inefficient onslaughts upon its results; but as human degradation is abhorrent, there should be no surrender of this right of protest, for there is nothing in the ethics of what is called "business" that will not crush life for dividends. Insofar as they are saved at all it is the workers who have saved themselves; not the stockholder.

Strikes of workingmen would be unnecessary and unknown under a properly devised system of production and distribution. It is doubtless true, and the fact has been clearly demonstrated, that force, whether on the part of the employe or the employer, is worse than useless as a factor in a just solution of the industrial problem. But even if known to be a relic of barbarism, the strike must still be considered and justified as the most readily available method of protest against adverse, unjust and intolerable conditions.

No solution of the problem can be arrived at by alleging inefficiency, excesses, or probable misuse of power. The same objections will apply to every human right or privilege. There is a reason for strikes aside from either arrogance, cupidity or despotism.

1903.

The first labor difficulty which occurred after the close of the chapter on "Strikes and Lockouts" in the Eighth Report, was a serious one, not because of its duration or the number of strikers involved, but rather that it threatened to cause a stoppage of the works of the Butte and Boston Company in Butte. In fact, the concentrator was closed down for a short time, pending a settlement of the difficulty. On November 27, 1902, six teamsters employed by a contractor in hauling ore from the mines to the Butte and Boston concentrator at Butte, left their work in an effort to enforce a nine-hour day agreement which the union claimed was being violated. Previous trouble with the same contractor induced the Teamsters' union to take a firm stand in this case and so complete was their control of the situation that the concentrator was compelled to close for a few hours, although the union offered to furnish teams. After being out for two days the matter was settled by transferring the contract for hauling ore to a new contractor. The men returned to work, gaining all points, except collecting a fine against their former employer, and operations were resumed.

On December 24, 1902, thirty men and women employed in the steam laundries in Missoula, and members of Federal Labor Union No. 43, presented a scale of wages which called for an advance in the price of shirt

and hand ironing. Upon the refusal of the employers to grant the advance the employes left the laundries, but after 24 hours of idleness the new scale was agreed to and all returned to work on December 26th. This was the only strike during December and the last one of the year 1902.

The year 1903 opened very quietly as far as labor matters were concerned, not a single disturbance of any kind being recorded during the entire month of January. Indeed, with the exception of a few storm periods, the entire year was remarkably free from strikes and lockouts. The first difficulty of the year occurred at Victor, Ravalli county, where a strike occurred in a number of lumber camps over the inauguration of the nine-hour system, which the employers were only willing to grant when accompaied by a reduction in wages. The men struck on February 3 and remained out until the 9th, when a settlement was effected, the scale signed, and the men resumed their employment. About 150 were involved.

On February 19 fifteen girls and five men employed in a Butte candy factory struck to secure the discharge of an obnoxious foreman. They immediately applied for a charter and organized as a union, thus securing the assistance of the Central Labor body, whose committee adjusted the difficulty after conferences lasting a little less than a week, and work was resumed on the 26th. Under the agreement the obnoxious foreman was discharged and a minimum rate of $4.50 a week for girl employes was obtained, as well as a provision whereby all future products of the fir mwill bear the union label. During the progress of this strike the establishment of a co-operative candy factory was seriously considered, but an amicable settlement being brought about, the project was abandoned.

On March 4 the local managers of the American District Telegraph Co and the World Messenger Co. at Butte signed an agreement with the Messenger Boys' Union whereby the messengers were to receive $25 a month, eight hours of actual service to be considered a day's work, the new schedule to take effect on or before March 15. The World company kept the terms of the agreement, but the action of the local managers of the A. D. T. was repudiated by the eastern managers, and at 9 p. m. on March 14, eighteen messengers employed by them at the Western Union Telegraph office were informed that if they wished to continue work they must be satisfied with the same rate of wages as had hitherto been in force. This the boys refused to accept and all walked out to enforce the terms of the agreement. Thus an issue was joined which finally reached the U. S. District Court and for a time closed the Western Union office in Butte. The trouble passed through various phases, including attempts by the company to deliver messages by men, which was not successful, and the employment of girls as messengers which, meeting vigorous protest from the W. C. T. U. and others, was soon dropped. Men were again employed but as it was found impossible to maintain the service the W. U. company finally decided to close the Butte offices and refused to accept any messages either for transmittal or delivery. It was then decided that the A. D. T. should go out of business entirely and that the W. U. company should employ messengers directly instead of continuing

their contract with the former company. The attempt to conduct the messenger service with men was renewed, but although some of them were paid $10 a day, conditions were such that this was abandoned and the entire business of the W. U. company in Butte was closed. In the mean time the fight had been taken up by the various labor organizations, which resulted in the company applying to the Judge of the U. S. District Court for a restraining order, which was granted. Business was resumed on May 3. Up to the present time there has been no disposition made of the case, which is still pending in court. During the progress of the strike an attempt was made to form a messenger company by the boys themselves, but this was finally merged with an existing company which employed all the strikers, although none were taken back by the W. U. or A. D. T.

March 4 plumbers in the employ of A. J. Walker & Co., Butte, were called out by the Plumbers' union upon the failure of the company and the union to reach an agreement regarding the use of an electrical machine for thawing out pipes. The men claimed that the use of this device deprived them of work and asked that its services be dispensed with. No definite settlement of this strike was ever made, but it is classed as lost for the reason that the firm did not discontinue using the appliance.

The messenger boys employed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, together with the pin boys at the bowling alleys in Anaconda, left their places on March 16 in an effort to secure higher wages and a reduction in hours. The messengers were receiving $20 a month for 10 hours' work and asked for an advance of $2.50 a month. Some of the pin boys received a commission of 10 cents on each game played, while others were paid $20 a month. They asked for an 8-hour day and $35 a month. The strike lasted for three days, when the boys returned to work without any concessions being made.

Thirty coal miners employed by the Elbow Creek Coal Co., at Joliet, struck on March 17. The principle cause of the difficulty was a contention regarding the number of pounds for a ton of coal, the company insisting on 2,240 pounds, and the miners contending for 2,000 pounds. The men also asked that the coal should be weighed as soon as it came from the mine, and fixed March 17 as the date upon which the scales should be in operation. Upon the company's failure to install the scales the strike took place. Five days later the affair was amicably settled, the men withdrawing their demand for scales at the head of the coal chute, and the company conceding 2,000 pounds of coal to the ton, to be paid for at the rate of 90 cents a ton, all wages due the men to be computed on that basis. Work was resumed March 23.

Union No. 43, A. L. U., of Missoula, adopted a scale of wages for livery stable employes to take effect on April 1, which provided for an advance in wages but allowed a 12-hour day. The employers refused to agree to the new schedule, claiming that it was impossible for them to pay the wages asked, and the men left their work on the morning of the 1st, the three stables being declared unfair later by the union. On April 10 the difficulty was

settled, the men receiving from $10 to $15 a month advance, and agreeing to perform any class of work about the stables when called upon to do so.

On Friday, April 17, Butte was the scene of an unusual strike, when twenty-two girls employed as operators by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. left their places, out of a total of twenty-five employed. About three months previously the girls had formed a union through which they secured an advance of $15 a month, and had an established scale of $50 a month. The following statement was issued by the union concerning the conditions which caused the strike:

Office of Butte Telephone Operators' Union, No. 317, A. L. U.
Butte, Mont., April 17, 1903.

To Patrons of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. and the Butte Public:

Friends—In view of the inconvenience that is certain to result from the suspension of telephone service pending a settlement of the present differences between Butte Telephone Operators' Union No. 317, A. L. U., and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.; and in view of the further fact that our union may find it necessary at any time to appeal to telephone users to cease patronizing the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., we, the members of Butte Telephone Operators' Union, take this opportunity of presenting a brief statement of the situation. If the contest develops into a long drawn out fight (which we consider improbable) a complete statement of the case, including all negotiations and official correspondence bearing on the matter will be issued. Briefly the situation is this:

Our union was organized the latter part of December last. Then operators were paid $35 a month and were required to work from nine to twelve hours daily. The union, when organized, demanded an increase in wages, which demand was strenuously opposed by the company. The company only consented to pay the wages sufficient to decently feed and clothe the girls because of the pressure brought to bear by the union.

In agreeing to the wage question the boast was openly made by the management of the company that the increased wages would only last for a short time, as operators could be imported who would work for less than the union scale. (In this connection it will be interesting to know that the management generously offered to furnish the girls soup once a day as an inducement for them to work for the old standard of wages.)

Only a few weeks had elapsed after the wage settlement when the company commenced to make good its boast that it would displace the Butte girls with others whom it could control in the matter of wages and other matters involving the integrity of the union. A Salt Lake girl was imported to take the place of the Butte union girl as chief local operator. Next another Salt Lake importation arrived on the scene to replace the other union chief operator at the toll office.

Another point is that the imported chiefs were given power to employ and discharge operators, a power which, if exercised by the Salt Lake importations, would unquestionably favor foreign operators at the expense of the local public. In fact, the purpose of the company to steadily discharge

the union girls, destroy the union and again reduce the employes to their former condition of virtual slavery, was so self-evident that the union was forced to protest in self defense.

The local management was notified by the union that further displacement of union girls would be opposed until such time as an understanding could be reached between the union and the company regarding the practice of employing non-union foreign operators in preference to Butte union operators.

In answer, the company flatly refused to arbitrate in the matter of the discharge of the chief toll operator (the last union chief to be discharged from her position), which point involved the principle at issue. Instead of this the company proposed an arbitration on a question absolutely meaningless and which could not possibly have determined the principle involved.

Failing to influence or intimidate the union or its members into submitting to the union-wrecking policy of the company, the management took up the matter of disposing of the union girls in a body. Manager Murray left Salt Lake Thursday morning with a force of non-union operators. After satisfying themselves that the non-union girls were on the way and after being told by the local management that the imported girls would replace the union girls immediately upon their arrival in Butte, the union girls walked out.

(Signed)

BUTTE TELEPHONE OPERATORS' UNION, NO. 317, A. L. U.

After a series of conferences between committees representing the employes and various officers of the company the following agreement was adopted as a basis of settlement of all differences and work was resumed April 20:

It is hereby mutually agreed and stipulated by and between the regularly appointed committee of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. as follows:

1. That the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. recognizes the Telephone Operators' Union as now organized and existing under the charter of the A. L. U. and that all the members of said union be permitted to return to their respective places without prejudice.

2. That the Silver Bow Trades Assembly recognizes the right of the employer, namely, the telephone company, to make such changes as are necessary for the good and efficiency of the telephone service; the company, however, not to discriminate against those individual members who have walked out or the members of the Butte Operators' Union.

3. That the two questions in controversy be left and be submitted to a further agreement of the present parties to this negotiation, namely, the Silver Bow Trades Assembly and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.

4. It is further stipulated and agreed that all of the present difficulties be taken up and settled by the aforesaid two parties to this agreement.

5. Chief operators will work eight hours at a salary of $55 per month; chief toll operators will work nine hours at a salary of $60 per month; window clerks will work nine hours at a salary of $40 per month; regular

VIEW OF A PORTION OF BUTTE.

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4. It is further stipulated and agreed that all of the present difficulties be taken up and settled by the aforesaid two parties to this agreement.

5. Chief operators will work eight hours at a salary of $55 per month; chief toll operators will work nine hours at a salary of $60 per month; window clerks will work nine hours at a salary of $40 per month; regular

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operators shall work nine hours at a salary of $50 per month. Only four apprentices shall be employed at one time.

6. The local manager shall be in absolute authority with power to delegate authority to such employes as he may see fit.

7. That all employes of the company are to become members of the Operators' Union after their first pay day.

In consideration of which the strike is declared off by the Butte Telephone Operators' Union No. 317, A. L. U., and in returning to their respective positions the members of the union pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to resume their duties without prejudice to the company and with the full intention of rendering good and efficient service and contribute that diligence and harmony that will conserve the interests of the company and the welfare of all employes.

This agreement shall be in full force and effect for one year from date.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1903.

Witness:

H. SOMMERS.

By D. S. MURRAY,
General Manager.
J. E. McNALLY,
B. T. KING,
W. W. LEA,
GUS FRANKEL,
FRANK L. REBER,
F. W. CRONIN,
JOSEPH CORBY,
Committee Trades and Labor Assembly.

A slight disturbance occurred in the machine shops of the Great Northern railway at Havre on the afternoon of April 18, when the men quit to enforce the discharge of an objectionable pit boss. A committee waited upon the superintendent and succeeded in convincing him of the justness of their contention. The foreman was dismissed and work was resumed the following morning.

A series of difficulties which, before final adjudication, extended over a period of six weeks, began on April 20 when forty coal miners employed in the Lochray mines at Sand Coulee struck to enforce redress for certain grievances relating to the manner of loading and weighing coal. After eight days of idleness work was resumed, but apparently the settlement was not satisfactory for on the 8th of May the mines were again closed.

The Nelson mines, also at Sand Coulee, had, during the term of the Lochray troubles, been closed for repairs on April 30, but resumed on May 14 with Mr. Lochray as the superintendent of both plants. On the 16th the men again went on strike, alleging that discrimination in hiring and discharging men was being practiced. A final settlement of all matters in dispute was arrived at on May 27 and operations were resumed.

The cooks and waiters employed at the Missoula hotel in Missoula were

called out on May 4 upon the refusal of the proprietor to pay a minimum scale of $30 a month for female waiters. The house was conducted for some time with non-union help, but a change of management occurring, the matter was amicably arranged and the hotel was again placed upon the fair list.

The drivers employed by the ice companies in Great Falls inaugurated a strike on May 12 which lasted for 48 hours. The trouble arose over the arrangement of the hour of the day when work should commence, and pay for overtime, the men desiring to begin at 7 a. m. and quit at 5 p. m. with pay and one-half for all overtime. The employers asked that the hours be fixed at from 5 a. m. to 3 p. m., with no extra pay for overtime.

Conferences were held and after being out about two days a settlement was reached whereby the men received $2.75 for a day of 9 hours, with pay and one-half for overtime, work to begin at 5 a. m., with one hour for lunch. Upon this basis the strike was declared off and work resumed.

Owing to the extremely dangerous character of the work upon the great stack at the Washoe smelter in Anaconda, the carpenters employed there made a demand for an increase of one dollar a day in wages, on May 13. Their work of building scaffolding was carried on at night by the aid of electric lights, so that the masons could perform their work unhindered during the day. The bricklayers also became dissatisfied as the work progressed and asked or a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 on May 16. The reasonableness of these positions appealed so strongly to the management that the requests of both organizations were acceded to on May 17. While there was no strike declared the feeling of the men was so strong that on one day only one bricklayer out of 40 employed on the stack reported for work.

Following their usual custom, the various woolgrowers' associations at their fall and winter meetings adopted a scale of wages to be paid during the next shearing season. Unfortunately this action is taken without any conference with the men who do the work, and the result is that which invariably follows a one-sided agreement—dissatisfied workmen. From June 2 when a large number of shearers went on strike at Malta against the proposed scale, trouble in other localities followed at various dates until the 20th. Strikes were reported from White Sulphur Springs, Twenty-Mile, Wolf Springs, near Billings, Stanford and Sage Creek, the complaint in all cases being dissatisfaction with the wage scale, and other conditions imposed. Settlements were arrived at in most places by mutual concessions, and the taking of the year's clip of wool was not materially delayed.

Bricklayers and building laborers employed on the Union depot at Helena struck on June 5, twenty-four men being involved. The men claimed that the contractor was not paying the union scale of wages. Only one day was necessary to bring about a satisfactory adjustment and the men returned to work under strictly union conditions.

On June 18 painters in Missoula to the number of fifteen walked out, claiming that an agreement entered into some months before was being violated by their employers. This agreement was to the effect that no employing painter was to figure on or take a sub-contract. The matter was taken

up by the County Trades Council and after a full investigation it was decided that no violation of the agreement had occurred. The employers were exonerated by the council and the men returned to the shops.

On June 24 street laborers of Bozeman struck against a reduction of 25 cents a day. Private contractors were paying at the rate of $2.50 a day and the city laborers had been getting the same up to this time. A meeting of the common council disapproved of the reduction and the men returned to work in a few days at the old rate of wages. A result of this strike was the formation of a union of workingmen in Bozeman, which started with 117 charter members and is still flourishing.

On July 20 the drivers of the Wylie Transportation Co., operating in the Yellowstone National Park, struck to enforce the removal of a notice posted by the companying requesting that tourists refrain from "tipping" the employes. The men were out but a few hours when their demands were acceded to and the notices removed. Subsequently, upon the discharge of a number of leaders in the former trouble, a general strike of all employes was declared, but owing to the fact that there was no organization whatever among the men, it was not successful.

On July 21 a strike involving 25 employes of two steam laundries in Kalispell was declared over the adoption of a new wage scale, about which negotiations had been pending for over three weeks. On the 27th work was resumed with some of the old hands who went on strike and whatever other help could be secured. Meanwhile, plans were perfected for establishing a co-operative laundry by the strikers, assisted by the other labor unions, and this was conducted for some time. This strike, however, must be classed as lost, principally for the reason that the employes waited until after the strike to perfect their organization. A feature was the posting of a $50 forfeit by the employers not to treat with a union or a committee from any labor organization.

In the East Helena and Livingston Smelting Co.'s concentrator at Corbin a strike of the 30 employes took place on August 3 for an advance in wages. Upon the formation of a union the management reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day and the men asked that the rate of wages be made $3 a day, instead of $2.50 a day. This was refused and the men walked out. Five days later the increase was granted, but the mill was only operated until the ore on hand was treated, when it was closed and has remained idle since. Thirty men working in a mine at Rimini were thrown out of employment by this strike.

In Bozeman on August 11 the laborers employed by the city in laying a water main to the fair grounds went on strike to enforce the union scale of $2.50 for 9 hours' work. A resolution had been passed by the City Council by which the union scale was recognized on all city work, but this did not meet with the approval of the Mayor and was vetoed. Work was carried on with non-union men, but these men were persuaded to leave upon other work being secured for them by the union. When the strike was declared, the Fair Association proposed to finish the work themselves with union labor, which proved to be a satisfactory solution of the matter, whereupon work was resumed.

Twelve employes of the Bozeman Electric Light Co. left their work on August 12 owing to a disagreement over wages to be paid to men working in the country at setting poles. In order to reach the place where the poles were being set the men were required to report for duty at 6:30 a. m. and they asked that the company allow the time of their transportation one way as part of their day's work, and that wages should be $2.50 a day of 9 hours. Two days later a settlement was reached by which the laborers received $2.50 and the linemen $3.50 for 9 hours' actual employment on construction work, the company to furnish transportation both ways, and work was resumed. A feature of this strike was the request of the secretary of the company that the men should join the union for the reason that he preferred to deal with an authorized committee from a responsible organization.

Until August 28 the city of Lewistown had never experienced any labor difficulty during its whole existence, but on that day began what developed into a very serious matter, when, at the request of the carpenters, 18 masons employed by a local contractor left their work in a body to enforce recognition of the union and union regulations concerning hours and wages and the employment of apprentices. Strenuous efforts were made to effect a compromise, but without avail, and while the unions were fairly effective in keeping men brought from other cities from going to work, they were not successful in securing acceptance of their propositions, and the strike resulted in failure. Among the incidents of the trouble was the employment of deputies who, armed with six-shooters, stood guard over the non-union men as they proceeded with the work.

To secure the reinstatement of a former fellow-workman, 12 men employed as switchmen in the hill yards of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway at Butte struck on September 25. The difficulty was purely local, and was finally adjusted on October 2, when seven of the strikers resumed their positions without, however, having secured the object for which they struck.

Missoula brewers engaged in a strike on September 25, when five of the employes walked out to secure the discharge of the brew-master, who was also the treasurer of the brewing company. This action was considered so ill-advised that the Western Montana Trades Council, a central body, refused to support the strike. The places of the strikers were filled with union men and there was no stoppage of business. A number of efforts were made to bring about a settlement, but no progress was made until the matter was brought to the attention of the Montana State Federation of Labor at its annual meeting in August, 1904, when a resolution was passed instructing the Executive Board of that body to wait upon the officials of the brewing company and endeavor to effect some kind of an agreement favorable to the union. The members of the board, together with a representative of the Butte Brewery Workers' Union, to which body all the brewery employes in the State belong, met an official of the company in Missoula on August 27, 1904, and speedily settled upon terms proposed by that gentleman, under which two of the strikers were reinstated and the brewery was recognized as fair to all organized labor.

Eighty coal miners employed in the mines at Storrs struck on October 4 against the scale of wages, claiming that owing to the large amount of rock they were obliged to handle they could make but very little money at the ton rate paid. They asked a guarantee of $3.65 a day, and all that could be made over that by the ton rate. This was conceded by the management on October 9 and work was resumed.

On the morning of Saturday, October 10, the bricklayers employed in the construction of the Federal building in Butte struck for an advance of one dollar a day in wages. Work was resumed in the afternoon of the same day, the contractors agreeing to the scale of $7 a day.

At Iron Mountain on October 20 thirty miners went on strike on account of the poor quality of food furnished at the company boarding house. The larger part of the employes at once left the camp, looking for work elsewhere, while the others were taken on at other mines in the vicinity. The conditions complained of were remedied, and work was progressing as usual in a short time.

Butte Plumbers Union adopted a scale of $7 for 8 hours' work, and upon the refusal of the employers to conform to it a strike was declared on October 21. Later two employers agreed to pay the scale. The union did not receive the official sanction of the Building Trades Assembly, as that body decided to stand by a resolution adopted on April 22, 1903, that no change in hours or wages was contemplated during the building season of 1903. This difficulty gave rise to a great deal of ill-feeling owing to the fact that many stories derogatory to the members of the union were industriously circulated by their enemies. Among others it was charged that plumbers would not allow a man to do any plumbing work on his own premises. This is untrue, and so far as the Bureau can learn, the plumbing shops will sell material to any one who applies. The contractor on the Federal building, and one master plumber, agreed to the new scale, and for five months all the others did their own work with the help of apprentices. This trouble was finally settled by the adoption of a compromise schedule, which was put into operation April 1, 1904. Under the new arrangement the men receive $6.50 for a day of eight hours and each shop is allowed to have one apprentice.

The Musicians' Union of Anaconda became involved in a difficulty with the management of a local theater which culminated in a strike on November 10. The men asked for an increase in wages and the recognition of a rule fixing the minimum number of players in a theater orchestra at five. The new schedule made the pay of the leader $5 a night in place of $4 and that of the other players at $4 in place of $3. A committee from the union in consultation with the manager arrived at a settlement about December 15 under which the increase asked for was granted to the leader but not to the men, and the number in the orchestra was fixed at five as the union desired.

Bridge carpenters employed on the Montana division of the Northern Pacific Railroad struck on December 1 against a reduction of 25 cents a

day in their wages, but returned in a very short time when the company abandoned the proposed action. Wages were left at $2.50 a day and the men returned to work. They had no organization.

1904.

As a result of the plumbers' strike in October, 1903, nearly all of the steamfitters, who are affiliated with the plumbers, left Butte in search of employment, so that when the time came for installing the steam heating plant in the Federal building there was an insufficient number of steamfitters in the city to do the work. The contractor, therefore, decided to employ machinists for its erection, to which the Plumbers' Union offered decided objection. On Monday, January 4, 1904, work was begun on the heating plant by machinists and the plumbers walked out, and during the week were joined by the members of the various building trades engaged on the building, the machinists alone remaining at work. The Building Trades Council finally appointed a committee to meet with all the contractors and on January 14 the appended agreement was reached, work being resumed the following day:

First: That all men who went out on the strike shall be reinstated without prejudiced.

Second: That all men employed hereafter shall be only union men connected with the organizations directly concerned in the construction of buildings.

Third: That in taking out the temporary heating plant already installed only members of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union be employed.

Fourth: In case there are other pipes required to furnish any necessary heat in connection with the temporary heating plant now in place such work shall be done by members of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union.

The mine of the Diamond Coal Co., at Gebo, was the scene of a strike on January 26, when the miners and teamsters stopped work because pay for their services was not forthcoming.

A change in the system of paying the miners at Storrs resulted in a number of the men quitting work, though there was no strike ordered by the union. On February 1 the company announced its intention of paying 60 cents a ton for all coal actually brought up instead of the prevailing day rate of $3.60 for 8 hours. On February 16 the union voted to accept the new scale and all the men returned to work.

When the Kimberly-Montana Gold Mining Co. installed a new electric plant and discontinued the use of steam in driving the machinery of the mill, an order was issued requiring the amalgamators to fire the boilers used for heating purposes in connection with their other duties. This they refused to do and quit work on February 24, the miners stopping in sympathy. Two days later all returned to work, the Miners' Union having meanwhile voted not to endorse the refusal of the amalgamators to fire the heating plant boilers. Several minor matters of difference were adjusted with mutual satisfaction at the same time.

Four plasterers employed on the Federal building at Butte refused to

work pending a decision upon a rule of their organization which does not permit a foreman to use a trowel. The walk-out took place April 1. On April 7 the lathers on the same work struck over a question of jurisdiction between themselves and the carpenters. Meetings were arranged between representatives of the three unions interested and the contractor, during which a satisfactory conclusion was reached, and the lathers and plasterers resumed work on April 12.

THE RED LODGE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The most serious difficulty of the year occurred at Red Lodge on April 10, when 600 coal miners employed by the Northwestern Improvement Co. refused to work until a disagreement regarding the election of a check weighman had been adjusted. The Executive Board of the union issued a public statement which is appended:

Red Lodge, Mont., April 11, 1904.

We, the undersigned, executive board of Local Union No. 1771, of Red Lodge, Mont., have been authorized to make the following statement in regard to the present suspension of work. That on March 25, 1904, we elected one of our members to the position of checkweighman and on reporting for duty on Saturday, April 9, 1904, he was ordered out and off the premises and his weigh sheet thrown into one corner by Manager Pettigrew. We elected him to the position according to the State law, which is as follows in regard to the election of checkweighman:

"The weighman employed at any mine shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths to do justice between employer and employe and to truly and correctly weigh the output of coal from the mines as herein provided. The miners employed by or engaged in working for any mine-owner operator or lessee of any mine in this State shall have the privilege, if they desire, of employing at their own expense, a checkweighman who shall have like equal rights, powers and privileges in the weighing of coal as the regular weighman. Said oath or affirmation shall be kept conspicuously posted in the weigh office and any weigher of coal or person so employed who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this article or any owner, operator or agent of any coal mine in this State who shall forbid or hinder miners employing or using a checkweighman as herein provided or who shall prevent, or wilfully obstruct any such checkweighman in the discharge of his duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, proceedings to be instituted in any court having competent jurisdiction."

And on April 10, 1904, it was decided to suspend work until the State law is complied with.

T. H. BAILEY, President.
THOMAS CONWAY, Recording Secretary.
MAT T. GILLEN, Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM BAKKA, Treasurer.
JOHN B. ALBERTY.
JOHN MOLLE.
TERRY FLEMING.
THOMAS J. CAMPBELL.

The employes of this company, in common with all members of the United Mine Workers of America in Montana, were working under a yearly agreement adopted in September, 1903, and the strike was considered by the company to be a violation of the provisions of this agreement by the men and on April 14 the position of the company was made public as follows:

"In September last, at Helena, a written agreement was entered into between the company and its employes, through the labor organizations to which they belong, covering, as far as possible, all questions arising from their relations. This agreement was known as the Helena agreement. And for the very purpose of avoiding throwing the mines idle during the consideration of possible differences—regardless of who might be in fault, as every difference would necessarily involve fault on one side or both—it was agreed that when any difference arose it should be referred at once to designated higher officials who, representing the parties, should meet forthwith for its discussion and possible adjustment, and that under no circumstances should the men, in advance of such reference and discussion, quit work or throw the mine idle.

"A difference arose between the men and the mine superintendent over the employment of one Smethurst as checkweighman at the mines. The superintendent requested a reference to higher officials under the Helena agreement. The men refused, declaring they would quit work unless their demand was conceded, and on the superintendent insisting on time at least to refer the matter to his own higher officials, the men, under the advice of M. F. Purcell, district union president, who also participated in the framing of the Helena agreement, instantly quit work, thereby shutting down the mines. This being brought to the attention of President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, whose representative also participated in the framing of the Helena agreement, he wired Purcell instructing him to order the men to return to work. Compliance with these instructions has been refused.

"The company has at all times been and is now ready and willing to promptly consider this or any question of difference when properly taken up under the Helena agreement. And, though the men by quitting work in violation thereof and thereby severing all relations with the company, necessarily destroyed all differences springing from such relations, the company will place no obstacle in the way of the men returning to work, if they choose, and will then, as though they had never quit, be willing at once to consider the difference pursuant to the agreement. It simply insists that the Helena agreement shall be recognized and its provisions observed."

The situation was still further disturbed by a misunderstanding as to General Manager Horn, who, since the adoption of the agreement, had been transferred from the position of manager of the coal properties to general manager of the Northern Pacific Railway, Mr. Robert Pettigrew taking the position of superintendent at the mines. A section of the agreement provides that in case any difficulty cannot be settled locally it shall be referred to the manager of the company and the district president of the U. M. W. of A. Under the circumstances the company claimed that Mr. Horn was still manager, while the men declared that Mr. Pettigrew was the person designated by the agreement.

The position taken by the company that the agreement had been violated by the strike, and that Mr. Horn was the proper person to act with the

district president in settling the trouble; was upheld by President John Mitchell and Thomas Burke, member of the National Board. On April 18 the following proposition from Mr. Horn was placed before a special meeting of the union:

"Tacoma, Wash., April 18, 1904.

"Robert Pettigrew, General Superintendent:

"I wish you would explain to the proper officers of the union that our position is that their action is in violation of the Helena agreement, and if one part of this agreement is not going to be lived up to we have assurance that other parts will not be observed. Taking this view we suggest that the men return to work and the matter of the checkweighman will be promptly taken up as provided for in the Helena agreement. If it is decided that our position is wrong, we will agree to allow Smethurst to act as checkweighman; and if it is decided that the union's position is correct and we are wrong, we will allow Smethurst pay from the day the mine resumes operations until he is installed in the position.

(Signed) "H. J. HORN,
"General Manager."

The special meeting decided to accept this proposition, upon condition that all men who took part in the strike should be taken back without discrimination and that James Allison, who was holding the position before Smethurst's election precipitated the strike, should act as checkweighman until the whole matter was finally settled. Superintendent Pettigrew expressed himself as satisfied with these conditions and work was resumed April 19. Arrangements were at once made to call a meeting of the District Executive Board to confer with Mr. Horn in the city of Helena, and sessions were held on April 22 and 23. As bearing upon the controversy, the president of the Montana State Federation of Labor, formerly an employe at the mines, made the following statement, which is confirmed by the statement of Mr. George M. Jones, also given:

Statement of Alex. Fairgrieve.

From 1898 until 1900, the miners of Red Lodge elected their check weighman in open meeting, this being brought about by the then manager of the mines, J. M. Fox, objecting to the union electing a person to that position without giving all the employes an opportunity to participate in the election, and he (Fox) refused to make any reductions from the pay of the miners who protested, under the plea that they had not been allowed to take part in the election by reason of not being members of the Red Lodge Miners' union; and from that date (1898) until the settlement of the strike of 1900, which was the time that Mr. Henry Bush and Mr. Robert Pettigrew took charge of the properties of the Northwest Improvement Co. At that time, in adjusting the difficulties between the miners and the company, I was one of the committee, and president of the union at Red Lodge, and Mr. Bush, for the company, agreed that we should have the right to elect the check weighman in the union and with closed doors, or in other words, in any manner we saw fit, and nothing was mentioned about whether the check weighman should be an employe of the company or not.

During the legislative session of 1901, myself and Mr. Wm. Thomas, acting as a legislative committee, under instructions from the coal miners of Montana, had a law framed, which was passed at that session and known

as House Bill 25, giving the miners the legal right to elect, if they so desired, a person to act for them as check weighman, with equal rights under the law as the regular weighman of the company.

The miners then thought and rightfully supposed that they then would be in a position, under this law, to choose any person they desired to act in that capacity, and April 1, 1902, I was their choice for that position, although I had not been an employe of the Rocky Fork Coal Company for at least 18 months pervious.

I commenced my duties as check weighman on the first day of April, 1902, without any protest from the management of the company, and worked continuously until the 10th day of the same month. On that day a notice was posted at the pit head by some of the officials of the company and signed by Howard F. Welsh, State Coal Mine Inspector, notifying the miners and other employes in the mine, that on and after that date the hoisting of the employes from the levels of the mine would be discontinued entirely. The consequence was that, on the morning of April 11, the employes refused to go to work until that order was rescinded, and to hasten this, the miners sent William Freeman and myself to Helena to lay the entire matter before the Chief Executive of the State and, if possible, have him compel the State Inspector to see that the man trip was again restored under conditions that would make it safe and in compliance with the State law regulating the working of coal mines, limiting the number of men to be hoisted at each trip.

In compliance with our request (and the order of the Governor), the Mine Inspector ordered the then Assistant Manager of the Rocky Fork Coal Co., Mr. D. G. O'Shea, to restore the man trip, under certain restrictions which he would send later.

Negotiations were soon begun by the union and Assistant Manager O'Shea and Superintendent Pettigrew, who were the only representatives of the company present, looking toward a resumption of work, and during these negotiations Mr. O'Shea drew up and submitted to the committee an agreement for the future government of the miners in case of a disagreement between the Miners' union and the company, and in this document a clause was inserted providing that the check weighman, Mr. A. Fairgrieve, who was filling the position at that time, should have the privilege of continuing as such until the expiration of his term of office, but that in the future all check weighmen should be chosen from employes of the company.

The Executive Board of the Miners' Union, who were acting with Mr. O'Shea in making the settlement, returned to the union, which was in session, with the agreement and submitted it to the members. After a great deal of discussion on the matter, I agreed to resign my position, as I seemed to be the stumbling block in the way of a satisfactory settlement, if the miners would not sign the agreement renouncing their statutory rights under the laws of the State, which they would do under the agreement, and which both Mr. O'Shea and Mr. Pettigrew refused to sign as agents of the company.

I insisted that the union should accept my resignation, which it did, I believing that this would lead to an amicable adjustment of the trouble and the committee immediately returned to the company's office, where Mr. O'Shea and Mr. Pettigrew were waiting, and informed them of my action and also that the union positively refused to sign that part of the agreement which said that the miners should choose the check weighman from among the employes of the company.

Mr. O'Shea acquiesced to this, and a settlement was agreed to between the miners and the company, with the understanding that work would be resumed as soon as possible; that the man trip should be restored as ordered

by the State Mine Inspector, and all employes to return to work as formerly. The committee returned to the union and made their report, which was accepted by the union, and they then proceeded to elect a check weighman to fill out my unexpired term.

Mr. Geo. M. Jones, a member of the union, but not at that time an employe of the company, was unanimously chosen as my successor, and Mr. O'Shea was notified by the committee. When the committee was leaving the office of the company after so notifying Mr. O'Shea of the election of a check weighman, Mr. Allison, one of the committee, reiterated to Mr. O'Shea and Mr. Pettigrew that the union, in the future, would continue to elect whom they pleased to the position of check weighman, and both gentlemen were left with that understanding.

Under these conditions the men agreed to return to work, and did so return.

ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE.

Helena, Mont., April 25, 1904.

Statement of George M. Jones.

"I was working in the mines at Red Lodge, employed as a miner, in February, and I think a few days in March, during the year 1902. Turned a room in the fifth east entry, and at that time Supt. Pettigrew stopped the room, and in consequence I was thrown idle. During the time that I was out of work I asked Supt. Pettigrew when the room would be started up again, and he informed me that he did not know how soon, but offered me a place in No. 1 vein, which I looked at but would not accept, as it was so deficient that I would have been unable to make just wages.

"I then informed him that I would wait until my old room in the fifth east, No. 4 vein, would be started. In the meantime, and while I was waiting, he (Pettigrew) started the room in the fifth east, and put another miner in it instead of me. I took that as an equivalent to a discharge, and did not look any more for work from Mr. Pettigrew.

"I still retained my membership in the union and continued to hold the office of secretary, and after a settlement, on or about the 18th of April, 1902, I was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Fairgrieve as check weighman, on account of Fairgrieve tendering his resignation as check weighman for the purpose of getting the miners to return to work, as he stated to the union that he thought it was himself, personally, that the management desired to get rid of.

"I was a member of the Executive Board of the Red Lodge Miners' Union at that time and took part in making the settlement between the union, Manager O'Shea and Supt. Petttigrew, and it was thoroughly understood that they would be allowed the right to select whom they wished as check weighman, as the law giving them that privilege had been passed and placed on the statute books of the State through their efforts.

"With this understanding, the men returned to work. The settlement was made between the Executive Board and Assistant Manager D. G. O'Shea and Supt. Robert Pettigrew, for the Northwestern Improvement Co, and endorsed by the union.

(Signed) "GEORGE M. JONES"

Both these documents were submitted to the conference at Helena and copies were also sent to Mr. John Mitchell for his information. The conclusion of the conference was that the whole matter be referred to President John Mitchell and the National Board, upon an agreed statement of facts, both parties binding themselves to accept their decision as final. The question at issue was decided to be, "whether or not one Smethurst shall be re-

ceived and suffered to act as check weighman at the mines of the Northwestern Improvement Co. at Red Lodge."

Agreed Statement of Facts Submitted.

In September last, at Helena, Mont., the Northwestern Improvement company, through Horn, then and now general manager of the coal department, was one party, and the national organization of United Mine Workers of America, through Burke, its national board member, and the district union No. 22 of the United Mine Workers of America, through Purcell, its president, as the other parties, entered into the so-called Helena agreement, which was to continue in effect for one year, expiring October 1, 1904.

"Then and at all times since there were and now are employed at the mines both miners and other laborers, not over five-sixths of whom are members of this district union, while the remainder of those employes were not such members. The company employes consisted and now consists not only of miners, but as well of dumpers, loaders, firemen, engineers, drivers, teamsters, oilers, trappers, motormen, laborers, inside company men, etc. all of whom were and are paid by day wages, having no possible interest in the tonnage of coal mined, save the 'miners,' who were and are paid a fixed price per ton for coal mined by each. The local union, itself a member of the district union, had and has a membership made up partly of the miners and the various other classes of employes in the employ of the company, and partly of other persons, who had and have no employ of any kind with the company.

"At the time of the making of the agreement a check weighman was at work in the mines, who had been chosen from among the company employes. Sections 16 and 17 of the Helena agreement provide:

" 'Sec. 16. No local shall be allowed to make any new conditions which conflict with the terms of this agreement until after the expiration of the specified life of the agreement. Sec. 17. Prices and conditions not mentioned to remain the same.'

"On March 25, 1904, the local union undertook to elect one Smethurst check weighman at the mines for the three months succeeding April 1. In this election there participated and acted only such miners in the employ of the company as were members of the union. There was no meeting of the miners in the employ of the company, as such, for the purpose of electing a check weighman and no opportunity afforded the one-sixth of the miners then in the company's employ who were not members of the union, to act or vote in the selection of a check weighman. There also participated in this attempted election union members who were not in the employ of the company as well as union members belonging to the various other classes of labor in the employ of the company above enumerated. Smethurst, the man so mentioned, was not and had not been for some time a company employe, having been last employed at other coal camps. On March 26 the executive committee of the union was notified that Smethurst would not be allowed to act in the weighroom.

"April 1, James Allison, a union member, then a miner employe of the company, qualified as check weighman and served until the evening of April 8. On the morning of the 9th Smethurst, without further action or notification, took possession of the weighroom of the company. On April 11 a committee of the union informed the company superintendent that the union employes would quit unless Smethurst was allowed to act. They did so. Subsequently the union men returned to work, and are now at work at the mines; and this question of the right of Smethurst to work has been referred under paragraph B of Section 6 to Messrs. Horn and Purcell for adjustment, if possible—that clause of the agreement, so far as applicable, providing that the matter of disagreement 'shall be referred to the superintendent of the

company and the president of the local union, or such person as he may designate to represent him; and should they fail to agree it shall be referred to the manager of the company and the district president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America for adjustment; and in all cases the mines, miners, mine laborers and parties involved must continue at work pending an investigation and adjustment, until a final decision is reached in the manner above set forth.'

"The constitution of the district union, Article 5, provides:

" 'Sec. 1. When trouble of a local character arises between members of a local union and their employers, the officers of said local shall endeavor to effect an amicable adjustment, and failing in this they shall immediately notify the officers of the district, and said district officers shall immediately investigate the cause of complaint; and failing to effect a peaceable settlement on a basis that would be fair and just to aggrieved members, finding that a strike would best serve the interests of the locality affected, they may order the inauguration of a strike; but no local strike shall be legalized or supported by a district unless its inauguration was approved by the officers of the district and by the national president or executive board, upon an appeal taken by the aggrieved members from the decision of the district officers.'

" 'Sec. 2. Before final action is taken by any district upon questions that directly or indirectly affect the interests of the mine workers of another district or that require a strike to determine, the president and secretary of the aggrieved district shall jointly prepare, sign and forward to the national president a written statement setting forth the grievance complained of, the action contemplated by the district, together with the reasons therefor, and the national president shall, within five days after the receipt of such statement, either approve or disapprove of the action contemplated by the aggrieved district and such approval or disapproval, together with the reasons therefore, shall be made in writing, and a copy forwarded to the secretary of the complaining district. Should the action contemplated by the aggrieved district receive the approval of the national president, the district shall be free to act, but should the national president disapprove the action contemplated, the district may appeal to the national executive board, which shall be convened to consider such appeal within five days after its receipt by the national secretary. Until the national president has approved, or the national executive board has sustained the appeal, no district shall be free to enter upon a strike unless it shall have been ordered by a national convention.' And similar provisions appear in the national constitution.

"A law of Montana, found on page 65 of the laws of 1901, declares: 'The miners employed by or engaged in working for any mine owners, operator or lessee of any mine in this State, shall have the privilege, if they desire, of employing, at their own expense, a check weighman, etc.'

Statement of H. J. Horn.

To this statement of facts was appended the position of the company, as stated by Mr. Horn:

"I claim, first, that the law of Montana above quoted does not pretend to confer the right or privilege of selecting a check weighman on any save the miners in the employ of the company, i. e., those who are interested in the weights because paid for their labor by tonnage weight of coal mined. It has not pretended to confer such a right either on the employe dumpers, loaders, firemen, engineers, drivers, teamsters, oilers, trappers, motormen, laborers, inside company men, who are paid by the day and have no interest in the tonnage mined; nor to confer such rights on non-employes, whether miners or not, who happen to be members of a union; nor in any union itself as such. I am informed that such a power could not have been conferred

by law on unions, or on non-employes, or on other employes than those directly interested by reason of their mode of payment in the tonnage weight of coal mined. Very clearly there was no attempt to do it in this law.

"Second—Whatever rights this union has, then, in the matter of the selection of a check weighman, must come from the agreement, and not at all from the law. Without the agreement the union would have no right at all in the premises. It may be conceded that there are many individual members of the union who, as miner employes of the company, would be entitled in the absence of an agreement—in common with all other miners of the company, not members of the union—to exercise any privilege given them by the law. But with such individual rights this referee can have nothing to do. It is concerned only with the rights of the union, as such. Moreover, the rights of the miner employes being mere privileges, conferred by the statute, are subject to waiver, and—as to the five-sixths of the miners who are members of the union which was a party to this agreement—have been waived by the agreement, as will be explained later.

"Third—Nowhere in the Helena agreement is there an express provision giving the union or its members who are miner employes of the company, the right to select a check weighman. This power, if granted at all by the agreement, must be by force of the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of the agreement above quoted, and also because there was a part of the conditions existing at the mine at the time the agreement was entered into, a check weighman, elected by it, then performing such functions. But as has already been seen the check weighman then acting was an employe of the company at the time of his selection. The selection by the union, now, therefore, of a person not an employe of the company would be contrary to the conditions existing in that regard when the agreement was made, and therefore not an implied power, granted the union by the agreement, and would be a change in conditions which would amount to a violation of the Helena agreement.

"Fourth—That the conditions existing at the date of the agreement as to the check weighman being a miner employe was not a fortuitous or accidental one is evidenced by the fact that it is the universal custom among coal mines that he should be selected from among employes of that mine. So far as I can learn, there has been no departure from that custom at this mine. Regardless of this, however, so far as the agreement and rights of the union under it are concerned, the conditions existing on the date it was made must prevail.

"Fifth—It is settled that any right or privilege given any person or set of persons by statute for their personal benefit may be waived by them. A provision of the civil code of Montana applicable to the great body of the law in that act defining rights and duties of persons declares—section 4,240: 'The benefit thereof may be waived by any party entitled thereto unless such waiver would be against public policy.' This right of waiver exists independent of the above quoted act, and is subject to only one prohibition, found in section 15, article 4, of the State Constitution, which in substance prohibits employes from making any contract whereby they waive their right to claim damages for future personal injuries. This prohibition is immaterial here.

"That the law of 1901 confers a privilege on miners which they may or may not exercise follows from the very language of the law itself. It declares: 'The miners * * * shall have the privilege, if they desire, of employing,' etc.

"Had this agreement been with the company employe miners as such instead of with the union and had they agreed therein to select a check weighman from among themselves the vitality of such an agreement could not be questioned. Here five-sixths of the company miner employes acting

through their authorized representatives in the Helena agreement, agreed that the existing conditions—among other respects in regard to the check weighman—should prevail during the life of that agreement. They may not rightfully during its life do any act in contravention thereof, either individually or in concert with other miner employes, or any other person. The selection of Smethurst is such an act because it would have the effect of changing a condition existing at the date of the Helena agreement and therefore is a violation thereof.

"Sixth—Because my co-referee, under the agreement, M. F. Purcell, is unable to accede to this view, holding a different position, there is an unsettled difference between us and because thereof, by force of the agreement and by force of the district union's constitution and contsitution of the national union in that regard, I insist that work cannot cease at the mines until the national president or the executive board of the national union determines the question of difference between myself and Mr. Purcell as referees.

"Seventh—It is evident that the management of the coal department is extremely anxious to maintain absolutely the Helena agreement. It is also evident that the management of the coal department is willing and anxious to be fair and just with its employes. As an evidence of this last the management is willing and anxious to collect evidence upon the issue as to whether the local was atttempting to impose new conditions against the Helena agreement, and refer the matter to the national board of the United Mine Workers' of America at Indianapolis, which the newspapers state meets in a few days. It is also evident that the management of the coal department is willing to leave the decision to the national board and accept whatever ruling the national board may make on the interpretation of clauses 16 and 17 of the Helena agreement; and desires a ruling of the national board as to the bearing of the national constitution and the district constitution and the Helena agreement, which the management of the coal department understands is a part of the Helena agreement."

Mr. Purcell, for the miners, based his contention on the ground that the action of the company in refusing to allow Smethurst to act as checkweighman was not only a violation of the State law, but also imposed a new condition upon the miners not provided for in the Helena agreement. To substantiate his position he offered the statements of Fairgrieve and Jones. The decision of the National Board is given in full:

Decision of the National Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 25, 1904.

Mr. M. F. Purcell, President District No 22, U. M. W. of A.; Mr. Nat T. Gillen, Secretary Local Union No. 1771, U. M. W. of A.; Mr. H. J. Horn, General Manager Northwestern Improvement Co.

Gentlemen:—

In the matter of the controversy growing out of the employment of Mr. Smethurst as checkweighman at Red Lodge, Mont., and the interpretation of Sections 16 and 17 of the Helena agreement, which questions were referred for decision to the National Executive Board and by it referred to the undersigned, we desire to say that, after examining all of the evidence submitted for our consideration, and after the most careful inquiry into the conditions under which checkweighmen have heretofore been elected, we have concluded that Sections 16 and 17 of the Helena agreement mean that the practices and customs relative to the selection of checkweighmen which prevailed prior to October 1, 1903, should continue in force during the life of the said Helena agreement. While the evidence submitted by the operator

and the evidence submitted by the miners concerning the past custom in selecting checkweighmen is diametrically opposed, the proprietors contending that they have always insisted that the members of the union should employ as checkweighman a miner actually in the employ of the company, the members of local union, No. 1771, contending that in two specific instances checkweighmen have been elected who were not at the time of their election employes of the company. It is shown that when Mr. Fairgrieve was elected and had served for about 10 days or two weeks as checkweighman the company did object to his continuance in office and insisted upon his removal. Mr. Fairgrieve was succeeded by Mr. Jones, who, the men now contend, was not an employe of the company, but who, the company says, was considered an employe because he had not drawn his back time and his name appeared upon the payroll as an employe of the company. Whatever merit there may be in the contention of the miners in these two instances it is nevertheless a fact that for more than 14 years the practice at Red Lodge has been to elect as checkweighman a miner employed by the company and it seems to us that the employment of Mr. Fairgrieve, who afterward resigned, and the employment of Mr. Jones would not constitute a custom and could not be regarded as a practice. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the 16th and 17th sections of the Helena agreement make it obligatory upon the miners at Red Lodge to select as checkweighman some one at the time of his election an employe of the company. We, therefore, decide that the members of Local Union No. 1771 should, during the life of the present agreement, select as their checkweighman an employe of the company, and that said selection be made in the manner provided in Section 5 of Article 14 of the national constitution of the United Mine Workers of America. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MITCHELL,
President of the United Mine Workers of America.
T. L. LEWIS,
Vice President.
W. B. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Under this decision the board rules that Smethurst was not rightfully elected to the position of checkweighman and was entitled to no recognition from the company and that in the future the person elected by the union to act in that capacity must be actually in the employ of the company at the mines. While the local officers and the manager were considering this difficulty another matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Horn concerning an advance in the prices for powder and tool sharpening at Red Lodge and it was agreed that this should also be submitted to President Mitchell, whose decision is herewith given:

Mr. H. J. Horn, May 4, 1904.
General Manager Northwestern Improvement Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:—

In the matter of the controversy between your company and the members our local union employed at Red Lodge, Mont., relative to that section of the Helena agreement which fixes the charge for powder and tool sharpening and which has been referred to me for decision, I desire to say that in my opinion the section reading "Red Lodge mining prices and conditions to remain as at present," means that there was to be no change whatever in the mining scale or in conditions, that would affect the earnings of

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—KALISPELL.

the miners. And inasmuch as an increased charge for powder and blacksmithing would be tantamount to a reduction in the wages of the miners, it seems to me quite clear that no such change was contemplated. I am, therefore, convinced that the rate which prevailed for powder and blacksmithing at the time of the Helena agreement was entered into should be restored. I am, Yours truly,

JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.

The former rates were accordingly restored. The Helena agreement and the State law governing the election of a checkweighman are reproduced elsewhere in this report.

Thirty-five team-owners engaged in excavating work in Havre struck on April 20, to secure an advance of one dollar a day. The prevailing scale for man and team was $5 and the contractors had based their bids upon that scale. The teamsters justified their demand upon the ground of high prices for feed. As there was no loose hay to be bought around Havre and imported baled hay cost $15 a ton, and oats were selling at $1.75 a hundred, they soon found that they were losing money. The contractors refused to grant the advance and the strike resulted. A limited number of men and teams were secured from among the farmers, but these soon quit for the same reasons. The contractors then put teams of their own on until the work was finished and in instances have since admitted that they could not make a profit off their own teams at the price of $5 a day. As a result of the strike a Teamsters' Union was organized and a scale of $6 a day was established. The large amount of work made necessary by the great fire in the city called for the employment of every available team, so that while the strike was never officially called off, it naturally settled itself through the contractors employing the strikers in hauling rock, which, being paid for by the perch, enabled them to earn from one to two dollars a day above the scale.

On the night of Tuesday, May 17, twenty switchmen employed in the Missoula yards refused to go to work upon learning that an order had been issued reducing the size of the crew on the engines. This strike was lost, the company having little difficulty in filling the places of the strikers, who left for other places in search of work.

On May 1 the Butte Plumbers' Union renewed their demand for a scale of $7 a day and this action culminated in a strike on a school building which involved the Building Trades Council. The Plumbers, Tinners and Carpenters were the first to strike on May 14, but were closely followed during the week by the others employed on the building. The arbitration committee of the council was successful in bringing about a settlement of the difficulty on June 24 and all the craftsmen returned to work.

On Friday, June 3, open hostilities began between the Helena Light and Traction Co., together with several merchants, and the Helena Trades Asembly. Up to this date, while there was bitter opposition to the positions assumed by both sides, no strike or lockout had taken place. An ultimatum was presented by the company to the electricians in their employ that the

men must leave the union or the service, and a few other employers followed suit. Six men were locked out by the company. Proposals for a conference between representatives of the Trades Assembly and the Citizens' Alliance were rejected by the men on the ground that the alliance admitted to membership men who were not employers of labor, and who did not and could not have any interest in questions involving the relations between the men and their employers. As a solution of the whole problem between the unions and the employers, including the breaking of the lockout, it was suggested that an Employers' Association, separate and distinct from the Citizens' Alliance, be formed, in which no person or firm would be eligible to membership unless they employed two or more persons. This suggestion met with approval and conferences were begun as soon as the Employers' Association could be perfected and had authorized a committee to represent them. The following agreement was reached, and upon being ratified by the two organizations was put into immediate operation:

Helena, Mont., June 14, 1904.

This agreement, entered into this day between the Employers' Association of the city of Helena, Montana, party of the first part, and the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly and the Montana Federation of Labor, parties of the second part. Witnesseth:

First—That the employers agree to reinstate, without prejudice, all employes who have been discharged through holding membership in their respective unions and affiliation with the Trades Assembly.

Second—In the future employers agree to treat with their employes collectively in any trade grievances, as trade unionists, and not as individuals, if said employes are members of organized labor, or individually if not organized, and in the case of their failure to agree, the contracting organizations bind themselves to abide by any conclusion reached by the two committees provided for in section three of this agreement.

Third—The Executive Committee of the Employers' Association will be ready at any time to treat with a like committee from the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly to adjust any differences that may come up before the respective organizations.

Fourth—The Helena Trades and Labor Assembly and the Montana Federation of Labor, parties of the second part, agree to publicly remove all unfair embargoes which have been instituted against all business concerns who agree to abide by this agreement, and pledge their several organizations to do all in their power to work for the upbuilding of the different business interests of the city of Helena.

Fifth—From and after the date of making this agreement it is hereby agreed by the parties of the second part that no "Unfair" declarations, or boycotts, will be declared in Helena against any member of this association or signers of this agreement until the grievance upon which it might have been based shall have been discussed and passed upon by the committees provided in article three of this agreement.

Witness our hands this 14th day of June, 1904.

For Employers—
T. A. MARLOW.
MARTIN HOLTER, JR.
For Montana Federation of Labor—
ALEX FAIRGRIEVE, President.
HOWARD O. SMITH, Secretary.
For Helena Trades and Labor Assembly—
FRANK ANDREWS, President.
W. W. HILLIS, Secretary.

A strike of non-union men engaged in sinking a winze very near the surface in the Chicago-Montana mine, in Fergus county, occurred on June 6. After working a short time these men made a demand for $4 a day, and upon the refusal of the managers to pay this sum, they struck. The matter was taken up by the Miners' Union and at a special meeting it was decided that the work did not call for any advance over the regular wages, and the places of those who quit were filled by the union miners.

The shearing season of 1904 was disturbed by fewer strikes than usual, owing principally to the fact that a large majority of the shearers are now organized and their scale was generally recognized. So far as could be learned no union men were involved in the three strikes that were reported. The machine plant at Harlowton was closed on June 14, the men asking for an increase in wages which was refused. On Tuesday, June 21, twelve hand shearers employed at Sweet Grass station struck for an increase of one cent a head. This was denied and the men left camp.

On June 23 the shearers employed at a plant on the Teton river struck over a disagreement as to the age of a band of sheep, the price of shearing being governed by the age of the sheep. No settlement being made the men left camp. In all about 40 men were involved in the three strikes, and in no case did they gain the concessions asked for.

Twenty-six Greek section laborers employed on the railroad between Dillon and Melrose struck on July 27 to secure reinstatement of one of their number who had been discharged for disobeying orders. Their places were at once filled by Japs and the work proceeded without further interruption.

The Federal building in Butte was the scene of another strike on August 17, when the hodcarriers walked out, claiming that he contractors had employed members of the Workingmen's Union to attend the Masons at less than the wages fixed for that class of work. The matter was speedily adjusted, the hodcarriers gaining their point without the necessity of calling a general strike upon the building.

As a result of a strike of the lumbermen at Couer d'Alene City, Idaho, in the Largey Co.'s mill, the Montana State Federation of Labor declared the company's properties in this State to be unfair. Thereupon ten men employed as teamsters and yardmen in the Largey works in Butte were ordered out on August 29 by the officials of the American Labor Union. The Idaho trouble being settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, the Butte men returned to work on September 24.

A lockout of about 100 coal miners employed by the Montana Coal and Coke Co. at Aldridge took place on August 23. These miners are members of the Western Federation of Miners, and were, therefore, not working under the agreement made by the operators and the United Mine Workers of America. In 1903 the Aldridge miners perfected a scale with the operators of the mines at a lower figure than that secured under the agreement of the United Mine Workers, whereby the Aldridge brushers and rockers received $2.75 a day. The rate for this class of labor in other mines in the State is

$3.60 a day. At Red Lodge and other places where the United Mine Workers' scale is in operation, the outside men work 10 hours a day, while the inside men work eight. At Aldridge the rule is eight hours for both outside and inside work. The manager of the property, when asked the cause of the lockout, said: "I learned that an advance in the wage scale was to be made and I simply took the bull by the horns and shut down."

There is absolutely nothing to show that any advance was contemplated by the union. They had not even asked that the existing agreement, which still had more than a month to run, should be renewed, and he had certainly received no notification of a change in the wage scale from the union for the reason that that body never had the question under consideration. There has been no disturbance of any kind during the lockout. Most of the younger men have left but the others are still at Aldridge waiting for the mines to open.

Three plumbers employed at Dillon by a local firm struck on Saturday, October 1, for a reduction of hours. Their demand was granted, and work was resumed on a nine-hour basis without any reduction in wages on October 5.

At the mines of the Kimberly-Montana Gold Mining Co. at Jardine, on October 19, a strike involving 50 men took place over the employment of a small number of non-union men as trammers and muckers at $3 a day, 50 cents less than the scale, and continued until November 5. In the settlement it was agreed that in future the men at this class of work should receive $3.50 a day, but the company was allowed to discriminate against the strikers, with the result that 15 or 16 of the old employes were not reinstated and were compelled to look elsewhere for employment.

ONE OF MONTANA'S RECREATIONS.

BUTTE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Statement Showing the Transactions of the Butte Free Public Employment Office for the Year Ended November 30, 1903

MONTH	Applications for Work			Applications for Help	Positions Filled			Nature of Positions Filled by Males			Nature of Positions Filled by Females			Positions Filled In the City		Positions Filled Out of the City	
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Hotel and Restaurant Help	Laborers	Miscellaneous	Hotel and Restaurant Help	Domestic	Miscellaneous	Male	Female	Male	Female
December, 1902	168	210	378	262	71	156	227	50	16	5	59	87	10	43	152	28	14
January, 1903	158	194	352	210	70	112	182	48	18	4	32	71	9	46	101	24	11
February	139	205	344	222	98	87	185	74	18	6	26	51	10	74	79	24	8
March	176	194	370	252	71	146	217	51	16	4	44	93	9	48	125	23	21
April	198	206	404	328	132	166	298	59	63	10	48	104	14	62	153	70	13
May	170	252	422	343	131	179	310	27	92	12	49	104	26	59	162	72	17
June	224	239	463	448	152	186	338	33	98	21	55	109	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	341	213	554	467	190	177	367	28	102	(a) 60	57	102	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	329	240	569	430	178	194	372	35	116	27	62	95	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	307	222	529	414	139	165	354	23	138	28	35	111	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	942	303	1,245	329	147	164	311	.....	111	36	33	85	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	420	291	711	405	218	139	387	.....	184	34	27	103	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,572	2,769	6,341	4,140	1,647	1,901	3,548	428	972	247	527	1,115	259	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Includes 62 haymakers.

BUTTE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Statement Showing the Transactions of the Butte Free Public Employment Office for the Year Ended November 30, 1904

MONTH	Applications for Work			Applications for Help	Positions Filled			Nature of Positions Filled by Males			Nature of Positions Filled by Females			Positions Filled In the City		Positions Filled Out of the City	
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Hotel and Restaurant Help	Laborers	Miscellaneous	Hotel and Restaurant Help	Domestic	Miscellaneous	Male	Female	Male	Female
December, 1903	311	219	530	426	172	211	383	19	98	55	60	137	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1904	455	380	835	450	212	194	406	(a) 23	189	30	43	118	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	429	367	796	447	196	201	397	(a) 19	132	45	29	131	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	396	415	811	459	185	223	408	(a) 26	125	34	43	164	16	96	177	89	46
April	437	421	858	552	252	246	498	(a) 9	190	53	39	176	31	129	195	123	51
May	560	454	1,014	739	374	279	653	(b) 91	206	77	44	209	26	155	203	219	76
June	509	414	923	636	317	259	576	(b) 114	92	81	51	169	39	118	187	199	72
July	529	463	992	703	354	291	645	(b) 117	193	44	59	182	50	139	187	215	104
August	543	484	1,027	786	393	311	704	(b) 64	217	112	68	191	52	162	241	231	70
September	560	396	1,056	820	407	334	741	(b) 49	208	150	53	208	73	186	235	221	99
October	617	503	1,120	916	469	420	889	(b) 43	239	177	67	283	70	244	296	225	124
November	653	489	1,142	869	431	394	825	(b) 24	257	150	53	261	80	198	218	233	176
Total	5,909	5,105	11,104	7,803	3,762	3,363	7,125	628	2,126	1,008	609	2,229	525	1,427	1,939	1,755	818

(a) Miners.
(b) Ranch hands.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN MONTANA.

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. AMERICAN LABOR UNION.
HAND AND SHEEP SHEARERS' UNION. UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

CENTRAL BODIES.

Building Trades Council ..... Butte.
Butte Central Labor Council ..... Butte.
Carbon County Farmers' Union ..... Red Lodge.
Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly ..... Great Falls.
Central Labor Council ..... Anaconda.
Flathead County Trades and Labor Council ..... Kalispell.
Helena Trades and Labor Assembly ..... Helena.
Montana State Federation of Labor ..... Helena.
Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly ..... Butte.
Trades and Labor Assembly ..... Havre.
Western Montana Trades and Labor Council ..... Missoula.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

American Federation of Labor ..... Havre.
Bakers' Union No. 142 ..... Anaconda.
Bakers' Union No. 7 ..... Butte.
Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union No. 149 ..... Great Falls.
Barbers' International Union ..... Anaconda.
Barbers' Protective Union No. 137 ..... Billings.
Barbers' Protective Union No. 21 ..... Butte.
Barbers' Protective Union No. 179 ..... Great Falls.
Barbers' Protective Union ..... Havre.
Barbers' Protective Union No. 170 ..... Helena.
Barbers' Protective Union No. 398 ..... Kalispell.
Barbers' Protective Union ..... Livingston.
Barbers' Protective Union No. 239 ..... Missoula.
Bartenders' International Union ..... Anaconda.
Bartenders' Protective Union No. 127 ..... Butte.
Bartenders' International Union ..... Butte.
Bartenders' International League of America ..... Havre.
Bartenders' Protective Union No. 221 ..... Helena.
Bartenders' International Union No. 817 ..... Missoula.
Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 144 ..... Anaconda.
Blacksmiths—International Brotherhood of ..... Butte.
Beer Drivers' and Bottlers' Branch No. 231 ..... Anaconda.
Beer Drivers' and Bottlers' Branch No. 231 ..... Billings.
Beer Drivers' and Bottlers' No. 231 ..... Butte.
Beer Drivers' and Bottlers' Branch No. 231 ..... Great Falls.
Beer Drivers' and Bottlers' Branch No. 231 ..... Helena.
Boilermakers ..... Butte.
Boilermakers ..... Havre.
Bookbinders' Protective Union No. 101 ..... Butte.
Brewers' Union No. 66 ..... Butte.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Anaconda.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Basin.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Billings.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Bozeman.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Deer Lodge.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Dillon.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Great Falls.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Havre.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Helena.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Kalispell.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Lewistown.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Missoula.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Philipsburg.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Silesia.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Townsend.
Brewers' Union—Branch of No. 66 ..... Virginia City.
Bottlers' Union No. 346 ..... Kalispell.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 2	Anaconda.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 1	Butte.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 3	Great Falls.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 4	Helena.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 8	Kalispell.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union No. 7	Missoula.
Brickmasons' and Plasterers' Union	Havre.
Building Laborers' Int. Protective Union of America No. 3	Anaconda.
Building Laborers' Int. Protective Union of America No. 1	Butte.
Building Laborers' Int. Protective Union of America No. 2	Great Falls.
Building Laborers' Int. Protective Union of America No. 4	Helena.
Butchers' Union No. 22	Anaconda.
Butchers'	Butte.
Butchers' Union No. 340	Great Falls.
Butchers' Union No. 371	Helena.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 88	Anaconda.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of	Basin.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 256	Belt.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 112	Butte.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 286	Great Falls.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 923	Havre.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 153	Helena.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 911	Kalispell.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 816	Lothrop.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of No. 28	Missoula.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of	Red Lodge.
Carpenters and Joiners—United Brotherhood of	Whitefish.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America No. 361	Anaconda.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America No. 362	Butte.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America No. 209	Great Falls.
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	Livingston.
Clerks—Retail, National Protective Association No. 35	Anaconda.
Clerks—Retail, National Protective Association No. 12	Butte.
Clerks—Retail, National Protective Association No. 193	Great Falls.
Clerks—Retail, National Protective Association No. 171	Havre.
Clerks—Retail, National Protective Association No. 684	Helena.
Clerks—Retail, National Protective Association No. 209	Kalispell.
Clerks—Retail, National Protective Association No. 991	Missoula.
Confectioners' Union No. 387	Butte.
Cooks' and Waiters' Union	Havre.
Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance No. 732	Kalispell.
Electrical Workers—International Brotherhood of No. 65	Butte.
Electrical Workers—International Brotherhood of No. 122	Great Falls.
Electrical Workers—International Brotherhood of No. 185	Helena.
Electrical Workers—International Brotherhood of No. 408	Missoula.
Elevator and Bell Boys' Union No. 339	Butte.
Engineers' Union No. 114—Stationary	Anaconda.
Engineers' Union No. 83—Stationary	Butte.
Engineers' Union No. 86—Stationary	Granite.
Engineers' Union No. 116—Stationary	Helena.
Engineers—Helena Steam	Helena.
Engineers—Stationary	Livingston.
Engineers Union No. 223	Missoula.
Engravers—Photo—International Typographical Union No. 25	Anaconda.
Expressmens' Union No. 409	Great Falls.
Farmers' Union No. 499—Clark's Fork	Bridger.
Farmers' Union No. 511—Star	Chance.
Farmers' Union No. 495—Fishtail	Fishtail.
Farmers' Union No. 351	Frenchtown.
Fermers' Union No. 356—Burr Creek	Hamilton.
Farmers' Union No. 496—Poverty Flat	Joliet.
Farmers' Union No. 514	Joliet.
Farmers' Union No. 494—East Rosebud	Morris.
Farmers' Union No. 443—Potomac	Potomac.
Farmers' Union No. 492—Red Lodge Creek	Red Lodge.
Farmers' Union No. 483—Rock Creek Valley	Red Lodge.
Farmers' Union No. 490—Tony and Linley	Tony.
Federal Labor Union No. 133	Billings.
Federal Labor Union No. 135	Bonita.
Federal Labor Union No. 48	Clinton.
Federal Labor Union No. 145	Columbus.
Federal Labor Union No. 18	Great Falls.
Federal Labor Union No. 380	Havre.
Federal Labor Union No. 199	Helena.
Federal Labor Union No. 175	Kalispell.
Federal Labor Union No. 302	Marysville.
Federal Labor Union No. 43	Missoula.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees' International Union	Kalispell.
Granite Cutters' International Union	Baxendale.
Granite Cutters' International Union	Butte.
Granite Cutters' International Union No. 38	Helena.
Hack and Cab Drivers' Union No. 218	Helena.
Hackdrivers' Union No. 185	Butte.

Horseshoers—International Union of—No. 83.....Butte.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' No. 3.....Anaconda.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' No. 2.....Butte.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' No. 285.....Great Falls.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' No. 126.....Helena.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' No. 204.....Missoula.
Iron Molders—International Union of—No. 309.....Anaconda.
Iron Molders—International Union of—No. 276.....Butte.
Iron Molders—International Union of—No. 93.....Great Falls.
Labor Union No. 512.....Belgrade.
Labor Union .....Bozeman.
Labor Union .....Hamilton.
Labor Union No. 156.....Lewistown.
Labor Union No. 57.....Quartz.
Labor Union No. 49.....Superior.
Lathers' Union—Wood, Wire and Metal, No. 69.....Butte.
Lathers' Union—Wood, Wire and Metal, No. 212.....Missoula.
Lathers' Union No. 1.....Great Falls.
Laundry Workers' Union No. 1.....Anaconda.
Laundry Workers' Union No. 225.....Billings.
Laundry Workers' Union No. 4.....Butte.
Laundry Workers' Union No. 421.....Great Falls.
Laundry Workers' Union No. 229.....Helena.
Laundry Workers' Union No. 43.....Kalispell.
Lumbermen's Union—Big Blackfoot No. 47 .....Bonner.
Lumbermen's Union—Darby No. 481 .....Darby.
Lumbermen's Union—Deer Creek No. 161 .....Deborgia.
Lumbermen's Union—Blodgett Creek No. 287.....Hamilton.
Lumbermen's Union—Sawtooth No. 109 .....Hamilton.
Lumbermen's Union—No. 16 .....Huson.
Lumbermen's Union—No. 108 .....Lothrop.
Uumbermen's Union—Nine Mile No. 41.....Stark.
Lumbermen's Union—No. 198 .....Stevensville.
Lumbermen's Union—St. Regis No. 50.....St. Regis.
Lumbermen's Union—No. 279 .....Victor.
Machinists—International Association of No. 88.....Butte.
Machinists—International Association of No. 287.....Great Falls.
Machinists—International Association of.....Havre.
Machinists—International Association of No. .....Livingston.
Machinists—International Association of No. 99.....Missoula.
Machinists' Helpers No. 10533 .....Missoula.
Mechanics' Union No. 397 .....Columbus.
Messenger and Pin Boy's Union No. 348.....Butte.
Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 117.....Anaconda.
Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 74.....Butte.
Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 126—East Helena.....Helena.
Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 162.....Granite.
Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 16.....Great Falls.
Miners' Union—Aldridge No. 57 .....Aldridge.
Miners' Union—Barker No. 12 .....Barker.
Miners' Union—Basin No. 23 .....Basin.
Miners' Union—Butte No. 1.....Butte.
Miners' Union—Horr .....Electric.
Miners' Union—Elkhorn No. 88.....Elkhorn.
Miners' Union—Granite No. 4.....Granite.
Miners' Union—Hassel No. 35.....Hassel.
Miners' Union—Mt. Helena No. 138.....Helena.
Miners' Union—Jardine No. 139 .....Jardine.
Miners' Union—North Moccasin No. 111.....Kendall.
Miners' Union—Judith Mountain No. 107.....Maiden.
Miners' Union—Marysville No. 103 .....Marysville.
Miners' Union—Belt Mountain No. 7.....Neihart.
Miners' Union—Norris No. 104 .....Norris.
Miners' Union—Pony No. 131 .....Pony.
Miners' Union—Virginia City No. 129.....Virginia City.
Miners' Union—Mayflower No. 105 .....Whitehall.
Miners' Union—Winston No. 25.....Winston.
Mine Workers—United of America No. 1340.....Bridger.
Mine Workers—United of America No. 2046.....Chestnut.
Mine Workers—United of America .....Cokedale.
Mine Workers—United of America .....Havre.
Mine Workers—United of America No. 1771.....Red Lodge.
Mine Workers—United of America No. 2220.....Sand Coulee.
Mine Workers—United of America No. 2301.....Stockett.
Musicians—American Federation of, No. 81.....Anaconda.
Musicians—American Federation of, No. 365.....Great Falls.
Musicians—American Federation of .....Helena.
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 51.....Butte.
Newspaper Carriers .....Butte.
News Writers—International .....Butte.
Office Employees' Union No. 149.....Butte.
Operative Plasterers' Union No. 119 .....Butte.
Operative Plasterers' Union No. 86.....Helena.

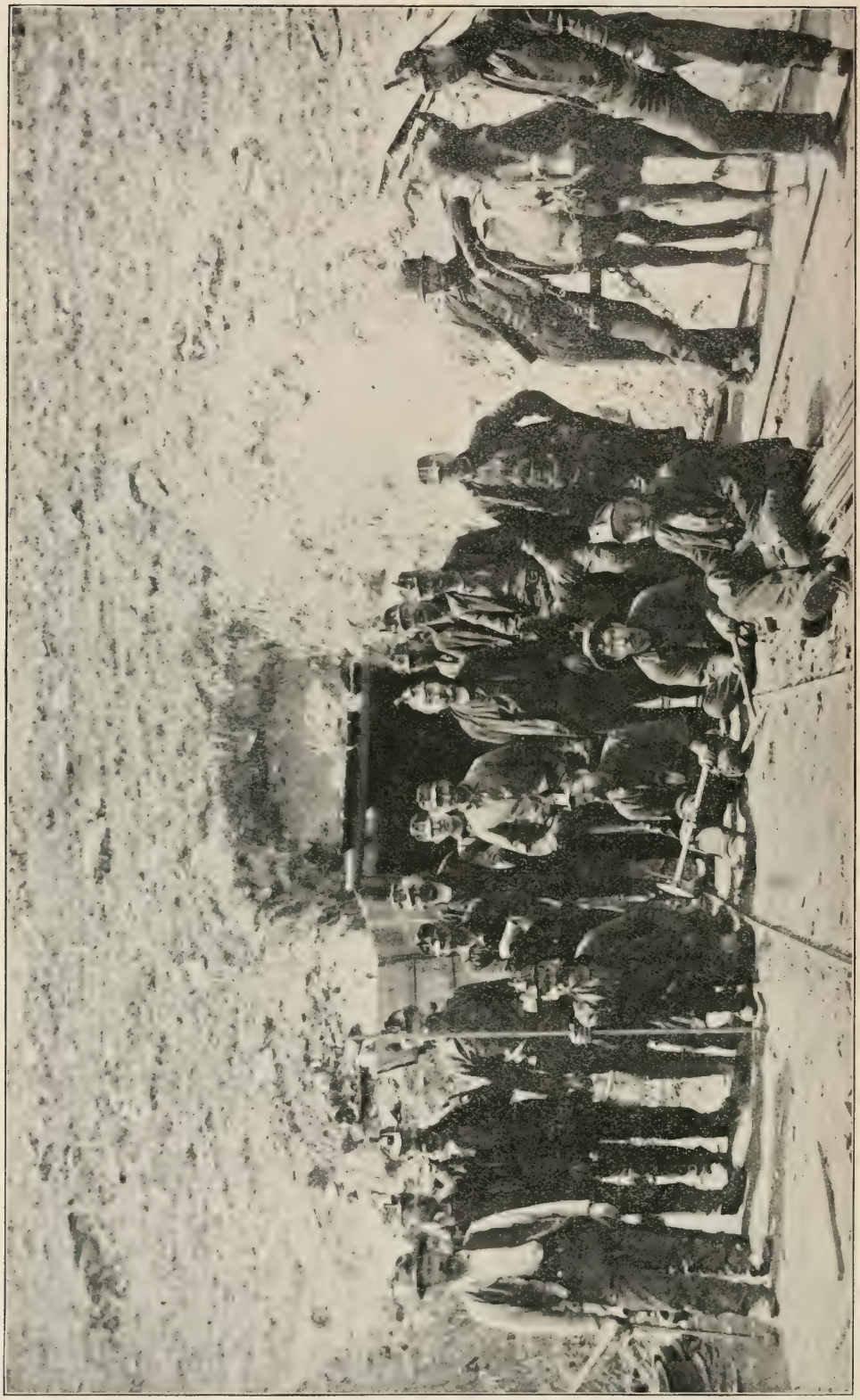
Operative Plasterers' Union ..... Missoula.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—
United Brotherhood of No. 182 ..... Anaconda.
United Brotherhood of No. 212 ..... Butte.
United Brotherhood of No. 260 ..... Great Falls.
United Brotherhood of No. 1023 ..... Helena.
United Brotherhood of No. 745 ..... Kalispell.
United Brotherhood of ..... Livingston.
United Brotherhood of ..... Missoula.
United Brotherhood of ..... Whitefish.
Placer Miners' Union No. 312 ..... Alta.
Papermakers—Brotherhood of ..... Manhattan.
Porters and Bootblacks ..... Butte.
Printing Trades Council—Allied ..... Butte.
Printing Trades Council—Allied ..... Helena.
Printing Pressmen's Int. Union of N. A. ..... Butte.
Printing Pressmen's Int. Union of N. A., No. 9 ..... Helena.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters—
Journeymen of the U. S. ..... Anaconda.
Journeymen of the U. S. and Canada No. 41 ..... Butte.
Journeymen of the U. S. No. 139 ..... Great Falls.
Journeymen of the U. S. ..... Missoula.
Ropemen's Union No. 184 ..... Butte.
Shoemakers' Union No. 24 ..... Anaconda.
Shoemakers' Union No. 27 ..... Butte.
Stablemen's Union No. 286 ..... Great Falls.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers Int. Union ..... Butte.
Stonemasons' International Union No. 4 ..... Helena.
Street Car Employees Union No. 369 ..... Anaconda.
Street Railway Employees—Amalgamated of N. A. ..... Butte.
Tailors—Journeymen of America No. 151 ..... Anaconda.
Tailors—Journeymen of America No. 25 ..... Butte.
Tailors—Journeymen of America No. 43 ..... Great Falls.
Tailors—Journeymen of America No. 265 ..... Helena.
Team Owners' Union No. 505 ..... Dean.
Team Owners' Union No. 504 ..... Havre.
Teamsters and Stablemen's Union No. 190 ..... Anaconda.
Teamsters' Union No. 15 ..... Butte.
Teamsters' and Drivers' Union No. 177 ..... Helena.
Telegraphers—Commercial ..... Butte.
Telephone Operators' Union No. 317 ..... Butte.
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union ..... Butte.
Theatrical Stage Employees' Union ..... Helena.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union ..... Butte.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union No. 8 ..... Great Falls.
Typographical Union—International No. 255 ..... Anaconda.
Typographical Union—International No. 398 ..... Billings.
Typographical Union ..... Bozeman.
Typographical Union—International No. 126 ..... Butte.
Typographical Union—International No. 256 ..... Great Falls.
Typographical Union ..... Havre.
Typographical Union—International No. 95 ..... Helena.
Typographical Union ..... Livingston.
Typographical Union—International No. 277 ..... Missoula.
Womens' Protective Union No. 148 ..... Butte.
Woodworkers—Amalgamated Int. Union of America ..... Butte.
Woodworkers—Amalgamated Int. Union of America No. 354 ..... Missoula.
Workingmen's Union No. 345 ..... Anaconda.
Workingmen's Union No. 5 ..... Butte.
Workingmen's Union ..... Havre.
Wrappers and Mailers' Union ..... Butte.

RAILWAY ORDERS.

O. R. C.—Black Eagle Lodge No. 356 ..... Great Falls.
O. R. C.—Livingston Lodge No. 371 ..... Livingston.
O. R. C.—Yellowstone Lodge No 191 ..... Glendive.
O. R. C.—Montana Lodge No. 272 ..... Havre.
O. R. C.—Missoula Lodge No. 243 ..... Missoula.
O. R. C.—Butte City Lodge No. 29 ..... South Butte.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—
Division No. 274 ..... Anaconda.
Division No. 195 ..... Forsyth.
Division No. 504 ..... Great Falls.
Division No. 499 ..... Kalispell.
Division No. 258 ..... Missoula.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—
Copper City Lodge No. 500 ..... Anaconda.
Silver State Lodge No. 517 ..... Clancy.
Landmark Lodge No. 128 ..... Glendive.
Sun River Lodge No. 456 ..... Great Falls.
Mt. Helena Lodge No. 423 ..... Helena.
Lodge No. 482 ..... Kalispell.

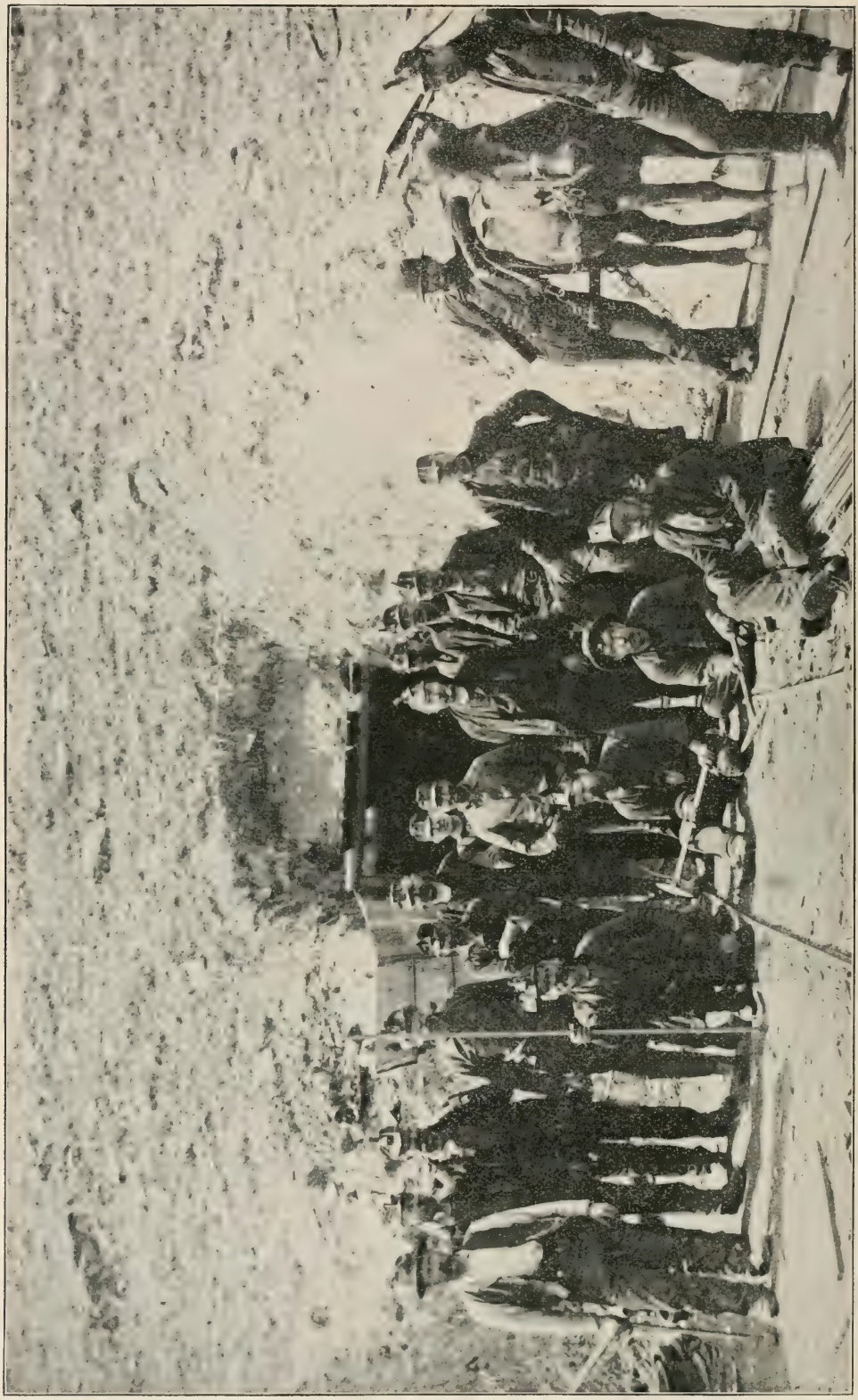
Beaver Canon Lodge No. 495	Lima.
Custer Lodge No. 191	Livingston.
Lodge No. 194	Missoula.
J. K. Galbreath Lodge No. 264	South Butte.
Switchmen—International Union of	Great Falls.
Switchmen—International Union of	Missoula.
Switchmen—International Union of, Copper City Lodge No. 148	South Butte.
Telegraphers—Order of Railroad—N. P. Division No. 54	Dorsey.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 328	Glendive.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 405	Great Falls.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 313	Kalispell.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 294	Livingston.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 293	Missoula.

SOME OF THE LABORS OF SPORT.



JUST AFTER LUNCH AT A COAL MINE.

JUPITER TERRACE—YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.



JUST AFTER LUNCH AT A COAL MINE.

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INDUSTRIES.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

REPORT OF HON. B. H. TATEM FOR THE YEAR 1902.

(Assayer in Charge of the United States Assay Office, Helena.)

The value of the precious metals won by the washing, milling and smelting of gravel and ore mined in the State of Montana during the calendar year 1902, was as shown in the table below. The gold and silver are computed at the coinage rate and the copper and lead at the year's average price:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, fine ounces	212,854.623	$4,400,095.56
Silver, fine ounces, coining rate	13,629,736.80	17,622,285.96
Copper, fine pounds, at $11.626 per cwt	211,646,640	24,606,038.37
Lead, fine pounds, $4.069 per cwt	8,177,629	332,747.72
Total	.....	$46,961,167.61

These metals and their values compared with the corresponding data for the previous year, show the following changes:

Metals.	—1901—		—1902—		Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	
Gold, fine ounces	232,231	$4,802,717	212,854	$4,400.095	$402,262
Silver, fine oz., coining rate	14,180,545	18,334,442	13,629,737	17,622,286	712,156
Copper, fine pounds	228,031,503	36,751,837	211,646,640	24,606,038	12,145,799
Lead, fine pounds	11,504,892	498,622	8,177,629	332,748	165,874
Totals	.....	$60,387,018	.....	$46,961,167	$13,426,451

From the above table will be noted a decreased production of all the precious metals for the year. The low market prices paid for copper and lead during the year shows a decrease in the value of the production of these metals of $12,000,000. The average price of copper for the year 1901 was $16.117 per cwt, and for the year 1902, $11.626 per cwt. The average price of lead for the calendar year 1901 was $4.334, and for the year 1902, $4.069 per cwt. The price for copper above quoted is for electrolytic copper. The Montana product is of this kind.

The decrease in the value of the entire metal production of the State for the year compared with the same figures for 1901 (copper and lead being figured at the average prices for each respective year) is about 22 per cent.

The State of Montana is rightly classed as a most important metal producing region of the United States. The enormous amounts of metals mined

during the year and the large amount of development work being done on new and promising properties of the State, warrants the hope of an increased production for the future, in keeping with the general progressive tendency that now characterizes the world's important metal producing countries.

Production of Gold and Silver in Montana During the Calendar Year 1902.

By Counties	—GOLD—		—SILVER—		Total Value
	Fine oz.	Value	Fine oz.	Coin Value	
Beaverhead	4,915.857	$101,619.78	174,482.14	$225,593.08	$327,212.86
Broadwater	4,115,218	85,069.11	70,190.03	90,750.74	175,819.85
Cascade	502,287	10,383.19	248,941.90	321,864.28	332,247.47
Chouteau	203.583	4,208.43	560.10	724.17	4,932.60
Deer Lodge	921,843	19,056.19	20,112.00	26,003.39	45,059.58
Fergus	40,410,843	835,366.27	13,585.68	17,565.32	852,931.59
Flathead	3,418.614	70,669.02	100,342.14	129,696.50	200,365.52
Granite	7,338.375	151,697.67	832,388.22	1,076,219.12	1,227,916.79
Jefferson	3,281.429	67,833.15	468.279.40	605,452.14	673,285.29
Lewis and Clarke	37,092.580	766,771.68	111,903.51	144,683.32	911,455.00
Madison	32,748,130	676,963.93	127,372.14	164,683.18	841,647.11
Meagher	252.765	5,225.12	100,059.38	129,369.70	134,594.82
Missoula	3,754 987	77,622.47	1,105.30	1,429.08	79,051.55
Park	13,749,458	284,226.52	4,066.24	5,257.36	289.483.88
Powell	5,798.486	119,865.34	40,496.60	52,359.24	172,224.58
Ravalli	1,173,678	24,262.07	177.57	229.58	24,491.65
Silver Bow	46,051,705	951,973.23	10,106,884.70	13,067,487.29	14,019,460.52
Sweet Grass	32.818	678.42	7.91	10.23	688.65
Returns from custom smelters, mints and assay offices, impossible to classify by counties	7,091.967	146,603.97	1,208,811.84	1,562,908.24	1,709,512.21
Totals	212,854.623	4,400,095.56	13,629,736.80	$17,622,285.96	$22,022,381.51

The amounts of gold originating from placers, mills and cyaniding plants of the State, and from copper, lead and smelting ores during the year 1902, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:

Classed As—	1901		1902		Decrease
	Fine Oz.	Value	Fine Oz.	Value	
Placer dust	25,285.662	$522,699.78	21,625,833	$447,045.65	$75,654.13
Mill bullion	72,961.647	1,508,251.10	50,402.081	1,041,903.46	466,347.64
Cyanide bullion	57,013.558	1,178,574.84	62,458.742	1,291,136.79	*112,561.95
From copper ores	45,850 574	947,815.48	52,304,118	1,081,222.08	*133,406.60
From lead ores	6,479,641	133,946.07	4,360,357	90,136.37	43,809.70
From smelting ores	24,740,432	511,430.12	21,703,502	448,651.21	62,778.91
Total	232,331.454	$4,802,717.39	212,854,623	$4,400,095.56	$402,621.83

* Increase.

The Cyanide Process.

From the above comparative table it will be noted that the most attractive features in the production of gold during the year 1902 in Montana was furnished in the mining of copper ores and in the results achieved by the cyanide process. Since the employment of the cyanide process in the winning of gold from tailings and low-grade ores, on a profitable basis in Montana, the annual returns from this source have each year shown a substantial increase over each preceding year, until it now reaches the large figure given above. For the benefit of those not acquainted with mining methods, we would say that cyaniding is a chemical process, and is based upon the fact that a weak solution of potassium cyanide will dissolve the gold out of many

quartz formations that contain it, and will do its work particularly well on iron pyrites, which is by far the most abundant auriferous mineral. Previous roasting of the ore is usually performed, though not always necessary. The operation is accomplished in great tanks and after the solution has been in contact with the ore for the proper length of time it is filtered away into other receptacles, where the metal is precipitated and caught as in the case of chlorination. The cost of these chemical processes varies from $1 to $2.50 or more per ton, according to conditions. Perhaps the finest example of a cyanide plant in the West is at Mercur, Utah. Various other modern plants are situated at Kendall and Marysville, Montana. The cyanide process has registered a very remarkable success in gold metallurgy. The number of plants has steadily increased during late years and in many instances the process is being used without previous amalgamation. It is not likely that this ratio of growth will be continued in the immediate future, but it is safe to predict that the creditable production already achieved will be maintained and that eventually a greater and more profitable field for cyanide in the winning of gold will be opened in Montana.

Gold in Copper Ores.

The gold taken from the copper ores, almost all of which comes from Silver Bow county, shows an increase for the year 1902. The amount of this ore mined was less this year than for several years past, but the gold values in the ore have increased.

Decreased Yield of Gold.

The diminished yield of gold in some of the classes of ore noted above is explainable in various ways. The decrease in the amount of gold won from the placers has been a small but constant one for some years. There are extensive deposits of auriferous gravel upon which large operations are contemplated, but these can only be brought to profitable operation by the expenditure of considerable sums of money under intelligent and efficient direction for ditches, flumes, drains and machinery.

The decreased output of gold shown for mills was distributed throughout the State, but more particularly in Lewis and Clarke county. In this locality some of the mills were idle during the year while others were not worked to their full capacity, and were partially closed down for various causes and periods. In some instances the cyanide process is replacing the stamp mill and amalgamation process. The smaller tonnages of this class or ores mined also explains the decrease in the amount of precious metals recovered from this source.

Lead Mining.

The mining of lead in the State during the year was of minor importance, the market price for this metal being low throughout the year. The principal centers of production of this metal in Montana are in the counties of Beaverhead, Broadwater, Cascade, Flathead, Meagher and Silver Bow.

Cessation of Work.

The cessation of work at the large smelter at East Helena during the months of May and June of this year, on account of differences between the

employes and the smelting company, also partially explains the lessened production.

The amounts of silver for the years 1901 and 1902 that originated in the various classes of the metal product, were as follows:

Classed As—	1901		1902		Decrease
	Fine Oz.	Coin Value	Fine Oz.	Coin Value	
Placer dust	2,730 78	$3,530.70	2,416.66	$3,124.59	$406.11
Mill bullion	2,042,990 48	2,641,442.24	1,130,831.30	1,462,083.62	1,179,358.62
Cyanides	126,492.37	163,545.56	166,088.00	214,740.04	*51,194.48
In copper ores	10,136,892.57	13,106,285.34	9,058,715.00	11,712,279.26	1,394,006.08
In lead ores	397,029.03	513,330.47	410,737.51	531,054.56	*17,724.09
In smelting ores	1,474,410 06	1,906,307.95	2,830,948.33	3,699,003.89	*1,792,695.94
Totals	14,180,545.19	$18,334,442.26	13,629,736.80	$17,622,285.96	$712,156.30

* Increase.

Decrease in Silver.

This table shows a decrease in the output of silver for the year and is explained as follows: The amount won in placer working is of no importance, being small at best, and varying annually with the gold from the same source. The decrease in the amount of silver credited as a product of milling ores was due to a lessened output of this class of ore by the mines of the State and is explained in the same manner as the decrease shown for gold. The improvement in the amounts taken from the product of cyanide mills has the same explanation as that already set forth for the increases of gold from the same source. The small increase in the amount recovered from lead ores is unimportant.

Copper the Feature.

The mining and smelting of the copper ores of the State is still the most important and valuable feature of the metal mining industry. The city of Butte, the center of this production, continues to be the scene of great commercial and industrial activity. Its production of this metal is the greatest of any region in the world, about one-fourth of the world's supply of copper coming therefrom. The previous large number of employes under ground at Butte and in the smelters at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls was maintained throughout the year, while the tonnages of the railroads in coal and incoming supplies and in the copper matte outgoing were enormous. The complicated litigation which has vexed the mines of the Butte district for several years past is still unsettled. The sale of the Colusa-Parrot mine and adjoining claims overlying the dip of the Neversweat and Anaconda claims at Butte, to the Amalgamated Copper Company in Mrach of this year, however, marked the end of important, bitter and expensive mining litigation between these companies.

Fergus County Mines.

During the year 1902 there has been a noticeable increased activity in the development of the mining resources of the State. This has been felt primarily in the development of the gold deposits as a result of the success of the cyanide operations in the Judith district of Fergus county. The Kendall,

Barnes-King, Gold Reef, New Year and other cyanide properties have greatly increased the output of gold from this region.

Smelter Improvements.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company's new reduction works at Anaconda were completed early in the year and opened for the reduction of ores from the Butte district. The plant throughout is equipped with the latest improved machinery and labor saving devices. This plant has been in course of construction for about two years. It comprises nine separate departments or buildings, as follows: Concentrator department with ore and storage bins, concentrator boiler and power house, sampling mill department, roaster department, reverberatory department, blast furnace department, converter department, smelter power and boiler house and briquetting department. In the construction of this mammoth plant were used 20,000 tons of structural steel and iron, 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,000 cars of brick and 50,000 yards of masonry. About 300,000 yards of excavation were required.

Extensive improvements were also made on the plants of the American Smelting & Refining Company at East Helena, also at the Boston & Montana Smelting plant at Great Falls.

Improvement at Mines.

A new sixty-stamp mill was completed and put into commission by the Big Indian Mining Company of Jefferson county in October of this year. The power for this mill is furnished by the Missouri River Power Company from its 50,000 volt transmission plant, located on the Missouri River at Canyon Ferry, some twenty miles east of Helena. Power from this plant is also transmitted to the smelting plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company at East Helena, and also to some of the large mining and smelting companies located at Butte, a distance of about seventy miles.

The Elkhorn Silver Mining Company is again in operation after an idleness of some years. This is one of the famous silver producers of Jefferson county.

The county of Flathead, situated in the northwestern part of the State, showed remarkable mining activity during the year and promises to be a large silver-lead producer in the near future.

The Cable mine in Powell county, formerly one of the important and rich mines of the State, has been unwatered and is again taking its place among the producers.

Extensive improvements have also been made by the Granite-Bimetallic Mining Company of Philipsburg. This company has acquired the Hope mine, a large silver property also located in Granite county. A new 500 horse-power motor and also a large air compressor have been installed and the coming year will undoubtedly witness an increased output from this property. The power to operate the motor comes from the Flint creek dam, some eighteen miles distant.

The Figures.

The statistical tables of the Montana production for the year 1902 that appear in connection with this review, showing the quantity and value of the

production of the State, its origin by counties and classes, together with the final disposition of the ores and bullion for treatment or sale, have been assembled from confidential returns furnished by the producers of their output. The totals thus obtained are verified by the statistics of the United States mints and assay offices and by the summaries furnished from the records of the smelters and refineries.

Deposits at the United States Assay Office, Helena, Mont., During the Calendar Year 1902.

Counties	—GOLD—		—SILVER—		Total Value
	Stan. oz	Value	Stan. oz	Com. Value	
Beaverhead	766.508	$14,260.61	313.49	$150.17	$14,410.78
Broadwater	1,264.687	23,529.10	204.48	94.60	23,623.70
Cascade	2.542	47.29	.99	.46	47.75
Chouteau	203.981	3,794.99	66.78	30.72	3,825.71
Deer Lodge	913.158	16,988.96	124.44	56.41	17,045.37
Fergus	22,109.789	411,344.88	2,134.09	973.01	412,317.89
Flathead	2,398.459	44,622.47	346.83	162.49	44,784.96
Granite	1,598.194	29,733.85	431.36	197.64	29,931.49
Jefferson	879.365	16,360.26	254.90	116.58	16,476.84
Lewis and Clarke	24,865.090	462,606.23	9,171.68	4,324.73	466,930.96
Madison	15,094.921	280,835.68	3,391.27	1,588.92	282,424.60
Meagher	280.850	5,225.11	65.97	29.36	5,254.47
Missoula	3,061.096	56,950.61	116.99	53.91	57,004.52
Park	14,963.842	278,397.01	3,295.82	1,545.75	279,942.76
Powell	4,220.529	78,521.65	551.78	253.07	78,774.72
Ravalli	1,304.087	24,262.06	86.18	39.84	24,301.90
Sweet Grass	36.465	678.42	8.80	4.05	682.47
Silver Bow	1,896.339	35,280.71	369.66	170.20	35,450.91
Montana	95,859.912	1,783,439.89	20,935.51	9,791.91	1,793,231.80
Alaska	20.597	383.19	6.39	2.94	386.13
Idaho	8,920.385	165,960.55	2,353.04	1,105.57	167,066.12
Nevada	3,446.153	64,114.45	1,501.69	702.74	64,817.19
Oregon	97.631	1,816.39	6.50	2.99	1,819.38
Washington	708.825	13,187.40	145.42	68.94	13,256.34
British Columbia	10,589.798	197,019.49	7,185.17	3,416.99	200,436.48
Northwest Territory	1,969.782	36,647.10	629.39	295.72	36,942.82
Jewelry	160.759	2,990.87	50.44	24.21	3,015.08
Redeposits	225.169	4,189.20	295.97	140.75	4,329.95
Grand Total	121,999.011	$2,269,748.53	33,109.52	$15,552.76	$2,285,301.29

Bullion of Montana Production Deposited at the United States Assay Office Helena, Mont., During the Calendar Year 1902.

Origin	—GOLD—		—SILVER—		Total Value
	Stan. oz	Value	Stan. oz	Com. Value	
Placer gold	21,150.925	$393,505.47	2,685.17	$1,234.26	$394,739.73
Mill bullion	74,708.987	1,389,934.42	18,250.34	8,557.65	1,398,492.07
Total	95,859.912	1,783,439.89	20,935.51	$9,791.91	$1,793,231.80

Bullon of Montana Production Deposited at the United States Mints and Assay Offices During the Calendar Year 1902.

Mints	—GOLD—		—SILVER—		Total value
	Stan. oz	Value	Stan. oz	Coin value	
Denver, Col.	31.197	$580.41	10.73	$12.49	$592.90
Philadelphia, Pa.	7,910.729	147,176.35	1,565.89	1,822.12	148,998.47
St. Louis	1,215.928	22,621.92	310.43	361.23	22,983.15
San Francisco, Cal.	157.825	2,936.28	13.75	16.00	2,952.28
Assay Offices—					
Boise, Idaho	7,057.728	131,306.57	1,991.75	2,317.67	133,624.24
Helena, Mont.	95,859.912	1,783,439.89	20,935.51	24,361.32	1,807,801.21
New York	12,449.483	231,618.28	14,497.83	16,870.20	248,488.48
Seattle, Wash.	9,012.334	167,671.33	17.22	20.04	167,691.37
Total	133,695.136	$2,487,351.03	39,343.11	$45,781.07	$2,533,132.10

Production of Gold and Silver in Montana (Origin Detailed) During the Calendar Year 1902.

Origin	—GOLD—		—SILVER—		Total value
	Fine oz	Value	Fine oz	Coin value	
Placer dust	21,625.833	$447,045.65	2,416.66	$3,124.59	$450,170.24
Mill bullion	50,402.081	1,041,903.46	1,130,831.30	1,462,083.62	2,503,987.08
Cyanide bullion	62,458.742	1,291,136.79	166,088.00	214,740.04	1,505,876.83
In copper ores	52,304.118	1,081,222.08	9,058,715.00	11,712,279.26	12,793,501.34
In lead ores	4,360.347	90,136.37	410,737.51	531,054.56	621,190.93
In r yores and concentrates classed as smelting ores	21,703.502	448,651.21	2,860,948.33	3,699,003.89	4,147,655.10
Total	212,854.623	$4,400.095.56	13,629,736.80	$17,622,285.96	$22,022,381.52

Origin by Percentages of the Production of Gold and Silver in Montana During the Calendar Year 1902.

Origin	Percentage	
	Gold	Silver
Placer dust	10.16	0.02
Mill bullion	23.67	8.29
Cyanide bullion	29.34	1.22
In copper ores	24.57	66.46
In lead ores	2.08	3.02
In dry ores	10.18	20.99
Totals	100.00	100.00

Production of Copper and Lead in Montana During the Calendar Year 1902.

Counties	Fine Pounds	
	Copper	Lead
Beaverhead	90,713	562,781
Broadwater	5,000	863,000
Cascade	.....	722,739
Flathead	.....	3,500,300
Granite	3,000	4,000
Jefferson	164,052	75,000
Lewis and Clarke	10,583	86,962
Meagher	.....	900,000
Silver Bow	210,960,175	101,842
Custom smelters in addition to the above not possible to distribute by counties	413,112	1,361,305
Total	211,646,640	8,177,629

Disposition of the Gold and Silver of Montana Production During the Calendar Year 1902.

Desposition	Gold		Silver		Total Value
	Fine Oz.	Value	Fine Oz.	Coining Value	
Deposited at the U. S. mints and assay offices	120,325.623	$2,487,351.03	35,408.80	$45,781.07	$2,533,132.10
Shipped to custom smelters and refineries by producers	92,529.000	1,912,744.53	13,594,328.00	17,576,504.89	19,489,249.42
Total	212,854.623	$4,400,095.56	13,629,736.80	$17,622,285.96	$22,022,381.52

PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Of the mineral production for the year 1903, Mr. Tatem says:

The State of Montana has added $50,276,355 to the value of the visible supply of precious metals produced in the United States during the calendar year 1903. The quantity of each metal produced and the value thereof was as shown in the table below, the gold and silver being computed at the coining rate for each and the copper and lead at the year's average price:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, fine ounces	222,036.236	$4,590,516.31
Silver, fine ounces, (coinage rate)	13,224,004.22	17,097,702.43
Copper, fine pounds at $13.235 per cwt	213,076,628	28,200,691.72
Lead, fine pounds at $4.237 per cwt	9,144,313	387,444.54
Total	.....	$50,276,355.00

JUNE 2, 1904—1,766 OUNCES OF BULLION VALUED AT $31,787—FROM A 27-DAY RUN OF THE BARNES-KING MILL AT KENDALL.

A comparison of these figures with corresponding data for 1902, shows the following variations to have occurred:

Metals	1902		1903		Increase
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
Gold, fine ounces	212,854	$4,400,095	222,066	$4,590,516	$190,421
Silver, fine ounces, (Coinage rate)	13,629,737	17,622,286	13,224,004	17,097,702	*524,584
Copper, fine pounds	211,646,640	24,606,038	213,076,628	28,200,692	3,594,654
Lead, fine pounds	8,177,629	332,748	9,144,313	387,445	54,697
Total	.....	$46,961,167	.....	$50,276,355	$3,315,188

* Decrease.

Increased Values of Copper and Lead.

From the above comparative table, it will be noted that the mining industry in the State of Montana is in a most attractive condition, the gain in the value of the production being some seven per cent over the preceding year. The increased market price paid for copper and lead stimulated the production of these metals and added largely to the very creditable showing made by the State for the year. The average price paid for electrolytic copper (the Montana product being of this kind) for the present year was $13.235 and for the preceding year, $11.626, an increase of $1.61 per cwt. The average price paid for lead during the year 1903 was $4.237 and for the year 1902, $4.069, a gain of 17 cents per cwt.

Mining, Montana's great industry, has made great progress during the year 1903 and the results obtained both from development and productive standpoints have far outstripped the record for the preceding year.

Production of Gold and Silver in Montana During the Calendar Year 1903.

COUNTIES	GOLD		SILVER		Total Value
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Coining Value	
Beaverhead	3,099.473	64,071.79	154,919.39	$200,299.82	$264,371.61
Broadwater	3,958.546	81,830.40	61,940.29	80,084.41	161,914.81
Cascade	712.520	14,737.36	261,339.56	337,893.57	352,631.93
Chouteau	3,412 940	70,551.73	5,892.90	7,619.14	78,170.83
Deer Lodge	3,418.615	70,669.04	12,463.21	16,114.05	86,783.09
Fergus	54,734.690	1,131,466.46	12,010.39	15,528.58	1,146,995.04
Flathead	2,225.504	46,007.32	110,132.64	142,393.72	188,400.04
Granite	9,170 263	189,566.16	1,423,456.20	1,800,428.21	2,029,994.37
Jefferson	12,312.821	254,524.47	237,362.81	306,893.33	561,417.80
Lewis and Clarke	22,257.156	460,964.46	143,050.37	184,954.01	645,918.47
Madison	30,257.680	625,481.76	128,301.78	165,885.13	791,366.89
Meagher	400.520	8,279.48	88,008.38	113,788.61	122,068.09
Missoula	4,285.954	88,598.53	1,035.78	1,339.19	89,937.72
Park	9,992.864	206,570.83	3,359.53	4,343.63	210,914.46
Powell	3,372.344	69,712.53	20,296.43	26,371.14	96,083.67
Ravalli	766.490	15,844.75	2,193.50	2,836.04	18,680.79
Silver Bow	48,800.775	1,008,801.55	9,811,544.69	12,685,633.54	13,694,435.09
Returns from custom smelters, mints and assay offices, impossible to classify by counties	8,844.781	182,837.69	746,593.37	965,296.35	1,148,134.04
Total	222,066.236	$4,590,516.31	13,224,004.22	$17,097,702.43	$21,688,218.74

Where the Gold Comes From.

The amounts of gold taken from placers and originating in milling, cyaniding, copper, lead and smelting ores during 1903, when compared with the

production for the previous year, from the same classes of ores, shows the following changes:

CLASSED AS—	1902		1903		Increase
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	
Placer dust	21,625.833	$447,045.65	23,289.982	$481,446.65	$34,401.00
Mill bullion	50,402.081	1,041,903.46	50,013.110	1,033,862.74	*8,040.72
Cyanide bullion	62,458.742	1,291,135.79	63,650.274	1,315,767.94	24,631.15
From copper ores	52,304.118	1,081,222.08	60,995.134	1,260,881.12	179,659.04
From lead ores	4,360.347	90,136.37	5,952.880	123,056.95	33,920.58
From smelting ores	21,703.502	448,651.21	18,164.856	375,500.91	*73,150.30
Totals	212,854.623	$4,400,095.56	222,066.236	$4,590,516.31	$190,420.75

* Decrease.

Placer Yield Increases.

The search for the precious metals has ever been a spur to discovery and development from time immemorial. The gold taken from the placers of Montana amounted to 10.45 per cent of the total production and is a substantial increase over the preceding year. There are extensive deposits of auriferous gravel upon which large operations are contemplated, but the development of these requires time, money and intelligent and efficient supervision to bring them to economical and profitable production. The amount of the product recovered by the mills of the State about held its own for the year, the loss occasioned by the enforced idleness of one or two of the principal properties being about balanced by the product received from new producers.

Banner Year for Cyaniding.

Cyaniding has had a banner year in the State and some 28.67 per cent of the total gold product has been recovered by this process. The large mining enterprises situated in the different sections where cyanide is being used, have been developed and have grown within a very few years, under a wise direction of capital and judicious management, to be prominent factors in the production of the yellow metal of this State. Capital has never been wanting to undertake and push development, after a practical investigation has proven the worth and merit of any prospect.

Increased Gold in Copper Ores.

The gold taken from the copper ores in 1903 shows a large increase over the preceding year and was occasioned by the larger tonnages of the ores mined and a higher average value of this metal contained. The city of Butte, the center of this production, still continues to be the scene of great commercial and industrial activity. The gold recovered in connection with the mining of lead ores in the State also shows an increase for the year and was stimulated by the increased demand and price paid for this metal.

The amounts of silver for the years 1902 and 1903, by origin in the different classes of ore, were as follows:

CLASSED AS—	1902		1903		Decrease
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	
Placer dust	2,416.66	$3,124.59	3,033.18	$3,921.71	*$797.12
Mill bullion	1,130,831.30	1,462,083.62	1,401,815.81	1,812,448.72	*350,365.10
Cyanides	165,088.00	214,740.04	119,110.53	154,001.49	60,738.55
In copper ores	9,058,715.60	11,712,279.26	8,682,542.55	11,225,913.60	486,365.66
In lead ores	410,737.51	531,054.56	450,302.64	582,209.47	* 51,154.91
In smelting ores	2,860,948.33	3,699,603.89	2,567,199.51	3,319,207.44	379,796.45
Total	13,629,736.80	$17,622,285.96	13,224,004.22	$17,097,702.43	$524,583.53

* Increase.

Decrease in Silver.

The above table shows a decrease in the total output of silver for the year of some 400,000 ounces. The amount of silver obtained from the placer mines of the State is insignificant, this metal being associated with the gold as a by-product. This also applies to cyanide, less than one per cent of the total silver production of the year being recovered in connection with this process. The increase of silver from mill bullion was occasioned by a renewal of operations by mines in Granite and Cascade counties that for some time, on account of litigation and the low market price paid for this metal, had not been working at all, or else their output was restricted. The diminished yield shown for copper and smelting ores was governed in great measure by a lower percentage of this metal contained in the ores mined and by local conditions within the State, which necessitated the closing down on several occasions of some of the prominent producers. The small increase shown for the lead ores mined is unimportant.

Copper the Feature.

Copper is the paramount feature of the mining industry in Mnotana. More than eighty per cent of the total values won in the State during the year 1903 came from the mines of Silver Bow county around Butte in the shape of gold, silver, copper and some little lead. The effect on conditions both local and general is very important. While the number of men who find direct employment in mining and reducing copper ores reaches into the tens of thousands, it is no greater than the number indirectly benefitted by the manufacture and sale of the necessary supplies for these employes and for the mines. The cities of Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls, having a combined population of more than 85,000, exist almost solely to minister to the industries connected with copper mining. But more important than is all this great advantage to the State of Montana, and the commercial life of the country, is the effect on the industrial progress of the world.

The maintained high price paid for copper throughout 1903 proves that the demand for this metal is genuine and the supply limited for immediate use. This latter fact, too, is proven, for while the production has constantly increased, there has been no accumulation of public stocks, which shows that the industrial consumption of the metal has at least kept pace with the production. The mines of this State have made possible with their output of copper the expansion of the electrical industry, especially in the installations

for power transmissions in Montana and other states, and generally over the world of ship building and marine engineering, besides many other industries, among which are the manufacture of structural materials and conveniences for domestic and public use.

Mining Was Interrupted.

During the year just closed the prosperity of Butte, the largest mining camp in the State, was interrupted on two different occasions. The first was the closing down of some of the principal producers early in July to permit of the finishing and connecting the new flue and stack of the Washoe smelter at Anaconda. An idea of the magnitude of this work may be obtained from the following statement of the quantities of excavation necessary and the materials used in its construction: Excavation, 111,163 cubic yards; brick used, 14,188,000; steel used, 1,896.95 tons; cement, 9,122 barrels. The construction work was started early in February and completed September 11, 1903.

The second interruption during the year to the mining industry at Butte, was caused by the unfortunate mining litigation which caused a cessation of work at the mines and smelters of the Amalgamated Company. from October 22 to November 11, 1903, and was remedied by measures passed by the legislature of the State, which was called and assembled in special session at Helena December 1, 1903.

A new smelting plant was completed by the Pittsburg & Montana Company at Butte during the year and extensive improvements were also made at the plants of the Butte Reduction Works at Butte, the concentrator of the United Copper Company at Basin and the plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company at East Helena.

Jefferson County.

There was much activity in mining circles in Jefferson county during 1903, the districts around Corbin, Jefferson and at Wickes, on the line of the Great Northern railroad being given particular attention. A number of new companies have acquired property in this section and are vigorously prosecuting a search for large bodies of copper ore which are known to exist somewhere in this vicinity. The district is highly mineralized and copper stained, several rich leads have been uncovered, and with intelligent and energetic development the coming year will undoubtedly give to the State some new copper producers in Jefferson county. A new smelting plant is being constructed in this county by the Cataract Copper Mining Company, and will be completed in 1904.

The leading gold producer of Jefferson county is the property owned and operated by the Big Indian Mining Company. The ore at this mine is mined by the open cut and chute system and is handled altogether with gravity, being treated in a sixty-stamp and amalgamating mill of 180 tons daily capacity. Practically all the values in the ores are saved over two sets of amalgamating plates. The mill is equipped with all the latest devices and is operated by electricity, power being secured from the plant of the Missouri River Power Company, located at Canyon Ferry, some twenty-three miles

distant. The three-phase alternating current is received at 11,500 volts and transformed at the mill to 440 volts. The very limited water supply available for mill purposes, until the installation of the present settling tank system for re-using mill-plate water was perhaps the greatest obstacle to the making of the property. The company's capable manager showed no little ingenuity in devising the system which now provides for the maintenance of an adequate supply of water by the settling tank system. This system, which has proven a success by a practical test, should be of particular interest to operators who have to contend with shortages of water.

The initial water supply for this property is from a small creek above the mill and proved totally inadequate for the sixty-stamp mill, hence a system of settling tanks into which is conducted the mill tailings and plate water was installed. Situated in the mill is a tank of 18,000 gallons capacity and the supply of water is piped and pumped into this tank. The settling-tank house, located some distance from the mill, is provided with six 60,000-gallon settling tanks and with two sump tanks each of 7,000 gallons capacity. The refuse water and tailings from the mill plates is drawn off from the mill to these settling tanks and allowed to settle anywhere from eighteen to twenty-four hours. The clear water is then drawn off into the sump tanks and the settling tank sluiced out with a hose once in every twenty-four hours. The sluice gates in the bottom of the settling tanks are opened and closed by means of iron rods and brakes at the tops of the tanks. From these sump tanks the clear water is pumped back to the supply tank at the mill for re-use. At the tailings dam there is a second settling and the clear water is also pumped back to the supply tank at the mill. As only one settling tank is sluiced out at any one time, there can always be kept in readiness the remaining tanks as a reserve supply. One man on a shift looks after the settling tanks and the electric pump at the settling tank house.

Mining in Fergus.

Fergus county contributed to the value of the mineral product of the State some $1,146,995.04 during the year 1903. The Kendall Gold Mining Co. and Barnes-King group, at Kendall, and the Gold Reef Mining Co., at Gilt Edge, all continued to produce during the year as previously and have a visible supply of ore for a long time to come. An interesting feature at the last named property is the great body of unoxidized ore which, after roasting, is amenable to the cyanide process. For the following report which bears on this, I am indebted to the superintendent of the company, Mr. J. H. McCormick:

"The property of the Gold Reef Mining Co. is located on the east slope of the Judith mountains, Warm Springs Mining District, about one mile west of the town of Gilt Edge, and consists of twenty-seven patented claims. The present company came into possession of the property in October, 1902, by purchase from the Great Northern Mining & Development Co., who carried on the most extensive operations in its history and built the present cyanide plant.

The country rock in the vicinity is a carboniferous limestone and the

ore body occurs at the lower contact of an intrusive sheet of porphyry and the limestone, the general strike being north and south, and the dip thirty degrees northeast, the dip being in conformity with that of the underlying carboniferous limestone. At the Storm King Claim the overlying porphyry is entirely eroded away so that the ore has been mined by open cutting. Up to date the values have been obtained principally from the oxidized ore and in the upper and older workings from the auriferous porphyry. The oxidized limestone is a typical cyaniding ore containing no base metals or rebellious constituents. Silver and mercury are present, but not in sufficient quantities to be determined by ordinary methods. The gold cannot be concentrated by any known method and no matter how high the grade, it will not pan a color.

"The present ore body of unoxidized black ore underlies the previously mined oxidized ore. The oxidized ore requires a solution of less than one per cent in cyanide and the consumption of cyanide per ton of ore treated is about a quarter of a pound.

"The black ore will not yield up its values directly to cyanide, but requires roasting. Personally I conducted a series of tests on several hundred tons at the property during the fall of 1902.

"An experimental plant, consisting of a hand-rubble-hearth furnace 5x20 feet was constructed and a leaching plant of three five-ton tanks six feet eight inches deep (the same depth as the tanks at the mill); also the necessary solution tanks and the zinc boxes.

"A number of preliminary tests were made which demonstrated that equally good results were obtained by roasting the ore crushed to one-quarter-inch mesh as when crushed finer, so the most of the charges were made of that mesh, and as that is the mesh used in crushing the oxidized ore it was a favorable feature, since it would allow using the same crushing and screening plant throughout for both oxidized and unoxidized ore and, as above mentioned, the oxidized ore overlies the black ore, they can be mined at the same time and sent to the mill separately and crushed ready for treatment much cheaper than if separate sizing was necessary.

"The oxidized ores are given a fair rate of leaching, the roasted a very high one and as the two will be mixed in going to the leaching plants, the mixture will give a very satisfactory rate for leaching.

"This ore does not require a high heat and the ideal roast is obtained by keeping it at an incipient red heat for about two and one-half hours in the presence of abundance of air, which means frequent and thorough agitating. The raw ore carries on an average 1.27 per cent sulphur and after roasting .75 per cent of which .634 per cent is water soluble.

"The ore can be roasted at from 800 to 900 degrees F. in a prolonged period, but more practical results are obtained at from 1,000 to 1,300 degrees F., the maximum being 1,400 degrees, at which time the lime in the ore is changed to quicklime, which is prohibitive on account of the slacking and packing of the charge, interfering with the leaching.

"The average weight of the ore at a quarter mesh charged into the tanks

is: Oxidized ore 78 pounds; black ore 87 pounds per cubic foot.

"The main ore body is reached by a mill tunnel which nearly parallels the ore above, being about 100 feet lower at the mouth and intersecting it at its northern end. Ore is run to the tunnel level by chutes or at the north end by two gravity inclines. Ore has been found and is being developed near the north end by a 185-foot winze which appears to show a fault of the ore body.

"The Standby workings are about 1,800 feet west of the mill tunnel and are 350 feet higher, ore being run by a line chute to a tunnel 1,600 feet long, which branches from the mill tunnel 600 feet from its mouth.

"The surface plant, in addition to the 300-ton cyanide plant and the Brown Straight Line Roaster (which is now in operation), consists of a 10-drill Rand compressor, a large Corliss engine and a battery of four boilers. An ample water supply is now obtained by a three-mile wooden pipe line five inches in diameter from Whisky gulch.

"An innovation in prospecting in this district has been introduced in the form of a diamond drill which was lately installed.

The Chicago-Montana Mining Company has renovated the old Whisky Gulch mill and has acquired the Big Six group. Large bodies of cyaniding ore are blocked out in the McEveny claim, from which a tramway 3,900 feet in length leads to the mill.

The Montana railroad, which was completed into Lewistown, the county seat, during the year, will give additional impetus to the mining industry in this section of the State and it is expected will lead to the development of smelting ores which have not been much sought after until now, owing to the cost of transportation. Already there are some promising copper prospects."

Mineral Display and Development.

Among the interesting features of the Montana State Fair, held during the month of October, 1903, at Helena, was a very creditable display of samples of the ores and other minerals, the resources of the State.

Numbers of new prospects are being systematically developed in all parts of the State, and several of the celebrated mines in times past are taking on new life and energy and promise to again take their places among the producers and help swell the production of precious metals for the coming year. Prominent among these may be mentioned the Jay Gould, at Gould; the Liverpool, near Clancy; the Whitlatch-Union, at Unionville and the Kearsarge, in Madison county.

The following table gives the origin by percentages of the gold and silver produced in the State during the year 1903:

Origin by Percentages of the Production of Gold and Silver in Montana During the Calendar Year 1903,

ORIGIN	Gold	Silver
Placer dust	10.45	0.03
Mill bullion	22.53	10.61
Cyanide bullion	28.67	0.88
In copper ores	27.48	65.66
In lead ores	2.68	3.40
In dry ores	8.19	19.42
Total	100.00	100.00

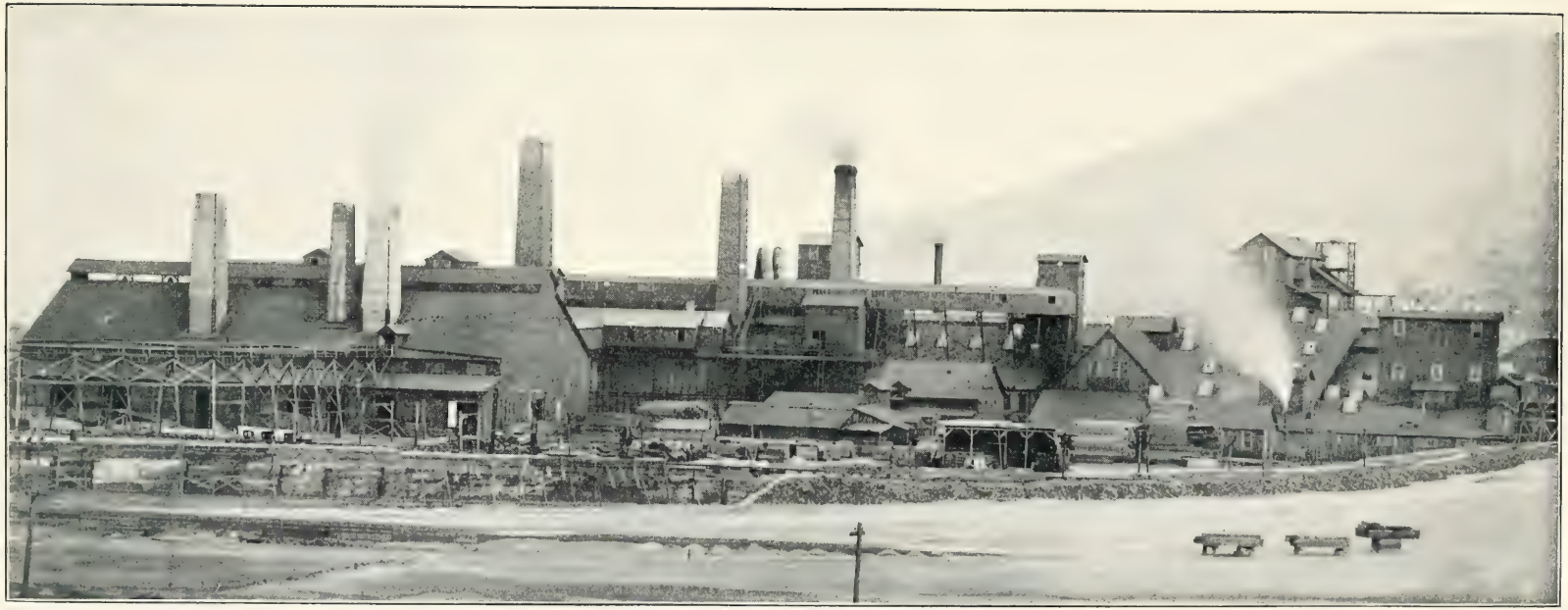
The following table shows the production of fine pounds of copper and lead in Montana during 1903:

Production of Copper and Lead in Montana During the Calendar Year 1903.

COUNTY	Fine Pounds	
	Copper	Lead
Beaverhead	115,755	506,540
Cascade	.....	912,271
Broadwater	.....	939,343
Flathead	.....	4,000,000
Granite	15,500	48,709
Jefferson	245,000	329,971
Lewis and Clarke	27,500	72,969
Madison	.....	79,613
Meagher	6,200	630,000
Ravalli	.....	28,068
Silver Bow	210,933,785	209,500
Custom smelters in addition to the above not possible to classify by counties	1,732,883	1,387,329
Total	213,076,628	9,144,313

Deposits at the United States Assay Office, Helena Montana, During the Calendar Year 1903.

COUNTIES	Gold		Silver		Total Value
	Standard Ounces	Value	Standard Ounces	Commercial Value	
Beaverhead	1,580.359	$29,401.99	333.51	$158.03	$29,560.02
Broadwater	802.557	14,931.28	105.76	49.91	14,981.19
Deer Lodge	3,465.127	64,467.42	514.68	239.31	64,706.73
Fergus	55,072.990	1,024,613.67	2,133.77	994.89	1,025,608.56
Flathead	984.004	18,307.04	147.38	66.45	18,373.49
Granite	3,615.464	67,264.41	656.95	303.16	67,567.57
Jefferson	2,142.245	39,855.67	356.67	163.35	40,019.02
Lewis and Clarke	12,437.823	231,404.24	5,606.74	2,571.55	233,975.79
Madison	14,994.047	278,955.88	2,517.89	1,180.52	280,145.40
Meagher	167.245	3,111.54	9.31	4.45	3,115.99
Missoula	3,095.504	57,590.72	150.86	72.08	57,662.80
Park	8,880.960	165,227.17	2,621.69	1,240.73	166,467.90
Powell	3,232.604	60,141.43	440.47	208.95	60,350.38
Ravalli	518.323	9,643.20	35.00	16.58	9,659.78
Silver Bow	1,144.669	21,296.16	272.37	127.35	21,423.51
Total for Montana	112,133.921	2,086,211.82	15,903.05	7,406.31	2,093,618.13
Idaho	7,693.863	143,141.57	1,854.24	852.74	143,994.31
Mexico	11.281	209.88	10.57	4.76	214.64
Nevada	3,907.355	72,694.99	1,494.51	698.12	73,393.11
Washington	1,892.226	35,204.18	743.27	353.38	35,577.56
British Columbia	11,346.314	211,094.19	8,387.60	3,934.06	215,028.25
Northwest Territory	134.116	2,495.18	51.60	23.73	2,518.91
Jewelry	111.709	2,078.30	30.43	14.09	2,092.39
Total	137,230.785	2,553,130.11	28,475.27	13,237.19	2,566,417.30



BUTTE REDUCTION WORKS.

Bullion of Montana Production Deposited at the United States Assay Office, Helena, During the Calendar Year 1903.

ORIGIN	Gold		Silver		Total Value
	Standard Ounces	Value	Standard Ounces	Commercial Value	
Placer dust	25,877.757	481,446.25	3,370.20	1,605.65	483,051.90
Mill bullion	86,256.164	1,604,765.57	12,532.85	5,800.66	1,610,566.23
Total	112,133.921	2,086,211.82	15,903.05	7,406.31	2,093,618.13

Bullion of Montana Production Deposited at the United States Mints and Assay Offices During the Calendar Year 1903.

	Gold		Silver		Total Value
	Standard Ounces	Value	Standard Ounces	Coining Value	
MINTS:					
Philadelphia	3,024.954	56,278.21	142.18	165.45	56,443.66
San Francisco	123.625	2,300.00	7.29	8.48	2,308.48
ASSAY OFFICES:					
Boise	5,650 988	105,134.66	2,524.48	2,937.57	108,072.23
Denver	9.299	173.00	89	1.04	174.04
Helena	137,230.795	2,553,130.11	28,475.27	33,134.86	2,586,264.97
New York	3,246.688	60,392.33	7,621.44	8,868.60	69,260.93
Seattle	9,996.561	185,982.53	115.36	134.23	186,116.76
St. Louis	392.984	7,311.33	117.10	136.26	7,447.59
Total	159,675.284	2,970,702.17	39,004.01	45,383.49	3,016,088.66

Production of Gold and Silver in Montana (Origin Detailed) During the Calendar Year 1903.

ORIGIN	Gold		Silver		Total Value
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Coining Value	
Placer dust	23,289.882	481,446.65	3,033.18	3,921.71	$485,368 56
Mill bullion	50,013.110	1,033,862.74	1,401,815.81	1,812,448.72	2,846,311.46
Cyanide bullion	63,650.274	1,315,767.94	119,110.53	154,001.49	1,469,769.40
In Copper ores	60,995.124	1,260,881.12	8,682,542.55	11,225,913.60	12,486,794.72
In Lead ores	5,952.880	123,056.95	450,302.64	582,209.47	705,266.42
In dry ores and concentrates classed as smelting ores	18,164.856	375,500.91	2,567,199.51	3,319,207.44	3,694,708.35
Total	222,066.226	4,590,516.31	13,224,004.22	17,097,702.43	21,688,218.74

Disposition of Gold and Silver of Montana Production During the Calendar Year 1903.

DISPOSITION	Gold		Silver		Total Value
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Coining Value	
Deposited at the U. S. Mints and Assay Office	143,707.756	2,970,702.17	25,103.61	45,386.49	3,016,088.66
Shipped to custom Smelters and Refineries by producers	78,358.480	1,619,814.14	13,188,900.61	17,052,315.94	18,672,130.08
Total	222,066.236	4,590,516.31	13,224,004.22	17,097,702.43	21,688,218.74

Production of Gold Silver, Copper and Lead in the State of Montana From the Year 1862 to 1903 Inclusive.

YEAR	Gold	*Silver	Copper	Lead	Totals	Inc.**
(a) 1862 to 1881 (inc.)	$200,000,000	$11,000,000	$.....	$.....	$211,000,000	.....
1882	2,550,000	4,370,000	1,539,860	.....	8,459,860	.....
1883	1,800,000	6,000,000	3,452,960	226,424	11,479,384	37½
1884	2,170,000	7,000,000	5,386,500	246,326	14,802,826	31
1885	3,400,000	11,500,000	6,779,800	274,350	21,954,150	50
1886	4,422,000	13,849,000	5,761,200	494,132	24,526,332	12
1887	5,978,536	17,817,518	8,853,750	607,662	33,257,496	35½
1888	4,200,253	15,790,736	15,103,946	569,160	25,664,095	7½
1889	3,500,000	19,393,933	13,334,970	456,975	36,685,884	3
1890	3,300,000	20,363,636	16,656,437	675,392	40,995,465	11½
1891	2,890,000	20,139,394	14,377,336	1,229,027	38,635,757	5½
1892	2,881,386	22,432,323	19,105,464	990,035	45,419,208	18
1893	3,576,000	21,858,780	16,630,958	964,089	43,029,827	5***
1904	3,651,710	16,575,458	17,233,718	730,551	38,191,137	11***
1895	4,327,040	22,886,992	21,114,869	754,360	49,083,261	28½
1896	4,380,671	20,324,877	25,356,541	670,010	50,732,099	3½
1897	4,496,431	21,730,710	26,798,915	928,619	53,954,675	6
1898	5,247,913	19,159,482	26,102,616	809,056	51,319,067	5***
1899	4,819,157	21,786,825	40,941,906	909,410	68,457,208	33
1900	4,736,225	18,482,211	39,827,125	701,156	63,746,727	7***
1901	4,802,717	18,334,443	36,751,837	498,622	60,387,619	5***
1902	4,400,095	17,622,285	24,606,038	332,747	46,931,165	22***
1903	4,590,516	14,097,702	28,200,692	387,445	.....	.....
Totals	$286,130,350	$385,516,351	$413,917,448	$13,455,548	$1,099,019,697	.....

* Coining value. (a) No annual compilations were made prior to 1881. ** Per cent. *** Decrease.

The Compilation of the Figures.

The statistical tables of Montana production for the year 1903, that appear in connection with this review, showing the quantity and value of the production of the State, its origin by counties and classes, together with the final disposition of the ores for treatment and sale, have been compiled from confidential returns furnished by the producers of their outputs and the totals thus obtained are verified by the statistics of the United States mints and assay offices and by the summaries furnished from the records of the smelters, refineries and sales agents.

PROGRESS OF CYANIDATION.

In the last report of this Bureau, attention was called to the fact that "in five years the amount of gold recovered by the use of cyanide has increased from less than 5 per cent of the total amount won from ores in this State to 25 per cent—certainly a most remarkable and creditable record. And the end is not yet."

It is a pleasure to be able to record here the fact that for the years 1902 and 1903 the percentage of gold taken from ores by the use of cyanide was 29 per cent of the total product of the State.

The banner cyaniding county in the State at the present is Fergus county, and it gives promise of continuing in the lead for some time. The ores in this county are as a general rule treated without difficulty and with coarse crushing. The county has, however, the only plant in the state where ores are roasted prior to leaching. These roasters are at Gilt Edge and treat the black or base ores of the original Gilt Edge properties. The greatest producer of the county is the Kendall, in the North Moccasin mountains. This property was purchased by the present owners a few years ago for $400,000. More than this amount has been paid by the company in dividends and these are being continued at the rate of $25,000 a month.

Chouteau county is now in the ranks of producers of cyanide bullion, a cyanide plant of 100 tons a day capacity being in operation in the Little Rockies.

Several new plants have been put in in Madison county the past two years, notably in the Summit district, above Virginia City. The plant at the Easton mine has made the best record, it having been run regularly and with profit for the two years. The tailings at Iron Rod have all been treated and the mill has been remodeled to treat ores by amalgamation and cyanidation direct. The Iron Rod Mining Co. has some very promising mining properties at Iron Rod and Silver Star and the mill may be expected to make a good record for itself. The Revenue mine, the first property in the State to introduce cyanide as an aid in extracting the precious metals, has been idle for several years, being involved with the Monitor in a suit over an apex. The Revenue and Monitor now belong to one company, and the old mill, over a mile from the mines, has been dismantled and a new mill has been erected near the mines. The new mill was put into commission in August, 1904. It will materially swell the production of Madison county, the company having excellent properties from which to draw the supply of ore to keep the mill going.

Some new plants have been erected in Lewis and Clarke county, but they are small ones. One of these is on a farm some miles below the old Gloster, treating tailing allowed to run free from that mill years ago.

Another is on a farm several miles below Marysville, where a farmer near Silver caught several thousand tons which the Drum Lummon people had not impounded. Lewis and Clarke may be expected to maintain her own for another year in the production of gold by the aid of cyanide. Then, if no new ore bodies are uncovered, there must be quite a decline in her production, as the accumulated tailings piles will have been pretty well cleaned up.

The Montana Mining Co., Ltd., continues to treat tailings at its plant below Marysville and has tailings for another year, at least. These tailings are lower grade than most that have been treated in previous years, the extraction being a little over $2 a ton. The cost of the work is given in the published reports at $1.13, but this figure includes a royalty which is paid to the person installing the plant, and the actual cost is believed to be considerably less. Two years ago the company put in one agitator, in an effort to treat slimes that could not be handled by percolation. Treatment by agitation gave such satisfaction that six of the seven leaching vats have been fitted for this system. The vats are 30 feet in diameter and handle 140 tons at a charge. Precipitation from the solutions, which carry about one pound of cyanide to the ton, is made by the aid of zinc dust. Treatment of the slimes at this plant has never presented any difficulties, the amount of lime used to clarify the solutions being sufficient to render all the solutions alkaline and preclude any trouble in precipitation.

Montana is not behind in any of her methods of cyaniding. During the past two years several new schemes for handling slimes have been tested elsewhere, particularly in Utah, but in actual work they have proven inefficient, or too expensive, and it can be said that no system has yet proven better than agitation and decantation. And when we consider that in this way slimes have been and are today treated in this State at a cost of less than $1 a ton we can appreciate that a new system must, indeed, have merit to supplant it.

Agitators for the treatment of slimes previously allowed to run away were put in at the Belmont mill a little over a year ago. At this mill such recovery is made as can be made by amalgamation. Then the pulp is classified, the coarser particles being treated by percolation and the slimes by agitation and decantation. There is much more plate surface than in most mills. The pulp not only flows over plates the usual length but over additional plates twenty feet in length. After the pulp is classified and the sands removed, the slimes pass over still other plates 20 feet in length. Two years ago the tailings from this mill averaged $1.50 a ton. Through an intelligent study of the ore and adaptation of the mill to its peculiarities the tailings assay has been reduced to 50 cents a ton. With ores averaging ten dollars a ton, this means a saving of 95 per cent a very fine extraction.

An innovation in the loading of vats has been made at the Empire cyanide plant. The tailings from the 60-stamp mill at this place had been run into a gulch below, where the ground was somewhat springy. Trouble was therefore experienced in attempting to load the vats with clear sands,

because of seepage that could not be kept out. Finally the experiment was tried of loading the vats wet. The tailings are now sluiced to the vats, the slimes being eliminated en route by gravity classifiers. The former difficulties were not only overcome, but the cost of loading has been reduced nearly two-thirds.

At nearly all of the mills in the State zinc shavings are used for recovery of the gold from the solutions. At the plant of the Montana Mining Co., Ltd., however, zinc dust is used. At the Empire cyanide plant, near Marysville, electrical precipitation is employed. This is one of the very few electrical plants in the United States and from a technical standpoint is doing its work very successfully. The tailings treated contained such base substances as interfered with the recovery of the precious metals by the use of zinc shavings. These substances are removed in the electrical precipitation, which regenerates the solution in a measure and makes, when the plant is in full operation, a recovery of 800 pounds of copper a day, in addition to the gold and silver usually recovered—a recovery which of itself practically pays the cost of precipitation.

There is a prospect that the near future will see a class of material which has offered serious difficulties in the way of treatment brought under subjection, viz., that class of ores from which iron goes into solution, causing a large consumption of cyanide. Some very bright minds have been working on the problem of how to overcome the difficulty and it is believed that they now see the way to a mastery of the problem. This will extend the field of the cyanide process in this State considerably.

Altogether the future of cyaniding in Montana is exceedingly promising. It is firmly established as an invaluable economical adjunct to the successful treatment of most milling ores. It is not too much to expect that within the near future one-third of the gold production of the State will be recovered by its aid.

PRECIOUS STONES.

The deposits from which marketable stones have been mined are Rock creek, near Philipsburg; the bars of the Missouri river, near Helena; the Cottonwood district, near Deer Lodge, and the Yogo sapphire deposits in the Little Belt mountains in Fergus county. While some very fine specimens have been taken from all these workings, by far the greatest and most profitable output has been from the last named. These sapphire mines are the greatest gem producers on the North American continent.

Sapphires were first mined in 1891, although their presence near Canyon Ferry on the bars of the Missouri was known and described as early as 1873. The story of their discovery has often been told, and is a good illustration of luck and accident in mining.

The largest operator in the State is the New Mines Sapphire Syndicate, whose properties are located 13 miles southwest of the town of Utica. In 1894 a prospector named Jake Hoover discovered gold in Yogo creek, and in the spring of 1896 a sheepherder named James Ettin, while prospecting for gold, discovered the sapphires. For recording the location which he made, Ettin gave Clarence Goodell a half interest in the first claim. The Syndicate bought the property in 1897, and their investment as it stands today represents approximately $250,000. The net earnings are estimated at $50,000 a year.

Until recently the production has come from open cuts. In these, three windlasses were employed, the men working with pick and shovel, digging the soft, yellow earth, throwing it into shallow tubs which are hauled to the surface and the earth thrown into ordinary dump carts. It is then hauled about a quarter of a mile and thrown directly into sluice boxes, passing through a process similar to that of washing gold-bearing gravels, except that no mercury is used. The balls of blue clay and harder boulders are carried through the riffles to the tailings dump, where exposure to the elements causes them to disintegrate so that the material can be washed over and a further extraction of gems may be made.

In the early part of 1904 operations were begun through a shaft in which a cage, operated by steam, takes the place of the windlasses and buckets for hoisting earth. The shaft is down 100 feet, is a double compartment and 5x10 feet in the clear, covered by a shaft house 100x30x50 feet which was erected in 1902. The equipment consists of two Fraser & Chalmers 75-horsepower boilers and a 75-horsepower engine.

Besides the beautiful gems, and stones that grade under these, but better than culls, there are some thousands of ounces of the culls shipped from this property annually which are used for mechanical purposes.

In the summer an average of 35 men is employed and in winter the

force is maintained at 12 to 14 men. Miners are paid $2.50 a day and top-men $2 a day, with board in both cases.

The property of the Yogo Lapidary Co. is situated about 15 miles southwest of Utica in Fergus county, and 25 miles from Neihart in Cascade county. The first claim of what now comprises the holdings of this company was located by Patrick T. Sweeney and John Burke, July 4, 1896. Since then five other claims, viz., the Kelly, Victor, Klondike, Hope and Gem, have been located as quartz claims, and a sixth, the Minnie, as a placer claim.

On the Kelly there are three shafts, one 50 feet, and the others each 30 feet in depth; one tunnel 125 feet long, drifts of 85 feet and a raise of 50 feet to the surface.

On the Victor there is a shaft 30 feet deep and a cut 50 feet long, which is 15 feet deep at the breast.

On the Klondike, Hope and Gem, shafts have been sunk to the depth of 15 feet each.

The Fourth of July claim has one tunnel 125 feet long and another 200 feet long, with cross-cuts of 40 and 50 feet respectively.

The vein has been traced through this claim to the Kelly and Victor, which lie contiguously end to end. Production has come chiefly from the Kelly and Fourth of July. The fissure vein is in lime, and can be traced for a distance of three and one-half miles, running through The New Mines Syndicate property.

Systematic workings have been conducted only since 1901, though the ground has been a producer from the grass roots and approximately $30,000 worth of sapphires have been mined to date.

On July 1, 1903, arrangements were made whereby the rough sapphires were to be cut at the mine and two lapidaries have been employed most of the time since. The shop is equipped with costly machinery operated by power from a turbine wheel, which receives water from a flume one-half mile long, out of Yogo creek. Shreve & Co., silversmiths and jewelers of San Francisco, have made written acknowledgment of the superior workmanship in this home-cutting of the stones.

Eight karats in the rough is the largest sapphire found, but stones weighing six karats in the rough and dressing from one to two karats finished, are common. Sapphires from these claims finish 97 per cent flawless, whereas the Oriental production finishes only about 45 per cent flawless. Perfect stones are worth $75 a karat. The culls finish admirably for watch jewels, and are used in some of the highest priced watches made in this and foreign countries.

The product is almost uniformly in sapphires, and some of these are fully equal to the Oriental gems. No rubies or garnets of value have been found.

Active work is being carried on during the present winter, and it was reported that just before Christmas a new vein of rich gem-bearing ground had been uncovered, which promises to make the property an enormous producer.

ONYX-MARBLE.

In the early part of 1903 a ledge of onyx-marble was discovered and made available as an added resource to Montana's industries. The ledge of "peculiar rock" had been known to exist for a number of years but did not attract sufficient attention to lead any of those familiar with it to take steps towards its acquisition until it came to the observation of Mr. Chas. Logan, of Bozeman, who located it during the summer of 1902 and soon afterwards turned it over to Mr. O. P. Chisholm, of Bozeman, for a very modest consideration as compared with the apparent value which now attaches to the property as a result of development and the experiments which have been made with the product that give such brilliant promise of commercial success.

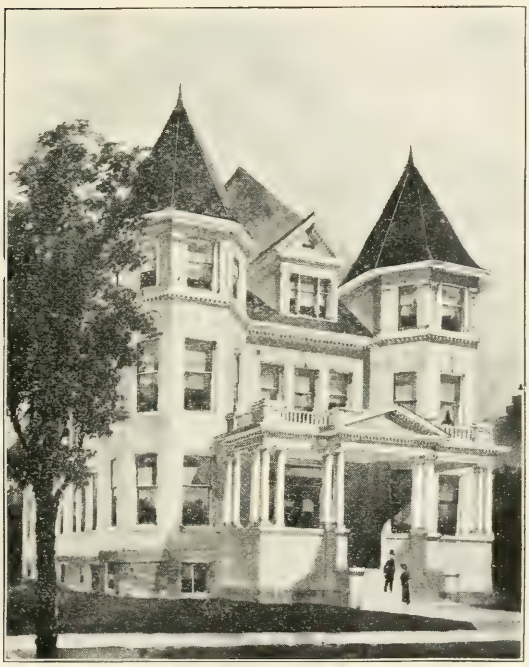
While the mineral has generally been spoken of as onyx, it is properly in the class with onyx-marble as its composition is of stalagmitic crystals rather than a silicate which renders it very much more responsive to the workman's tools and enlarges its utility incomparably. For beauty of finish it is doubtful if it can be surpassed in any country in the world. When polished the wavy bands of strata give it the appearance of having a background of light to dark yellow and reddish brown interwoven with white or cream or variegated colors of lace-like appearance and sometimes just the opposite order prevails. Certainly neither local nor national exhibitions in the United States have ever brought forth a like material that can equal the beauty of the lace-like stratifications which may be noticed in the accompanying illustration of the mantle that the company had made to occupy a space in the Montana building at the St. Louis Exposition. This mantle is a fair specimen of the possible uses to which the material may be assigned, and Mr. Chisholm has a number of other smaller articles on exhibition at his office in further demonstration of its usefulness. All of this has been accomplished by tools in the hands of a marble cutter.

In value this product is destined to rival the very finest specimens of marble in the world. This is agreed upon by those who have had experience with the costly Italian marbles and the so-called Mexican onyx which is in reality an onyx marble, though the Montana article is very much more responsive to the worker's tools than the Mexican, and it is also procurable and workable in much larger blocks. Some of the critics are also familiar with the Algerian product which was the first of the kind ever discovered and to which general attention was given at the London exhibition in 1862.

Mr. Chisholm has organized the Montana Onyx Co., he, however, retaining practically all of the company's stock, occupying the position of president and treasurer of the corporation, and his two sons, C. B. and

THE GRANITE–BI-METALLIC MINE–GRANITE.

R. B., respectively, acting as vice president and secretary. The corporation is divided into 100,000 shares with a par value of $1 each. Eighty acres comprises the ground holdings and Mr. Chisholm has since located and personally holds 120 acres more, through all of which this ledge, or dyke, has been traced by outcrop for more than a mile, varying in width from 100 to 150 feet. The layers of the mineral often have a thickness of 10 feet without a joint or seam to injure the material for working in large blocks. Mr. Chisholm has borne all the expense of development, no stock having been sold. The property is located five miles north of Manhattan, Gallatin county, and is easily accessible by a wagon road which is already built.



GARDEN CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, MISSOULA.

CORUNDUM MINING.

As an enterprise there can be no doubt of the profitableness of the Gallatin county corundum properties, though the affairs of the Montana Corundum Co. have fallen under a most unfortunate stress which in December, 1903, caused a cessation of operations and, as yet, January 1, 1905, there is no definite information as to when work will be resumed, though it has been rumored that a new management is to unify the differences of opinion which have existed among the directors and that no further interruptions to the progress of the industry are to be expected. The concentrating plant has been remodelled and enlarged to a 20-ton capacity. There is ore in sight, though proper consideration has not been given to the matter of reserve. It is said that there is a profitable market for the product, and the sole cause of suspension of mining is due to the differences of ideas among the officers. From the standpoint of a mine, it can be said that the ore is there and it will require no extraordinary expense to place a handsome reserve in sight and maintain it.

During 1903 the Bozeman Corundum Co. ran two tunnels, one 90 feet and the other 100 feet, on two different veins, and sank a shaft 100 feet, at the bottom of which is five feet of ore, this being at a depth of approximately 250 feet below the apex of the hill. Three men were employed for ten months of the year. One hundred and fifty tons of ore were mined, 80 of which were sent to the Montana Co.'s mill for treatment and finally shipped to the Detroit Emery Wheel Co. at Detroit. Two carloads were shipped during the summer of 1904 and development continued. A Philadelphia concern has offered to take the entire product.

The testimony that has accumulated in favor of the Montana product is indeed encouraging. It has been pronounced, after several manufacturers' trials, to be "the best corundum that was ever put on the market." "The ores are easily worked and produce the cleanest and best graded corundum." The prospecting already done warrants the opinion that there is a very large quantity of the mineral awaiting development.

At the Anceny prospects but little beyond representation work was done during 1903 and 1904, though the owners have an excellent showing on their five claims. More discoveries have been reported from other points during the year, but no work of consequence has been done on any of these and their future is yet to be determined.

THE MANHATTAN PAPER MILL.

In 1898 The Montana Pulp & Paper Co. was organized and in the following year a one-story brick building with basement, dimensions 80x300 feet, was erected at Manahattan with a view of utilizing the extra-fine quality of straw that was raised on the famous 1,000-acre barley farm of the Manhattan Malting Co. No machinery was installed, however, until, under the management of the Gallatin Valley Pulp & Paper Mill Co., August 13, 1903, the first paper was made and the mill ran until the 20th of June, 1904. Messrs. King & Largey succeeded to the proprietorship August 1, 1904. New machinery was purchased and put in operation December 28, 1904. Straw paper, it is claimed, is not longer in demand, the better grades resulting from wood fibre mixed with old paper, etc., having been reduced in cost through modern processes of manufacture to a point where straw-made papers could no longer compete. Therefore, the straw-paper machinery has been entirely displaced and a 90-inch Fourdrinier paper manufacturing machine with eighteen 36-inch dryers has been installed and is now in successful operation.

The power plant consists of two engines having a combined driving force of 450-horsepower and three 150-horsepower upright boilers, each equipped with a Jones underfeed stoker. An 1,100-volt electric alternator is used for lighting purposes. There are five 1,000-pound beating machines in as many vats where the process of pulping the material is begun, and a Jordan engine is used as power for the machinery which refines the pulp after it leaves the beaters and before it reaches the Fourdrinier machine. The capacity of the Fourdrinier machine is 10 to 13 tons per 24 hours, depending upon the weight of the paper being made. At present the machine is only worked one shift of 11 hours from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, but it is expected to put on a night shift in the spring, which will keep the machinery moving without cessation day or night from Monday morning until Saturday night of each week. In all probability two more of these machines will be added to the plant within the next few months. Sixteen persons are employed, with wages ranging from $1.25 to $5 per day. The payrolls amount to about $1,250 a month.

As the Bureau's representative was going about the mill he came upon the sorters of old paper who were at that moment engaged in tearing up some old song books that had been discarded from the public schools of Butte. The particular one examined was from School District No. 1 and was numbered 247. This was being stripped apart, two or three pages at a time for easy pulping in the beater, and thrown into a barrel from where it was to go into the vat to be mixed with chemicals and other

materials in preparation for manufacture into a brand new article some portion of which may be destined to fall into the same school child's hands again either in the form of a newspaper, or as the wrapper for a soup-bone, a cake of soap, a doll, a suit of clothes, or a rat-tail file, as the present products of the mill are print paper, the various weights of butcher, grocery, drygoods and clothing, hardware and express fibre wrapping papers, as well as building and car lining paper. All are turned out in rolls except the news print, which is made for the smaller newspapers who use hand presses, while the big cylinder newspaper printing presses in the city require the immense endless-sheet rolls. All paper which is made here is cut into any width as it comes from the machine to the cylinder on which it is wound from 6 to 80 inches. It can also be made into any color, grade or weight and any style of finish is given in this mill that can be had from any mill in the country.

In the process of manufacture, sulphite and ground wool is mixed with old paper of every conceivable description, the latter being the waste-basket refuse from offices in Helena, Butte and other Montana towns, but the most of this is furnished from Salt Lake. The sulphite is the product of Canadian, New England and Wisconsin mills. The ground wood comes from Soo Ste. Marie. The sulphite comes in flat packages and has the appearance of sheets of asbestos packed into reams of flat paper. The ground wood has practically the same appearance only that it is put up in rolls instead of sheets.

A market for the products of this mill has already been established in numerous places between the eastern line of Montana and Puget Sound, it being in successful competition with the International Paper Trust in the east and the independent concerns on the coast, one of which is located at Everett, Wash. Consignments have also been made into Wyoming.

Probably not less than $325,000 has been expended in this project since its beginning, though the investment to the present owners is considerably less.

It is, perhaps, too much to expect that Montana will become a great manufacturing state for some years to come, but it is not unreasonable to believe that her citizens will gradually inaugurate manufacturing enterprises that will supply the home market, than which, as every manufacturer and jobber knows who sells goods in Montana, there is none better on earth for profits and big orders. This factory affords indisputable proof of the often-repeated statement from this Bureau that intelligently directed effort to supply Montana and the Northwest country with Montana-made goods will meet with success.

MONTANA OIL FIELDS.

While development work has been steadily carried on in the oil fields during the past two years, it must be admitted that, as yet, there is not a producing well on Montana territory. Far from being discouraged by this fact, however, the people who are operating the drills and possess the best means for knowledge of the ground, insist that indications of the presence of high-grade parafine-base oil are unmistakable and that it will yet be found in great quantity.

The Teton county fields have been the scene of great activity during the past summer with four drilling outfits in operation. The deepest hole is that of the Swift-Current-Boulder, which was down 1,750 feet January 15, 1905, at which time operations were about to be suspended to await the arrival of casing. This company has a drilling rig that is certain to demonstrate the presence of oil or otherwise in its particular locality before the coming summer is passed.

St. Mary's Lubricating Co. has a hole down 1,050 feet, but had the misfortune to lose their camp, provisions and three horses by a forest fire that swept over their ground about the 15th of November. As soon as the camp could be restored, however, operations were resumed and are yet being prosecuted.

The Montana-Swift Current Oil Co. encountered a small quantity of oil in February, 1904, but almost immediately lost the hole. A second hole was also lost and a third is being bored. This is one of the pioneer companies operating in the northern part of the State and its failure to bring in a paying well is due rather to the misfortunes always more or less associated with pioneer industries rather than a lack of energy or business enterprise.

The Swift Current Oil, Land and Power Co. closed down on account of the inadaptability of its machinery to the work, the drill being of the rotary type.

On the west side of the Rocky mountains in Flathead county the Butte Oil Co. sunk a hole over 1,400 feet, from which gas escaped freely enough to make a blaze four feet high, but for reasons best known to the directors of the company no work has been done during the past two seasons, though a quantity of casing was freighted in during the summer of 1903.

Seven miles below the foot of Kintla Lake the Kintla Oil Co. lost one hole that was down in the neighborhood of 1,000 feet and during the past year sunk another to a similar depth, but was obliged to temporarily suspend operations last October on account of casing troubles, since which time the Bureau is not informed as to whether work was resumed or not. Both gas and oil came from these wells, but not in merchantable quantities.

The Bridger Canon Oil Co., of Carbon county, began boring on August 1, 1904, and on October 7 had reached a depth of 700 feet. The hole has gas and some oil seepage that comes up in the bailer. Prof. Aughey, upon the occasion of his first examination, gave it as his opinion that there was 66 per cent of chances in favor of striking oil in this locality, but at the time of his latest visit, last September, stated, after examining the log of the bore, that in his judgment it is now absolutely certain that oil will be encountered. He regards the formation as a perfect oil-bearing zone. The officers of this company are: Hon. Sam H. Glidden, president; L. A. Cory, Vice President, and J. C. Baldwin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Some of the first boring for oil ever done in the State was on Butcher creek, in Carbon county, and it can be said that oil was actually found there, but the well was lost by water, since which time work has only been conducted in a desultory way from time to time. The greatest trouble here appears to have been in the inexperience of the parties who were conducting the work, as each hole that was bored was lost at a shallow depth from one cause or another. This is a promising district and it is expected that aggressive development will proceed during the coming season.

Considerable excitement was occasioned by the discovery of gas seven miles from Dutton, a station on the Montana and Great Northern Railway, 26 miles north of Great Falls. This gas was encountered while boring for water on the Bannatyne sheep ranch. The stream was so strong that it would burn several feet above the hole when lighted, but the latest hearsay information that the Bureau has in regard to this prospect is that since boring from 300 feet, where the gas was first found, to 500, the gas has subsided. Work is suspended until spring when a suitable rig will be installed by at least one, and perhaps other companies, and active prospecting begun.

It must be admitted that the bringing in, as it is called, of even a small commercial well would be of greater significance than all that it is possible to chronicle to date of the Montana fields, but this remains for the future. The reports of scientific experts leave little to be desired and seem to establish beyond doubt the existence of extensive bodies of oil in various localities. It only remains, then, for brains and money to overcome the natural obstacles when this new item of wealth will be added to Montana's production.

BREWERIES.

The manufacture of malt liquors was one of the first industries established in Montana, and it has, in a remarkable manner, kept pace with the growth and development of the State. The purity of the water supply and the superior quality of the home-grown barley have contributed in a marked degree to the success of the various establishments, and it is noteworthy that in many localities the product of the local breweries has entirely superceded that of eastern houses, except that in bottles. On the whole, there is nevertheless a vast amount of Eastern beer sold in Montana which should be made at home, and doubtless the good business judgment of the people will gradually bring about a marked change in this direction to the material advantage of all concerned.

In recent years there have been no failures recorded in the brewing business in Montana, and there are many evidences of growth and prosperity in all the breweries in the State. The reports show a total output for the year ended June 30, 1903, of 159,700 barrels, and for 1904 of 176,250 barrels, with a selling value for both years of $2,855,575. This probably does not reach to exceed one-half of the value of all the beer sold in the State during that time. There are twenty-three breweries in the State, with products ranging from 600 barrels to 43,500 barrels in 1904. The average selling price at the brewery is $8.50 a barrel. Many of these have up-to-date bottling works in connection, the beer in bottles selling for from $2.25 to $3.00 a case of two dozen. Two new breweries were added to the list during 1904, the Basin Brewing Company and the Havre Brewing Company, whose products are not included in the total, owing to the fact that their beer was not on the market prior to July 1, 1904, the statistical year for this industry. The largest plant is located in Butte. Two breweries report an output of 17,000 barrels and over; four of more than 10,000 barrels; and five of more than 6,000 barrels. The plants are models of neatness and cleanliness, contain the very latest machinery and are operated upon the most approved plans, while the enterprise of those engaged in the business is a splendid example to local manufacturers in other lines of industry.

COAL STATISTICS.

ANALYSIS OF COAL PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1902.

The production of coal for the year 1902 is tabulated from reports of owners and lessees of forty-four properties. Thirty-six additional properties were known to be idle and, therefore, neither communicated with or visited. These idle plants, small for the most part, represent an investment of at least $400,000. The total production from the 44 properties was 1,502,115 short tons, valued at $2,222,488, an average selling value at the mines of $1.47 per ton as compared with $1.54 in 1901, $1.40 in 1900 and $1.89 in 1895. The yield from six mines was 1,942,565 tons, the balance being divided among the other 38, none of which produced as much as 50,000 tons. Increased production over 1901, 59,546 tons.

There were 95,980 tons of coal converted into 51,294 tons of coke valued at $345,744, an average value at the ovens of $6.74, selling price. It required 1.87 tons of coal to make one ton of coke.

The amount paid to labor was $1,439,371, an average of 65 cents per ton of coal mined, which includes development work. This very low rate is influenced very greatly by the use of 76 mining machines at four of the largest mines.

The amount invested in acquisition, development, buildings, machinery, etc., was $6,040,550 for the 44 mines that were producers during the year as compared with $4,969,800 for 1901, reported for 36 properties, and $2,265,300 invested in ten properties in 1895.

ANALYSIS OF COAL PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1903.

Forty-eight properties report a production of 1,553,285 short tons of coal for 1903. Six mines produced 1,379,343 tons, the balance coming from the remaining 42 properties, none of which put out 50,000 tons. These six mines are not, however, the identical ones mentioned in this connection in the analysis of figures for 1902. The selling value of the product was $2,524,069, an average of $1.62 per ton, an increase over 1902 of 15 cents. The increased yield over the former year was 51,170 tons. Twenty-three properties either communicated with or visited, had no output for the year. Quite a number of others are known to have been idle.

There were 79,936 tons of coal manufactured into coke, yielding 44,107 tons of the latter commodity, valued at $304,881. An average of 1.81 tons of coal were required to produce one ton of coke.

There was an average of 2,112 men employed when the mines were in operation, as against 1,974 in 1902. The amount paid to labor, including development work—this amount representing the total of the pay rolls—was $1,712,082, as compared with $1,439,371 in 1902, indicating an average earning capacity of each employe for the year as $810.64 in 1903 as against $729.16 in 1902.

BELT ONE OF THE IMPORTANT COAL MINING TOWNS OF MONTANA.

COAL STATISTICS.

ANALYSIS OF COAL PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1902.

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IN

The amount estimated to represent the investment in the various properties for acquisition, development, buildings, machinery and all other outlays, was $5,567,200 for the 48 operated properties. The decrease under the former year in this item is more apparent than real, however, on account of the fact that certain properties representing very large investments were worked in 1902 but not in 1903; and, again, this is partially equalized in 1903 by other properties coming on the list of producers, but not carrying a sufficient investment to entirely offset the loss of those that declined to non-producers. Incidentally, it may also be said that there was a large amount of money spent by certain companies in 1903 which, at the date this report goes to press in 1904, have not been elevated to the rank of producers. Such properties will approximate an aggregate investment of $3,000,000.

PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY.

In ten years, from 1893 to 1903, the coal production of Montana has increased 660,976 tons. While this is one of the most apparent features of the progress of the industry, it is by no means the whole story. Important properties have been opened in that time, suspended producers have been reinstated, some have been worked out, some failures are of record, but there has been a flourish of activity more and more noticeable as the years have passed which promise in the next few years to raise Montana's rank in the industry among the states.

The area of coal-bearing formation in this State is estimated to be 13,000 square miles, exclusive of the lignite-bearing formations, according to the United States Geological Survey. The rank of the fields, as compared with other states, in area is ninth. Its rank in production among the states is twentieth. Colorado and Wyoming are the only states in the Rocky Mountain region which surpass it in production, the former occupying the position of eighth and the latter twelfth, whereas Colorado stands fifth in point of area and Wyoming sixteenth, the other states ranging from 20 to 32 in area and 22 to 30 in production. Washington, the foremost of the Pacific Coast states, ranks sixteenth in production and twenty-seventh in area.

The old Chestnut Coal Co. and the Mountainside Coal Co. at Chestnut were transferred to the Northwestern Improvement Co. September 1, 1902. Improvement of the physical condition of these properties and development work was immediately entered upon and is yet in progress. Among the improvements may be mentioned the building of eighteen houses for employes at Chestnut and a new store, costing altogether about $30,000. A new Luehrig washer was built at Mountainside at an approximate cost of $85,000, which most unfortunately burned as it was approaching completion in November, 1903, but its duplicate, except a more substantial and better protected building, was erected on the old site, work beginning in Mrach, 1904, and completed in July following. The capacity of this washer is fifty tons per hour. New slopes are being driven in both properties which, when completed, will have the advantage of economical operation and a tremendous tonnage from the extensive deposits that have been proven to exist.

The coke department of the Washoe Copper Co. has been prospecting

for coal in the Trail Creek field at a point about three and one-half miles from Chestnut, where the camp of Storrs was located. In 1903 100 coke ovens were built and construction on another 100 was undertaken. A washer having a capacity of 1,200 to 1,400 tons a day, mine and other work buildings, together with modern machinery, including electrical appliances and a water works system, were installed. Also sixty-six dwellings, a store, butcher shop and hotel. It is estimated that the outlay in the enterprise to date can hardly be less than $1,000,000, and if the good wishes of the generous people of this commonwealth avail anything, this project is destined to an importance in the near future worthy of the enterprise that its promoters have demonstrated in the undertaking.

In 1903 work was resumed at Cokedale by the Livingston Coke and Coal Co. after a suspension since 1895, when the hoist burned. The mine was drained of its water, new machinery installed, the washer repaired and capacity adapted to the treatment of 500 tons of coal per twenty-four hours; 100 coke ovens rebuilt, the hoist, engine, boiler and compressor building repaired, as also the tipples, bunkers, machine and blacksmith shops, the mine office building, a hotel and some twenty tenement houses for the accommodation of the employes. This property probably represents an investment at the present time of not less than $750,000. About sixty men have been engaged in the rehabilitation of the plant and development and prospecting for new coal bodies until recently, when a good vein of coal was encountered, which insures the success of the enterprise. Additional miners will be put on as fast as conditions will permit and it is confidently expected that coke will be moving before the end of 1904. In the summer of 1904 the property was transferred to the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Reduction Co.

In Fergus county there has been a number of localities from which coal has been mined in a desultory way for years. Farmers in various parts of the county have had free access to it for the digging in instances, but those prospects which are located near the more populous communities have been undertaken by individuals and companies in a more systematic way and gradually developed to the dignity of small coal mines with regular customers for their product.

Within a mile and a half of Lewistown the Spring Creek Coal Co. has one of the best developed mines in the county. The company owns 820 acres of land, the vein is 64 inches wide, has a fixed carbon shown by analysis to be 57.19 per cent, 32.31 per cent hydro-carbons with only 6.40 per cent in ash.

Other mines that compete for the Lewistown market are the Black Diamond Coal Co., formerly the Gilkerson Coal Co., the McDonald Creek Coal Co., and Mr. J. L. Harmon's property.

From near Kendall the great Barnes-King gold mine is supplied with fuel from the local coal deposits by Mr. Andrew Mace, and Mr. W. F. Shipley supplies the Whisky Gulch Gold Mining Co. at Gilt Edge, while the Gold Reef Gold Mining Co. at Gilt Edge has acquired its own coal mine from which to draw its fuel supply.

The Sage Creek Coal Co., near Utica, has an entry fifteen feet wide and

500 feet long, and two drifts, one on either side of the entry, 390 feet on the left and 450 feet on the right, each diverging away from the main entry as it goes forward, and each opening is in coal that is pronounced of exceptional quality in the district.

The coal resources of this county are latent wealth to-day, because of the sparsely settled section, but as irrigation progresses the country will be settled, one or more railroads will surely be built, new towns will thrive and it is not improbable that the very existence of these coal deposits will eventually prove an incentive along with the mineral and agricultural wealth for the building of railroads and the settlement that inevitably follows.

In Carbon county there has been considerable activity among the newer properties and a number of times it has been announced by the press and knowing ones that the Northern Pacific railway was about to build a road from Bridger to the Bear Creek fields, which have been worked irregularly for several years, chiefly by lesses, and the product is asserted by many to be the very best coal that has ever come upon the market in Montana. It is understood that the Amalgamated Copper Co. has the most important interest in this district, and it is presumed that when this company is ready to prosecute development the railroad will be sent into the field and

There are a number of other owners in this district who will also make material advancement when railroad facilities are at hand. Already the International Coal Co. has 960 acres of land adjoining the Bear Creek Co., on which work was begun January 6, 1904, and is still in operation and a shipper to the extent of about sixty-five tons a day, hauling the coal some six miles to Red Lodge by wagon. No machinery is needed for the work that is doing at present. Twenty men are employed. There is one six-foot vein and one five-foot vein opened, and three more that are undeveloped.

At Red Lodge the Red Lodge Coal Co. owns 320 acres and has an option on 160 more. A shaft was started April 20, 1904, just at the south line of Red Lodge city limits, but the latest information in regard to this property indicates that only 45 feet of shaft work was done up to October 1, 1904. There is no reason to doubt the practicability of this undertaking for beyond question development will bring this company the same character of coal that the Northwestern Improvement Co. has.

In December, 1902, the Elbow Creek Coal Co, acquired the property that was under lease by Shanks Bros. for several years, about three miles from Joliet. In October, 1903, the title passed to the Montana Fuel and Iron Co., which has more than $25,000 invested at present. In the last two years some 500 feet of main drift, 400 feet of air drift and 800 feet of narrow work has been accomplished and the property is now under lease to parties who are employing fifteen to twenty men at development and the actual production of a good coal that commands a market.

In Cascade county the old Sand Coulee mine was abandoned in May, 1902. This had for a great many years been a steady and one of the most prominent producers in Montana. Anticipating an end to profitable mining in these measures, however, the owners organized the Cottonwood Coal Co.

and developed a property at Stockett which is meeting every dmand that pressed the former mine and represents an investment of probably $500,000. This mine is the chief source of fuel supply in Montana for the Great Northern Railway and is the second largest producer in the State.

The Nelson Coal Co. opened up the old Sam Dean property at Sand Coulee on an elaborate scale in 1901 and has grown to be an important producer. It is one of the six properties in the State that had an output of more than 50,000 tons during the year 1903.

The Rock Springs Coal Co. was organized in 1897 and began operations on a property that had been worked in a small way by Ole Rourka. For some time its production was comparatively unimportant owing to the lack of capital with which to make needed improvements, but under recent management a splendid plant has been gotten together until now the property represents an investment of at least $50,000 and is forging to the front rank among the notable producers of the State.

There are other prospects and properties that might very appropriately be noticed in this analysis, but these suffice to give an idea of the growing tendency of the industry and show the most important development of the latest undertakings to bring in paying coal mines. The person who can visit the numerous coal measures of this State and set a limit upon their possibilities in worth or extent is surely circumscribed in his vision of the future.

A HUNTER'S WINTER CAMP.

COAL.

Production of Coal and Coke Year Ended December 31, 1902

Counties	Estimated Capital invested	Amount Paid for labor—all classes, including development	Tons of Coal sold including to employees	Tons of Coal used for Coke	Tons of Coal used at Mine	Total Production—Tons	Total value at mine of all coal produced	Tons of coke produced	Value of coke at ovens	Number of ovens in operation	Total Number of days ovens were operated
Carbon	2,915,500	506,971	530,758	.....	18,165	548,923	676,231	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascade	1,281,800	765,276	727,111	35,240	29,598	791,949	1,072,130	15,588	95,802	55	250
Chouteau	17,200	10,525	7,125	.....	65	7,190	17,940	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	8,000	7,250	9,950	.....	50	10,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	4,200	300	630	.....	.....	630	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus	61,500	44,900	27,470	.....	65	27,535	67,365	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	1,250,000	30,207	43,153	.....	3,200	46,353	89,924	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meagher	1,500	200	100	.....	.....	100	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	500,850	73,742	5,595	60,740	3,100	69,435	277,545	35,706	249,942	200	300
Total	$6,040,550	$1,439,371	1,351,892	95,980	54,243	1,502,115	2,222,488	51,294	345,744	255	550

1903.

Counties	Estimated Capital invested	Amount paid for labor—all classes, including development	Tons of coal sold including to employees	Tons of coal used for coke	Tons of coal used at mine	Total production—Tons	Total value at mine of all coal produced	Tons of coke produced	Value of coke at ovens	Number of ovens in operation	Total number of days ovens were operated
Carbon	2,525,000	566,156	572,236	.....	20,261	592,497	802,525	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascade	1,119,000	826,757	730,660	17,802	27,772	776,234	1,243,717	6,982	45,006	60	160
Chouteau	54,000	49,237	29,025	.....	.....	29,025	82,812	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	8,000	4,346	4,780	.....	.....	4,780	9,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	4,000	4,450	3,100	.....	.....	3,100	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus	52,500	53,972	32,261	.....	.....	32,261	98,425	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	1,250,000	108,442	41,426	.....	4,000	45,426	74,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meagher	1,500	325	50	.....	.....	50	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	550,000	97,490	5,112	62,134	2,050	69,296	204,325	37,125	259,875	200	365
Rosebud	1,200	420	220	.....	10	230	794	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley	2,000	487	386	.....	.....	386	1,158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,567,200	1,712,082	1,419,256	79,936	54,093	1,553,285	2,524,069	44,107	304,881	260	525

CLAY

Production of Brick and Other

COUNTIES	Common Building Brick Produced.	Value.....	Front Building Brick.....	Value.....	Alumina Fire Brick.....	Value.....
Beaverhead	283,000	2,264	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	550,000	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascade	3,650,000	26,200	.....	.....	80,000	2,8[illegible]0
Chouteau	200,000	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	300,000	2,400	40,000	240	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	2,043,000	15,323	.....	.....	808,000	36 3 0
Flathead	1,250,000	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	700,000	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis and Clarke	2,200,000	16,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	750,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missoula	1,900,000	11,400	15,000	180	.....	.....
Park	440,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	800,000	6,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Bow	5,550,000	32,800	55,000	460	100,000	3,500
Yellowstone	1,500,000	10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	22,176,000	51,917	110,000	880	988,000	42,660

(a) Tons of crushed silica.
(b) Crucibles, muffles, scarifiers, fine clay tiles, flower pots, porous terra cotta, roofing tile.
(c) Includes 250 tons rough and 70 tons of ground fire clay.

CLAY

Production of Brick and Other

COUNTIES	Common Building Brick.....	Value.....	Front Building Brick.....	Value.....	Alumina Fire Brick.....	Value.....
Beaverhead	290,000	2,610	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	250,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascade	1,800,000	14,400	250,000	8,750	.....	.....
Chouteau	500,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	700,000	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	6,826,000	55,086	.....	.....	760,000	34,200
Fergus	500,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	1,000,000	6,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	700,000	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis and Clarke	2,100,000	15,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missoula	1,300,000	9,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	500,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravalli	800,000	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	750,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Bow	5,250,000	36,000	.....	.....	200,000	7,000
Valley	650,000	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellowstone	2,000,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	25,916,000	203,046	250,000	8,750	960,000	41,200

(a) Includes flower pots, porous terra cotta, roofing tile, lawn vases, fire proofing, special fire

PRODUCTS

Clay Products For the Year 1902

Silica Fire Brick	Value	Paving Brick	Value	Feet Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile	Value	Tons Fire Clay	Value	Other Clay Manufactures	Value	Amount Invested in Business	Amount Paid to Labor
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	1,095
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	3,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,192	5,852	.....	.....	50,500	18,980
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	1,500
1,558	81,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	498	3,984	(a) 2,754	15,147	50,000	63,906
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	4,125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,400
35,000	1,400	36,000	648	25,000	5,000	.....	.....	(b)	(b) 3,100	55,000	15,883
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	3,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	7,345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	3,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	4,400
.....	.....	25,000	375	.....	.....	100	2,000	(b)	(b 10,000	95,500	31,650
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	6,000
36,558	82,416	61,000	1,023	25,000	5,000	4,790	11,836	2,754	28,247	299,850	166,484

fire proofing, floor tile, conduits, etc.

PRODUCTS

Clay Products for the Year 1903

Silica Fire Brick	Value	Paving Brick	Value	Number of Feet of Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile	Value	Tons of Fire Clay	Value	Other Clay Manufactures	Value	Amount Invested in the Business	Amount Paid to Labor
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	1,131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,300
50,000	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,626	2,688	.....	.....	36,000	9,776
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,200
918,000	50,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	482	3,928	.....	.....	50,000	81,754
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	4,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	2,400
25,000	1,000	91,000	1,638	76,000	15,000	21	210	.....	(a) 5,099	58,000	18,513
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	5,200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	2,500	2,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	2,000	200	1,000	.....	.....	76,000	27,375
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	3,400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	8,000
993,000	54,090	91,000	1,638	86,000	17,200	3,329	7,826	.....	5,899	280,650	177,849

clay shapes, ornamental brick, floor tile, flue lining, conduits, etc.

LUMBER STATISTICS.

ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES.

The product of 244,438,000 feet of lumber valued at $2,540,295 during the year ended June 30, 1903, represents the output of 81 sawmills in more or less active opertion in the State that year. Seventy-six mills sawed 253,819,000 feet of lumber valued at $2,485,265 during the year ended June 30, 1904. In the former year the average selling price was $10.39 per thousand feet, board measure, and in the latter $9.79. The price received by the operator ranges all the way from $7 per thousand to contractors who saw for the larger mills and wholesale concerns to $15 per thousand where sold direct to the consumer in the sparsely settled districts where there is only a very limited local market.

The amount paid to labor in 1902-3 was $1,548,993; during 1903-4, $1,815,099, averaging $6.34 per thousand feet for labor cost of logging and sawing in the former year and $7.15 for the latter. The amount paid to labor does not necessarily correspond to the number of feet of product reported for the reason that logs that were gotten out during the particular periods under consideration may not all have been sawed into lumber; or, other logs that were gotten out at a former time may have been converted into their marketable product during one or both of these statistical years. It is not believed that the increase of 81 cents per thousand in labor cost, as shown, represents a true state of affairs and is accounted for as above. As in all industrial enterprises in these days, there is a constant tendency in sawmill operations to effect a saving in payrolls through the medium of more and more modern appliances and method and planning of the work to be done. In the nature of the case the smaller mills are not in position to avail themselves of these savings, but the largest have done so in a notable degree. On the other hand the smaller mills are each year encountering greater difficulty in obtaining suitable timber for logging and having to go into more inaccessible regions necessarily incurs greater labor cost. Whether or not the savings in labor of the few largest mills are more than offset by these increasing difficulties in obtaining the timber, in which they share the similar fortunes of their smaller competitors to a considerable degree, is entirely problematical.

The lumber industry is well calculated to distract the statistician in other ways. In the item of "Estimated Amount Invested" there are leaks and fills which are out of his reach. A public statistician is in a very different position from a private auditor, and so far as this industry is concerned if he should enjoy every facility to fact that his brother accountant does, he would be little better off, for in an incredible number of instances

LUMBER PRODUCTION 1902-3

Report of the Production of Sawmills by Counties for the Year Ended June 30, 1903

COUNTY	Average No of Employes when in Operation	Number of weeks Operated	Estimated Amount of Investment	Amount Paid to Labor	Number of feet of Lumber Sawed	Selling Price at Mill	Number of Shingles Produced	Selling Price at Mill	Number of Lath Produced	Selling Price at Mill	Estimated Feet of Lumber Dressed on One Two or Four Sides	Value (excluding the Value of the Rough Lumber)	Value of sash, doors, blinds and Other Manufactures
Beaverhead	10	19	3,500	3,165	450,000	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cascade	9	8	2,500	655	75,000	915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chouteau	8	18	5,200	1,900	500,000	6,500	400,000	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	12	37	4,000	7,400	682,000	9,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus	47	247	30,400	20,618	3,500,000	51,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	3,750	300,000	700	.....
Flathead	952	498	1,125,121	425,130	106,446,000	934,743	700,000	1,500	7,221,000	14,886	42,175,000	306,700	1,407
Gallatin	49	69	85,395	45,627	5,095,000	43,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite	18	56	4,000	9,000	1,900,000	14,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	8	11	2,500	1,350	250,000	2,250	.....	.....	350,000	875	.....	.....	.....
Lewis and Clarke	5	13	3,500	1,130	170,000	2,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	1,000	.....
Madison	3	30	1,500	800	150,000	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	900	.....
Meagher	4	28	3,000	1,440	250,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missoula	771	256	3,554,500	790,446	90,200,000	1,173,060	6,000,000	10,179	2,500,000	6,250	46,000,000	80,000	126,440
Park	5	13	500	1,934	312,000	2,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powell	7	14	3,000	4,800	800,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravalli	323	122	1,006,500	232,498	33,383,000	277,625	.....	.....	3,146,000	9,438	15,000,000	17,500	29,800
Sweet Grass	12	13	5,000	1,100	275,000	3,600	400,000	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,243	1,362	5,840,616	1,548,993	244,438,000	2,540,295	7,500,000	13,379	14,217,000	35,199	103,875,000	406,800	157,647

Year Ended June 30, 1904

Cascade	9	8	2,300	1,088	175,000	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chouteau	8	16	6,000	1,748	540,000	7,890	300,000	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	11	35	5,000	6,185	790,000	10,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus	90	111	25,000	28,800	3,200,000	38,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead	1,007	529	1,343,200	667,640	106,554,000	978,190	.....	.....	7,440,000	13,005	55,404,000	93,908	10,000
Gallatin	37	98	88,450	35,662	5,530,000	55,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite	22	41	5,000	5,798	1,434,000	13,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis and Clarke	8	22	4,000	1,594	200,000	2,900	.....	.....	10,000	40	65,000	340	.....
Madison	10	25	2,300	2,396	423,000	4,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meagher	3	30	2,200	1,200	200,000	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missoula	835	339	5,518,206	766,688	83,176,000	858,753	6,000,000	10,179	5,650,000	13,731	31,012,000	80,572	356,296
Park	5	10	500	1,662	248,000	2,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravalli	304	158	753,000	292,538	51,049,000	505,384	.....	.....	5,844,000	17,500	15,500,000	17,500	26,000
Sweet Grass	3	7	5,000	2,100	300,000	3,600	200,000	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,352	1,429	7,760,156	1,815,099	253,819,000	2,485,265	6,500,000	11,579	18,944,000	44,276	101,981,000	192,320	392,296

no books are kept by operators and in other cases they are so incredibly kept as to be of service to no one but a man possessing a precocious memory. In the more efficient accounts to be found in the industry the customs followed in increasing and decreasing the money invested varies in a way that when considering the industry as a whole, is liable to prove more or less misleading. However, this item is tabulated as an estimate only and is as nearly the fact as can be obtained. The amount of dressed lumber may be dismissed without serious reflection for reasons which may be inferred from the foregoing, and on this account no pressing inquiry was made as to this feature.

The single item that should be accepted as reflecting an approximately truthful condition is the number of feet of lumber sawed during each statistical year. In this feature, which is the main purpose of the report in exhibiting, the Bureau's figures are as nearly correct as possible. No one has any that are better, nor can they get them.

During 1902-3 Flathead county produced 43.55 per cent of the State's total and 41.98 per cent in 1903-4. Missoula county 36.90 per cent and 32.77 per cent for the same respective periods, and Ravalli county 13.66 per cent during the former and 21.11 per cent during the latter year.

In a general way the industry has not been as profitable as could be desired during the past two years. Large stocks of the marketable product have been carried over each season.

CREAMERIES AND DAIRYING.

It is a pleasant task to record the progress of the past two years in the dairy business of Montana, and to feel that, to some extent at least, the Bureau has been instrumental in arousing public sentiment in favor of home-made butter and cheese. There are still many obstacles to overcome and there will be some failures due to over-enthusiasm and lack of experience, though probably not to any greater extent than is the case in the establishment of other new enterprises. Those who are, or will, become financially interested in the business, have the past experiences of other states to guide them, and the assistance of trained butter and cheese makers in the various State agricultural colleges and experiment stations, including those of Montana, which will prove of inestimable value.

If it be borne in mind that during the year 1901 a total of 5,102,322 pounds of dairy products, not including condensed milk, were furnished Montana consumers from other states, while the census of 1900 gave the butter and cheese production of the State, mostly from ranches, as 2,519,234 pounds, the possibilities of the industry are at once apparent.

The Bitter Root valley was among the first to realize the profits to be made from butter and cheese making, and contains today the oldest creameries in the State that have been in continuous and successful operation since their inception. Many of the farmers there are using field peas as food for dairy cattle with good results. The returns from this branch of industry must be highly satisfactory to those engaged in it, and there is no doubt that the size of the dairy herds will be greatly increased as more creameries are built, and the farmers become more familiar with this method of obtaining ready money.

One Bitter Root farmer reports an income of $577.75 from 10 cows in 12 months. Another herd of twenty gave the following results in 1903: Butter, 6,032 pounds at an average price of 29½ cents a pound, or $1,779.44. Besides this there were 112,420 pounds of skimmed milk which is considered to be worth 30 cents a hundredweight as feed for hogs, calves and chickens.

A third dairyman with 27 cows sold 8,000 pounds of butter in Butte in 12 months. Such results as these from individual effort made the work of organizing companies to systematize and extend the business comparatively easy.

The establishment of creameries offers a particularly inviting opportunity for co-operative effort and a large number of those now in the State recognized that principle in their organization. The field was so inviting that an eastern machinery company sent agents for the specific purpose of forming local corporations and erecting and equipping the plants. In this initial work there has been marked success.

The first creamery to be established in the State, which is now in operation, is on the Marcus Daly ranch about one-half mile from Hamilton in Ravalli county. This was opened for business in the spring of 1896 and has been working continuously ever since. During the first season the creamery had only five outside customers and depended almost entirely upon the milk from the ranch herd; but this number has now been increased to 15, who supply 5,500 pounds of milk daily during the summer. This, with what is obtained from the ranch herd, makes a total of from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds daily supply, which is diminished about one-half in winter, when nearly all of the outside supply stops.

The capacity of the original separator was fifteen hundred pounds of milk an hour, which was increased in 1900 to 2,500 pounds. The butter production in summer is 150 pounds a day, which is generally contracted at 25 cents a pound the year round, while from 30 to 50 gallons of cream are shipped each day to Butte and Anaconda at $1 a gallon f. o. b. Hamilton. The milk is brought to the creamery and the skimmed milk returned, the price being 75 cents a hundredweight for milk, or 18¾ cents for the butter fat in contains.

The equipment, which represents an approximate investment of $4,000, consists of an 8-horsepower engine with 12-horsepower boiler, a cream vat, a milk vat, a DeLaval separator, a Disbrow combined churn and butter worker, which handles 300 gallons of cream every 30 to 40 minutes when running; in working butter in this machine the churn motion is simply reversed for 3 to 5 minutes. Other machines are a 24-bottle Ideal Babcock tester for determining butter fat, a Bohn refrigerator and a pasteurizer. This plant has shown a substantial profit for each year it has been in operation.

Flathead county was also early in the field with a creamery, and the results from the two factories now in operation there, as well as the details from private herds, afford an interesting study and seem to indicate this part of the State as peculiarly adapted to the production of butter and cheese.

Mr. J. H. Hecker, proprietor of the Kalispell creamery, started in business November, 1899, with an investment of about $800 and has operated continuously with the result that he now has $4,000 invested, all of which has been derived from the profits of the venture. Mr. Hecker, however, has had to depend for a considerable amount of the profits of the business upon conducting a milk distributing depot in the city of Kalispell for the reason that it was impossible to get sufficient milk to make the manufacture of butter alone a paying business. During the first year he only averaged about 15 patrons, but these have now increased to 30. He sells 15 gallons of cream per day and 400 to 450 pounds of butter a week, all of which is consumed in Kalispell and brings 26 cents per pound at wholesale and 35 cents at retail. For his milk he pays 24 cents per gallon, provided it will run 3.3 to 4 per cent in butter fat, and returns 80 per cent of the milk to the owners, who use it for feeding livestock. Here, as is usual, about one-half of the patrons drop out in the winter time.

Milk is brought to the creamery from a radius of 12 miles about Kalispell. The proprietor is a practical dairyman, a butter and cheese maker himself. He spent two years as instructor in this line at St. Anthony Park, Minn.; was for a time at Pullman, Wash., and has been connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

The equipment of this creamery consists of a 12-horsepower engine and boiler, the necessary sterilizing vats, a DeLaval separator, a Cornish, Curtis & Green trunk churn, a Mason butter worker, a Babcock tester, cream and milk vats, and other necessary appliances.

The record of performances of the herd belonging to one of the patrons of this creamery, Mr. A. J. Ingraham, are well worthy of notice as they show that his cows, at prices prevailing when the figures were made, were very nearly paying for themselves every six months. The individual record from January 1 to June 30, 1903, was:

Name of Cow.	Pounds Milk for 6 mos.	Sold for.
Pet	7,816	$110.62
Dido	8,267	97.35
Polly	8,995	115.81
Lyda	9,131	119.04
Sally	6,874	86.02
Biddy	7,908	101.35
Bess	7,727	105.17
Daisy	6,183	78.39
Dorothy	6,282	76.72
Tony	6,893	93.57
Total	76,070	$984.04

This shows an average income from each cow of $98.40 for the six months. In estimating the cost of keeping these cows in 1903 Mr. Ingraham placed the hay at $10 a ton, bran at $14 a ton, oats at $20 a ton, and roots at 25 cents a hundred. On this basis a day's feed for each was figured at 15.4 cents, made up of—

7 pounds bran	at .007	a pound	$0.049
10 pounds hay	at .005	a pound	0.05
3 pounds oats	at .01	a pound	0.03
10 pounds roots	at .0025	a pound	0.025
Total			$0.154

This, of course, was the winter ration. Labor cost was estimated for the herd at $2 a day, or 10 cents a day for 20 cows, this number being attended by one man.

The following table shows how nearly the 10 cows named came to paying for themselves during the six months' period under discussion:

Average for milk per head		$98.40
Six calves at $5 each, average		3.00
Original cost of each cow	$65.00	
Feed six months at 12 cents a day	21.96	
Labor at 10 cents a day each cow	18.30	
Lack of complete reimbursement		3.86
	$105.26	$105.26

In the summer these cows have the use of 40 acres of pasture, the cost of which is estimated at 6 cents a day. Holstein and Jersey crosses predominate and the test for butter fat shows an average of 3.7 per cent.

Messrs. H. S. and J. M. Parker have the most extensive creamery enterprise in the State. Their location is near Echo postoffice, eighteen miles from Kalispell and their farm is known as Springdale farm, which comprises 480 acres of land and possesses a flow of spring water that is seldom known to occur in nature, there being about 50 springs whose flow creates a perfect mountain stream. This condition affords an ideal location for the industry.

Mr. J. M. Parker has had a life experience in the production of milk, cream and cheese in other states and upon his settlement in Montana five years ago soon put his talents to use in an experimental way with the result that he is thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the dairying and creamery industry in the Flathead valley and is backing his opinion by energetic activity and the expenditure of thousands of dollars. Having disposed of his first farm purchase, he has acquired the Springdale farm in order to enlarge his facilities and opportunities. The creamery building possesses every facility for handling the milk, cream and butter.

The machinery installed is a U. S. improved separator capable of treating 1,500 pounds of milk per hour. The churn is Fargo's latest improved pattern speeded at 160 revolutions per minute and turning out 200 pounds of butter in each one and one-half hours. The butter-worker is of the same manufacture, 72 revolutions per minute and working 250 pounds per hour. A Babcock tester, a milk sterilizer apparatus, cheese vats, presses and everything complete. The machinery derives its power from an electric dynamo operated from a New American turbine water wheel under a 14-foot head of water. The dynamo is also used to generate electric light which is supplied to all the buildings on the place.

The barn is a splendid structure of the kind, having 50 stalls 4 to 6 feet wide and 8 feet long. Each cow has a strap and ring about her neck and into this a snap is caught which is attached to a rope only about 2½ feet long. This gives a cow more opportunity to move her head about than the old-fashioned stocks and it is claimed that anything that can be done for the comfort of a milk cow adds to her milk-giving qualities. A litter carrier running on an overhead track is used in conveying the manure to a wagon outside which immediately hauls it away for fertilizing purposes. The barn is 32 feet wide by 100 feet long and holds 100 tons of hay in the left.

For the first six months of 1903, 12 cows were milked continuously and these brought a revenue of $85 per head including the sale of $100 worth of calves. Guernseys are the favorite breed of cows on this farm.

The home herd of this creamery has been increased to 100 head, while the number of outside patrons is steadily growing.

It was at first planned to operate a cheese factory here, but this was abandoned and arrangements made to manufacture ice cream on a large scale.

The Bridger Co-Operative Creamery Co. began operations on June 1, 1903, the plant representing an investment of $3,000, which amount was subscribed by the business men and farmers of the community. At first there were but seven patrons, but this number was increased until in the summer of 1904 there were thirty, which drops to fourteen during the winter. These deliver to the creamery about 1,000 pounds of cream each week, which comes from a radius of five miles about Bridger. The capacity of the plant is 300 pounds of butter a day, but it is not equipped for making cheese.

During the summer an average output of 1,200 pounds of butter a week was reached, most of which was shipped to Butte. The farmers are gradually awakening to the importance of the enterprise as a means of obtaining ready money, as well as its profitable character, and it is confidently expected that a sufficient number of patrons will be secured to operate at full capacity during the coming summer.

The equipment consists of a 20-horsepower boiler and an 8-horsepower engine, a No. 4 Disbrow churn, butter worker, print machine, Babcock tester, double cream vat of 700 gallons capacity, and all necessary appliances. No milk is brought to the creamery, the farmers using hand seperators and delivering cream only.

In February, 1900, Mr. Louis S. Cohn, of Butte, established the Butte Milk Depot, which continued as such until August of the same year, when it was purchased by Mr. J. P. Riley, who installed the required machinery and began the production of butter under the name of the Crescent Creamery. This establishment occupies a leased building, employs ten men, and represents an investment of $15,000. The number of patrons at the start was only 25, but the Crescent now receives milk from 150 patrons, amounting to 12,000 pounds a day, of which 8,000 is used for butter making and the balance distributed to customers about the city. Besides this, about 100 gallons of ice cream is made daily in summer. All products are pasteurized, and the selling price for butter averages 5 cents a pound above Elgin creamery.

The equipment consists of a 25-horsepower boiler and 15-horsepower engine, a Victor combined churn and butter worker with a capacity of 800 pounds at a churning, a double milk receiving vat, a double cream receiving vat, a Miller pasteurizer with a capacity of 3,000 pounds of milk an hour; an ice breaker, capacity 10 tons an hour; an ice cream freezer, capacity 500 gallons a day; two cooling vats, a refrigerator 20x15x12. There is also a bottle washer and sterilizer, and a bottling machine with capacity of 3,000 bottles an hour.

A skimming station is maintained at Belgrade by the Crescent Co. which was established in June, 1901. The machinery will handle 12,000 pounds of milk a day, but is now receiving only 4,000 pounds from 50 patrons, who bring it to the creamery. The prices paid for butter fat and butter are 2 cents a pound in advance of Elgin Creamery prices. The butter fat is shipped to and churned in Butte. The equipment includes a 15-horsepower boiler with an 8-horsepower engine, a receiving vat, a separator having a capacity of 3,000 pounds of milk an hour, a pasteurizer and a refrigerator 10x10x8 feet.

This company also has a skimming station identical with the Belgrade plant at Race Track, Powell county, which was forced to close for want of sufficient milk. It is understood that this station will soon be reopened.

In June, 1901, Mr. F. W. Howard started the H. H. Creamery at Stevensville, Ravalli county, with an investment of $3,500, and had remarkable success from the beginning. The butter and cheese finds ready sale in Missoula and the only complaint ever received is that there is not a sufficient product to supply the demand. The output is 100 pounds a day each of butter and cheese during the summer, and about half that amount in winter from 35 customers living within a radius of eight miles around Stevensville. The price paid for milk is 80 cents a hundredweight, on a basis of 4 per cent butter fat.

The equipment consists of a 15-horsepower boiler with a new 10-horsepower engine; a DeLaval Acme separator capable of handling 1,350 pounds of milk an hour. The churn handles 100 gallons of cream at a churning and the butter worker 150 pounds of butter at a time. A 400-gallon cheese vat, a 200-gallon cream vat, nine cheese-press screws, handling 250 pounds of cheese at once, a rotary milk pump, an 8-bottle Twentieth Century Babcock tester, with a refrigerator 5x6 feet, complete the plant.

The Woodside Creamery was established at Woodside, Ravalli county, on June 1, 1904, by Mr. W. H. Peirce with an investment of $5,000, and receives from 50 to 90 patrons from 3,000 to 9,000 pounds of milk daily. The butter is shipped to Butte, Anaconda and Missoula, and the amount is from 100 to 250 pounds, depending on the season of the year. From 40 to 50 gallons of cream a week are also shipped to these cities, while Hamilton and Missoula take about 75 gallons of ice cream a week during the summer.

The price paid for milk, which comes from a radius of eight miles around Woodside, is from 75 cents to $1 a hundredweight, based upon 4 per cent butter fat, while butter is sold at an average of 25 cents a pound.

The equipment consists of a No. 1 Alpha separator having a capacity of 2,500 pounds of milk an hour; an open butter worker; a box churn which holds 300 gallons of cream; a Babcock tester, a 20-horsepower boiler with a 12-horsepower engine; a refrigerator which holds 10,000 pounds of butter, and other incidental equipment to make the plant complete and modern.

In addition to these plants the Hastings Industrial Co., of Chicago, erected, or have now in course of construction, eight creameries in various localities in the State, which represent an investment of $42,000, and will require the milk from 7,200 cows. The plan of the company is to secure from the farmers a pledge to supply the requisite amount of milk, and to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of the creamery company. The plant is then erected, a competent butter-maker placed in charge and when fully under way the subscriptions are collected and the creamery formally turned over to the management of the owners. The location, cost and capacity of the plants erected under this plan are:

THE KALISPELL HOSPITAL.

	Cost.	Capacity.
Townsend	$5,500	1,000 cows
Lewistown	$5,500	1,000 "
Whitehall	$5,500	1,000 "
Eden	$4,500	600 "
Dillon	$5,500	1,000 "
Belt	$5,500	1,000 "
Clyde Park	$4,500	600 "
Billings	$5,500	1,000 "

Of these the Townsend creamery was the first to open for business about July 15, 1904, and it has worked a most wonderful change in business conditions in that locality. Before it was established there was very little money in circulation in Townsend, and as a consequence there was a system of barter and credits which was unsatisfactory to both farmer and merchant. With the creamery came more money and Townsend is now on a strictly cash basis. As shown above the investment is $5,800; the building is 24x40x12 feet in size divided into office, manufacturing room, improved water-cooling room and a boiler room, and is designed to handle the milk from 1,000 cows.

The equipment consists of a 12-horsepower horizontal steel boiler, with an 8-horsepower engine; separator with capacity of 3,000 pounds of milk an hour; an automatic skimmed-milk weigher, a No. 4 Disbrow churn and worker, a skimmed-milk pump, a whole-milk pump, large water and skimmed-milk vats, Babcock tester, a 25-pound butter printer and everything necessary to make it an up-to-date plant.

At present writing there are 35 regular milk and cream customers, delivering on an average 4,000 pounds of milk and 600 pounds of cream a week, the product of 140 cows. Most of the milk received thus far averages 4 per cent butter fat, and was paid for at the rate of 26½ cents a pound, or $1.06 a hundredweight for milk. The business was first incorporated under the name of the Missouri Valley Creamery Co., but owing to dissatisfaction which could not be adjusted, it was deemed advisable to re-incorporate, which was done July 5 under the name of Broadwater County Creamery Co. Paid subscribers now number 46, holding from one to eight shares each.

It may be stated that the remaining creameries built or contracted for by the Hastings Co. contain practically the same general machinery as the one last described, but inasmuch as these have been so recently built as to give no opportunity to visit them, and some are not yet in operation, no detailed description is given. The development of this industry will be closely watched by the people of this and other states and all will sincerely hope that the future will realize the bright prospects of the present.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Bozeman has prepared Bulletin No. 53 upon the subject of "Creameries and Cheese Factories," which should be in the hands of every dairyman in Montana, and will be sent to any address upon request. Only a few of the introductory remarks are reproduced here, but the bulletin itself is complete in the details of how to organize a creamery company, strongly urging that all such organizations should be

conducted co-operatively. An organization agreement, articles of incorporation and by-laws are printed at length. The general directions for the location, general specifications, the cost of buildings, a list of machinery and its cost and photographed plans showing every dimension and detail of a model creamery is recommended. A portion of the introductory remarks in the bulletin showing some of the advantages of the business, and giving some good advice, follows:

That the dairy industry may be attended with marked success in Montana there is ample evidence to prove. A dairy herd in the Gallatin valley last year returned its owner $65 from each cow. The feed at market prices cost not to exceed $30 for each cow. On this basis, by selling the feed to the cows the returns of the farm were more than doubled as compared to selling the crop off the farm. These returns indicate a good dairy herd, but that is the only kind with which a person should attempt the business.

When we consider that the value of the dairy products in the United States amounts to the enormous sum of four hundred and fifty million dollars each year, we see at once that it is one of the largest branches of agriculture. Its advantages to those engaging in it are many. In the first place it is a cash business and also a business from which there is a little ready money coming in all the year around, which is infinitely better, both for the farmer and the merchant, than having one to two pay days a year, for instance, when the grain is threshed and drawn to market, or livestock sold. Another point is that it gives employment all the year round. It keeps the boy on the farm.

Another advantage of the dairy industry for Montana is that there are not long freight hauls to market. There is an unlimited market right at home, with prices for butter and cheese that excel those of almost any other state in the Union. In addition there is a fine climate, pure water, and as good feed as can be grown anywhere. All these are prime essentials for high quality butter and cheese.

One of the questions that we generally meet with is, "What is the use of starting a creamery to make more butter, when we cannot find a market for that which we are making on our ranches now?" The reason that a ready market cannot be found for the ranch butter is simply because it is hard to find any two lots of butter in a community that are exactly the same in every respect. But where all the farmers bring their cream or milk to a central plant, and have a skilled butter or cheese maker turn out a uniform article, there is not the least difficulty in disposing, right in our own State, of all the butter and cheese that fifty plants could turn out.

We do not wish for a moment to give only the bright side of the dairy industry, for there is a "work" side also. It is just like any other business. To make money out of it requires care and attention.

It requires care and selection in handling the cows, care in the feeding, care in the handling of the milk, and care over all these things for twelve months in the year.

But there is no other branch of farm work that will pay better, for the care and attention you give it, than the dairy business. Far better than selling the farm crops at the prevalent market prices, sell them through the cow and the milk pail, and you will realize just double market prices for your crop.

The creamery or cheese factory business, like any other manufacturing business, requires a certain amount of raw material before the plant can be run successfully. A lack in the milk supply is perhaps the cause of more new creameries failing than any other. The first thing in starting a factory, therefore, is to find out if there is sufficient milk with which to keep the plant

running the year round. Those interested must have an absolute guarantee of the milk from 300 cows for a creamery and 150 to 200 for a cheese factory, with prospects that this number will be increased as rapidly as possible in the near future. If the milk from about this number of cows cannot be guaranteed it will be good business to let the creamery project rest for a time. No creamery, however well equipped or managed, can make any money for its owners or patrons with but one to two thousand pounds of milk a day.

When the farmers own the plant and enter into a written contract with each other to supply the milk from the requisite number of cows, under good management the factory cannot fail to succeed.

REVIEW OF U. S. CREAMERY BULLETINS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has also issued some very interesting and important information to those engaged in the dairy business and a few extracts have been taken from Bulletin Nos. 55 and 59. The first of these treats of the "Dairy Herd, Its Formation and Management;" and the second, "The Farm Separator, Its Relation to the Creamery and the Creamery Patron."

Certain principles are laid down which have been found to enter largely into successful dairying among which are a natural fondness for the business by the owner or person who has immediate charge of the herd. The cattle must be good of their kind and of a variety suited to their work, while the farm should be especially adapted to the branch of industry in view. Besides these, there is the importance of a good, handy market, which calls for a decision upon the special line of dairying to be engaged in. This may be simply supplying milk and cream to customers, the delivery of milk or cream to a factory, or the production of butter and cheese at home.

Opinions differ greatly as to the kind of cow that is most profitable, some preferring the "general purpose cow," and others prefer cattle of a distinct type especially adapted to the dairy alone. The dairyman must decide this question for himself, being guided in the selection or foundation of his herd by the profits to be derived. There are two methods that can be pursued—buying or breeding—or these may be combined.

A desirable method in starting is to buy the number of cows needed of the sort determined upon, including a first-class bull. Let the cows selected be such as have had two or, perhaps, three calves. Sell promptly any cow which proves unsatisfactory and replace her by the best of the increase, or purchase an animal which will raise the average of the herd. As soon as the herd is established the study of every individual animal should begin and a concise record of quantity and quality of milk, as well as of food consumed, should be kept. This may be easily done on forms which may be bought cheaply. Stabling, feeding, health, attendance and milking are all important factors and success or failure in dairying may be traced directly to the attention given to these details by the owner or manager.

The keynote of the "Farm Separator" bulletin is the one word—"quality." The introduction and opening discussion give a brief history of dairy progress in the West and some of the reasons why the separator is a necessity on the Western farm, and a history of the various systems which have proven

failures, such as gathering cream, hauling the milk to the creamery and the skimmed milk home again, skimming stations, hiring the hauling done, and others. Then the advantages of the farm separator are clearly shown; the difference in cost between hauling milk both ways and cream only one; the increased value of skimmed milk by using a home separator, the increase of butter fat, and the larger number of cows it was possible to handle; the feeling that the farmer was not dependent upon any one concern, and other pertinent facts in this connection.

In another division the care of the farm separator is discussed, dealing with the factors influencing separation, including speed of the machine, temperature of milk, quantity of milk flowing through the bowl, the cream screw and the factors of change in seasons, period of lactation and richness of milk. The sanitary condition of the separator is especially emphasized. It must be kept absolutely clean. To insure this it must be washed after every separation. The dish-cloth and towel should be discarded and a good brush used.

Under "Management of Cream on the Farm" the first essential mentioned is clean milking. The dirt and dust adhering to the cows' udders should be wiped off with a damp cloth before beginning milking. In separating the milk should be poured directly into the supply can of the separator without the intervention of any strainer, and while it retains its animal heat. The cream should be caught in deep, narrow cans for cooling. The former should be provided with a thermometer, and some instrument for stirring cream.

Immediately after separation the cream should be cooled to the temperature of the water direct from the well. For holding the cream the farmer should be supplied with a tank and windmill. All water pumped should be run through this cooling tank. The tank should be placed in a good milk house. This milk house should be kept free from everything except the milk and the utensils for handling it. Never mix warm cream with cold, as it is always sure to cause quick souring. In delivering the cream to the station or creamery it should be covered with a wet blanket in summer to prevent heating and a dry blanket in winter to prevent freezing. The frequency of delivery depends largely on the distance from the station and the ability of the patron to keep his cream sweet. Although it is believed that with proper care on the farm the cream can be delivered from thirty-two to seventy-two hours old in a sweet condition, the general rule should be to deliver it just as soon as possible after thorough cooling.

Experiments carried on at Colby, Kan., are next dealt with. The data here given and the deductions drawn from them sustain the statements and recommendations before set forth.

The question is then taken up from the creamery man's standpoint. The uncleanliness of stations is no more to be excused on the part of the creamery man than is a dirty separator on the part of the farmer. Creamery men need to look well to this point. The methods of receiving cream are discussed under four general heads. The advisability of equipping a series of stations with pasteurizing outfits is doubtful unless large quantities of sweet cream

can be secured. This conclusion may be disproved on further investigation, but deductions made from the work done at Colby are unfavorable to pasteurization at the stations. In shipping cream without pasteurizing the same precautions as to cleanliness and grading of cream should be observed as in the pasteurizing station. Means should be provided to secure hot water or steam in abundance. The handling of cream through a store is to be discouraged on every hand. It begets the same conditions that prevail in the handling of country butter. The direct shipper is at a great disadvantage so far as quality is concerned. In opening new territory direct shipping may be admissible, but as soon as twenty or more patrons are secured a receiving station should be established. The transportation of cream is still in a very backward state. Poor cars for the purpose are used and only the large companies have this service. With the development of the business the railroads will undoubtedly furnish better facilities for transportation.

An account is given of the experimental work in the shipment of cream from Colby to Topeka, Kan., covering shipments of sweet and sour cream, both pasteurized and raw. One important deduction from this work is that it does not pay to pasteurize sour cream at the shipping station.

In conclusion the system of cream grading is dealt with. It is a system recommended by the author and adopted by a prominent creamery company. The observations and experiences of extended travel over the Western dairy territory and the investigations made at Colby, Kan., indicate that this scheme is entirely feasible. The result of its workings can not now be given, as it has been in operation only since January 1, 1904. It is based on the fact that an acid test gives a very fair indication of the quality of the cream. The dividing line between the grades 1 and 2 is made at 15 c. c. by Mann's test.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE FOOD.

Montana has heretofore been almost criminally negligent in passing and enforcing what are known as pure food laws, and is far behind other commonwealths in this necessary legislation. The report upon an investigation undertaken under the supervision of this Bureau during the years 1898 and 1900 proved conclusively that many brands of food products in common use are adulterated in such manner as to render them deleterious to health if not positively injurious. However, so far as inducing remedial legislation, the investigation failed, the four sessions of the State Legislature having been held since the close of the investigation without any action whatever. Whether this inaction is caused by indifference, or in expectation that the Congress of the United States will eventually pass a general pure food law, cannot, of course, be said.

The prevailing idea at one time seemed to be that the local dealers were innocent handlers of goods sold to them as pure, and, therefore, could not be justly prosecuted, while the manufacturers, not being residents of Montana, could not be reached by a state law. Various states, notably Minnesota, have overcome these objections by requiring the manufacturers of all compounded proprietary products to file with the Secretary of State a formula or list of ingredients of the article proposed to be sold before doing any business in the state, and this provision has been invariably upheld by the courts. Aside from the question of the effect of preservatives and various adulterants upon the human system, there is the well established right of the buyer to receive that for which he pays. The old maxim, "Let the buyer beware!" should not apply in the case of canned goods, guaranteed pure, or compounded articles which the purchaser has no means of analyzing. If the goods are adulterated, they should in all reason be sold as such, and no honest manufacturer would object to a law requiring him to make public every ingredient entering into the preparation of his medicine or food product.

If the goods are made and sold with intent to deceive the purchaser, it is certainly a criminal intent and should be punished as such. Montana has a few general laws bearing upon the subject which are here reproduced, but as there is no department especially charged with their enforcement, they are apparently more honored in the breach than in the observance; but it is respectfully submitted that so important a matter, and one which so concerns every citizen, may well be made a subject of speedy and intelligent

legislative action. The sections here given are to be found in Part 4, Chapter 10, of the Penal Code.

STATUTES RELATING TO PURE FOOD.

Section 682. Every person who adulterates, or dilutes any article of food, drink, drug, medicine, spirituous or malt liquor or wine, or any article used in compounding them, with fraudulent intent, to offer the same or cause or permit it to be offered for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, and every person who fraudulently sells, or keeps or offers for sale the same, as unadulterated or undiluted, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 683. Every person who sells, or keeps for sale, or otherwise disposes of any article of food, drink, drug or medicine, knowing that the same has become tainted, decayed, spoiled or otherwise unwholesome, or unfit to be eaten or drank, with intent to permit the same to be eaten or drank, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 684. Every person who manufacturers for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession, with intent to sell any article or substance in resemblance of butter or cheese, not the legitimate product of the dairy and not made exclusively of milk or cream, or into which the oil or fat of animals not produced from milk enters as a component part, or into which the oil or fat of animals not produced from milk has been introduced to take the place of cream, must distinctly stamp, brand or mark in some conspicuous place upon every firkin, tub or package of such article or substance, in plain letters not less than one-fourth inch square, the word "Oleomargarine" or the words "Imitation cheese," as the case may be, and in the retail sale of such article or substance, in parcels or otherwise, the seller must deliver to the purchaser therewith a printed label, bearing the plainly printed word or words "Oleomargarine" or "Imitation cheese," plainly marked as aforesaid.

Sec. 685. Every person dealing in the article or substance above described, and every hotel, restaurant or boarding house keeper using such article or substance in his business, must continuously and conspicuously keep posted up in not less than three exposed positions, in and about his place of business, a printed notice in the following words: "Oleomargarine" "Imitation cheese" "sold (or used) here," which notice must be plainly printed with letters not less than two inches square each, and must, upon the furnishing of the article or substance to his guests, if inquiry is made, distinctly inform each of them that the article furnished is not butter or cheese the genuine product of the dairy, but is oleomargarine or imitation cheese.

Sec. 686. Every person and every corporation or agent of any corporation who violates any of the provisions of the last two preceding sections, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one month or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 702. Every person who adulterates candy by using in its manufacture glucose, terra alba, or any other deleterious substance or substances, or who sells or keeps for sale any candy or candies adulterated with glucose,

terra alba, or any other deleterious substance or substances, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

As above stated, these few paragraphs constitute the entire legislation of Montana upon pure food, with the exception of the meat and milk inspection laws passed by the Eighth Legislative Assembly. To more clearly demonstrate the necessity of more stringent measures, as well as the urgency of specifically designating the officials who shall be charged with the duty of enforcing them, the findings and recommendations of the gentlemen who were in charge of the only investigation ever made into the conditions of food products generally sold in this State, are herewith reproduced from the Seventh report of the Bureau:

AN ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION OF FOODS.

"Probably no class of food materials is more generally adulterated than the jams, jellies and preserves. It is possible to get samples purporting to be one of these preserved fruit products which contain no fruit whatever. We have found samples in this State which contained glucose, starch, paste, salicylic acid, a coal tar dye, and some seeds which were likely the seeds of grass rather than seeds of fruit. This comprised the contents of one of the jars of jam which we analyzed. In another series of jams there was a small amount of fruit in such condition as would allow of its easy recognition, but the great mass of the jam was made up of glucose syrup and starch paste, with a considerable amount of salicylic acid added to prevent fermentation.

"Very little adulteration was found to be present in the canned soups examined. However, this is true of all the samples, that a dilution to the extent indicated on the labels made an extremely 'thin' soup, and at best the food values so obtained were extremely expensive. As a convenient and easily prepared food, these soups furnish an article that is all that could be desired, but as a part of an economical dietary they have no place.

"It is doubtful if any article of diet so generally contains preservatives as do tomato catsups. The addition of preservatives to this class of foods becomes necessary because the article is not entirely used up as soon as opened, but may be placed day after day upon the table and a little used at a time. The preservatives most generally used are salicylic acid and benzoic acid, but others are occasionally used.

"To make use of the form of expression commonly known as an Irish bull, many of the cream of tartars on sale in our State are something else; that is, they contain no cream of tartar whatever. This is a condition that can only be remedied by the passage of a stringent law. These so-called cream of tartars are what are known in the trade as 'C. T. S.' That is, cream of tartar substitute, an article made up of burnt alum, or acid calcium phosphate, or some other cheap acid constituent to take the place of the higher priced cream of tartar. Usually starch, gypsum or some other worthless filler is added as well.

"One of the retailers from whom a sample was secured said that he knew it was not cream of tartar, yet he did not hesitate to sell it under a false name.

"When these investigations were undertaken, a very considerable num-

ber of low-grade baking powders were on the market, but later a very decided improvement was noticed, for not only have many of the lower grades disappeared from the State, but in addition there has been a decided improvement in the better grades.

"The value of baking powder is primarily determined by the amount of gas eliminated by it under the conditions associated with the kneading of bread. There is another condition, however, which is very important, and that is as to how the residues from the baking powders exist in the bread, and what the effect of such compounds is upon the human system. In making bread with yeast the principal products of the action of the yeast plant are the gas and the alcohol, the latter of which is entirely dissipated during the baking.

"Cream of tartar baking powders leave in the bread the double tartrate of sodium and potassium, which is commonly known as Rochelle salts, so frequently used as a laxative. The phosphate powders are changed during the bread-making process into phosphates of calcium and sodium, neither of which may be considered harmful, and which may even have an important function in bone and tissue formation.

"Of another type of baking powders, and of still another to a less degree, one cannot be quite so confident of the harmlessness of the residual materials. These are the alum and the alum phosphate powders. It is true that only small amounts of alum may be in a form capable of being dissolved by the digestive fluids, yet, on the other hand, we know of the harmful effects of large quantities of soluble aluminum salts. These salts have the power of interfering with the process of digestion, and while there is no certain knowledge that the small amounts present in bread and biscuits made with alum baking powders will produce harm, yet the preponderance of opinion is unfavorable to their use.

"It is a fact that most of our citizens pay little attention to the nature of the vinegar they use. Vinegar is usually purchased not only as a material for rendering other foods sour, but quite as much for the fine flavor possessed by the better grades. In this country preference is generally given to the vinegar made from apple cider, and it is supposed that such vinegar is what we usually get in the stores. So highly esteemed is the cider vinegar that it commands a distinctly higher price, and vinegars from other sources are made to imitate it as nearly as possible.

"But on inquiry in this State it developed to our surprise that to the ordinary consumer vinegar was vinegar, no matter what its source, and that there was very rarely a call for cider vinegar as such. As a matter of fact, there is little pure cider vinegar on sale in this State, but much imitation vinegar is sold in its stead. So far as the strength of the vinegars is concerned, there is little to complain of, the standard of from 4 to 5 per cent acid required in other states being usually found.

"The question of the continued use of small quantities of antiseptics, which are present in so many foods is a very important one and has been subject to searching investigation. There is no doubt that these antiseptics prevent, to a greater or less degree, the digestion of foods, and anything that

hinders digestion is hardly desirable in food. It is entirely likely that a strong person may use repeatedly food containing such adulterants, but if so it is because his powers of digestion are sufficiently great to overcome their inhibitory effect. With persons of weak digestive power, foods so preserved can hardly prove otherwise than harmful. On the whole, it seems only fair that we should know exactly what we are eating, and that we should be in a position to avoid that which is harmful.

"In the examination a total of 201 samples were analyzed, and of this number 93 contained adulterations, preservatives or coloring matter.

"Fifty-six of the samples were those of flour and breakfast foods, which were tested for moisture, nitrogen, crude protein and ash, not particularly for adulterations, but more to determine their relative food value.

"Taking these from the total number examined, it is found that 93 out of 145 foods, or nearly 65 per cent of the foods and vinegars sold as pure, are not as represented.

"That such conditions should not be allowed to continue must be apparent to every one."

THE IMPORTANCE OF MILK AND MEAT INSPECTION TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In answer to public sentiment demanding a reform in prevailing methods of dealing in impure milk and unwholesome meat, the Eighth Legislative Assembly passed very stringent laws concerning meat and milk inspection. The results of their strict enforcement during the past two years, as shown by the reports of the various inspectors, afford absolute proof that previous conditions fully warranted this legislation upon the subject, besides affording an excellent example of the necessity of making such laws effective by inserting the requisite provisions for making them operative in every community.

In the interest of disseminating education upon this subject to the greatest possible extent, and being familiar with his professional skill as a bacteriologist and having a knowledge of the adroit application of his talents that Dr. T. J. Sullivan has made in behalf of the people of Butte since the beginning of his incumbency as city health officer and milk and meat inspector, the Commissioner has prevailed upon this modern sanitarian to furnish a contribution upon this subject. His achievements in the capacity of chief defender of the public health at Butte entitles his every statement to profound attention.

A Monograph by T. J. Sullivan, M. D.

To guard the lives and health of its citizens from the evil effects of impure, decayed or adulterated food is one of the imperative duties of every commonwealth, and the importance of this is becoming more apparent every year. While the use of any kind of impure or decayed food is likely to be attended with severe consequences, there is nothing in the line of food as dangerous as impure or decayed milk or meat.

Of all foods in common use, milk is in the most urgent need of protection. It is more liable to adulteration and decay than any other and in either

condition is likely to be extremely harmful for cow's milk is the principal ingredient in the artificial feeding of infants, is the principal food of almost all children and also an important food for invalids, convalescents and aged persons and is, moreover, the only food used habitually in a raw state. Its adulteration and dilution is tempting and extremely profitable to dealers and the detection of the fraud is almost impossible to the average consumer. As the methods of testing and analysis are so little understood by the general public, it is frequently difficult to convict a fraudulent milkman, even before a jury.

It is well known that milk is frequently the conveyor of the germs of infectious diseases, such as consumption, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria. The germ of consumption is the most dangerous found in milk.

To form any adequate idea of the necessity for milk inspection and the importance of eradicating tuberculosis from the dairy, one should give some consideration to the enormous increase of consumption in the human family and its relation to tuberculosis in cattle. The close relationship of tuberculosis in cattle and consumption in the human family has been settled beyond dispute. Every sanitary authority in the world agrees on the danger of milk from tuberculous cows. There are hundreds of well authenticated cases of tuberculosis in infants and children following the use of infected milk, many of them fatal. Many children so infected do not at once show signs of the disease, as it may lie dormant in the system for years, only manifesting itself when the constitution is weakened by sickness or hardship.

Outside of the medical profession the frightful increase of tuberculosis is not apparently appreciated, nor is known the many and insidious forms in which it can attack the human body. The common impression is that tuberculosis is always manifested by a breaking down of the lungs in the form of consumption. This is far from the truth. Consumption of the lungs with cough, emaciation and hemorrhage is the familiar form in which this "great white plague" comes to us year after year and in which he has taken from every one of us beloved relatives and friends. But this is only one of his many disguises. We may thank God that the lungs are the commonest seat of the disease, and that it comparatively seldom attacks the throat, for the victim of this form of consumption lingers in agony for months and months, attempting to take food, but deterred by the frightful torture, and finally dies of pain and starvation. In every community there are numbers of children and adults with hip joint diseases. It is now known that the germ that produces consumption of the lungs causes this deformity and final destruction of the joint. The hip joint is the one most commonly affected, but it is not by any means the only one, for every joint in the body as well as every bone is liable to be attacked. Tuberculosis attacks in an invariably fatal manner the membranes of the brain in infants and children and the child dies of what was formerly known as brain fever. As a result of drinking milk from tuberculous cows the intestines, particularly of young children, become affected and we have another generally fatal form of the same disease. What was known as scrofula years ago is now known to be another manifestation of tuberculosis. In fact, no tissue or organ of the body is ex-

empt from its attacks, and it is established beyond question that the same germ causes all the different forms of tuberculosis, from consumption of the lungs to ulcers of the skin, that it is the cause of tuberculosis in cattle and the same germ is found in the milk of infected cows. While there is danger to adults in the use of milk infected with tubercular germs, there is still greater danger to infants, for the stomach of an infant is destitute of the protective membrane of later years, and affords practically no obstacle to the entrance of germs to the tissues. The frequency of tuberculosis in infants is so great because of this defenseless condition, that Prof. E. von Behring, the great German scientist, after years of investigation, says: "The milk fed to infants is the chief cause of consumption."

The importance of removing tuberculous cows as a source of infection to the human family is thus made apparent to every intelligent person and it is useless to expect to stay the course of consumption while every dairy in the State may be a stronghold for the disease and a source of infection for every one using the milk. Within the last fifteen years method has been established by which this diseased condition in any dairy cow so affected may be demonstrated with unfailing accuracy, and this turberculin test, as it is known, should be applied to every dairy cow in the State, and where this disease is shown to exist, the cow and herd should at once be destroyed, as this is the only means by which the "great white plague" can be checked in its march of destruction.

More than two hundred epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to typhoid germs conveyed in the milk supply, generally through the use of infected water in washing the cans and other utensils, but some fifteen epidemics are known to have been due to the infected water used in intentionally diluting the milk.

A great many epidemics of scarlet fever are known beyond the slightest doubt to have originated from infected milk and in one epidemic in England a few years ago, nearly five hundred cases were traced to infection from one dairy.

Diphtheria germs are readily conveyed in milk and they will grow and multiply by millions in it, so that a case of diphtheria among the employes of a dairy is almost certain to result in an extensive epidemic. Helena recently suffered from just such an epidemic, which was not checked until the affected milk supply was stopped. Hundreds of similar well authenticated cases are on record.

The intentional and wilful adulteration and dilution of milk is but one of its dangers. Milk may be gathered in so careless and dirty a manner as to reek with filth and swarm with germs. Dirty milk is one of the most filthy and poisonous foods in existence and its appearance seldom indicates the extent of its polution. Milk may be drawn from a dirty cow in a dirty stable by a dirty, unwashed milkman, carried in a dirty bucket to a dirty milk-house, strained through a dirty cloth, which only takes out the cow hair, manure, flies and other coarse dirts; yet this milk will show nothing in its appearance of its vileness when poured into a glass on your dining table. But it is still dirty milk and to the unprotected stomach of the child, poisonous

milk. In support of the latter assertion, it can be shown that the mortality among infants less than one year of age, and particularly artificially fed infants, is one hundred times as great as among children above the age of ten. The best sanitarians agree that the quality of milk fed to infants is largely responsible for this condition. Many a child overwhelmed by the immense quantity of poisonous germs from the milk it is fed upon, develops fever, diarrhoea and falls into unconsciousness and finally dies. Instead of "Marasmus" or some other meaningless Latin term, the doctor, did he know the real cause of death, would merely write the death certificate "dirty milk."

Dirty milk is the sort in which we generally find preservatives, because clean milk, quickly cooled, has all the keeping qualities necessary. The principal preservatives now used are formaldehyde and boric acid. Formaldehyde is generally used in milk and boric acid in cream. The users of formaldehyde rarely know the real name of the preservative, as it is generally sold as "Milk Sweet," "Preservaline," "Freezine," or by other enticing names and the label assures the milkman that it is entirely harmless, evaporates after destroying the germs, that it cannot be detected and that in using it the milkman is conferring a distinct benefit on the consumer. Deaths from the use of formaldehyde as a milk preservative have occurred in every city in the United States. In Seattle during one month last year more than twenty deaths among infants were charged to this source. Chicago, New York and Philadelphia have also suffered severely from this cause. A case was brought to the notice of the Butte Health Department a few months ago in which a child was slowly poisoned by the use of preserved milk. The child was at the point of death and the attending physician was unable to account for the condition. An item in the morning paper, stating that the milkman supplying the milk to the sick child had been arrested, convicted and fined for using formaldehyde, gave the key to the situation and a change to pure milk resulted in the prompt recovery of the patient.

Another favorite practice of dishonest milk vendors is that of partially skimming the milk, selling the impoverished article for pure milk at the regular price and selling the cream separately. Thus many consumers paid full price for skimmed milk and then paid for the cream abstracted from it, making a double profit for the milkman and adding greatly to his prosperity. Many milkmen who, before the inspection, had an abundance of cream, now have none to sell, yet paradoxical as it may seem, sell just as much as ever, but it is in their customers' milk.

The most common fraudulent practice in handling cream is the use of artificial "thickener" to increase its consistency. Gelatine is used most frequently though a mixture of lime water and cane sugar is kept on hand in many dairies. Coloring matter is also added to give the cream a rich appearance and not infrequently boric acid to prevent souring.

While the dilution of milk is one of the commonest and most profitable practices of dishonest milkmen, it is detrimental to the consumer, providing clean water is used, only to the extent that he is robbed of the food value of the milk. Previous to the enforcement of the milk inspection laws of the State it is calculated that at a conservative figure the citizens of Silver Bow

county paid out $40,000 every year for the water with which their milk was diluted.

An all sufficient proof of the necessity of rigid milk inspection is furnished by the record of milk tests made in Silver Bow county and the prosecutions which were found necessary in order to enforce the selling of non-adulterated milk. Letters of warning were sent to dairymen selling milk below the legal standard, and many efforts were made to persuade the milk dealers that their interests were identical with those of the public; that is, that there would be more money in selling pure milk at a fair price than in watering and skimming milk and cutting prices. It seemed, however, that there was a greater disposition to undermine competition by cutting prices than to stand for a fair price and sell pure milk. Like too many other business people, the dairymen seem to think that a large business must of necessity be profitable, regardless of prices. The skimming and watering of milk that invariably accompanies "customer stealing" and price cutting, continued in spite of warning and as a last resort, prosecutions were begun and arrests made. As the result of 42 arrests under the meat and milk inspection law, there were 41 convictions and one case appealed to the District court. Of the 42 cases prosecuted, two were for violation of cattle quarantine, one for refusing to pay license, one for using formaldehyde as a preservative, three for selling skimmed milk without the legal label on can and 35 for selling milk containing less than the legal standard of butter fat. The amount collected in fines exclusive of costs is $550. Of the number prosecuted, 20 were arrested but once and since have provided milk up to the legal standard. A few, however, were very reluctant to give up the old profitable practices, as it took three arrests and fines to convince some of them that the public and their honest competitors had some rights. The success of this method is shown by the fact that of the last 200 tests made in Silver Bow county, but one sample of milk was found to be below the legal standard. The vigorous prosecution of dishonest dealers thus confers a double benefit on the milk-using public, for it not only protects the public from those who would sell the adulterated article, but it also enables the honest milkman to retain his business. The Milk Inspection Law is a distinct advantage to the honest dealer, for without its aid, he would be obliged to retire from business or follow the example of his dishonest competitors and meet competition by lowering prices and at the same time lowering the quality of his milk.

While meat inspection is a comparatively modern institution, traditions of remotest antiquity tell of regulations, generally of a religious nature, concerning the slaughter and consumption of animals for food. The Jews had an admirable code of sanitary laws on this subject. The ancient Romans had sanitary houses and Mahommed made a number of decrees concerning the use of meat by his communicants. He forbade the use of animals which had died of sickness or injury, in fact, of all except those regularly slaughtered. In Germany sanitary regulations relating to meat were instituted in the eighth century and in the thirteenth century the laws on the subject were very complete. At the present day every civilized nation of any consequence

has a meat inspection law and in addition every city has strong local regulations.

The meat inspection law of Montana combines the best features of all known laws on the subject. The characteristic feature of most meat and milk inspection laws of Eastern states is that their enforcement is left to the option of local authorities and as a consequence the larger cities are guarded in an admirable manner and most of the smaller towns and villages are absolutely without protection. The inspection law of Montana extends its protective provisions to even the smallest village in the State. This is possible only where, as in Monana, the inspection law is a state regulation, with no local option, and where the poorest village is as much entitled to protection as the richest city. It covers the principal dangers to life and health from the use of diseased or decomposed meat. Section number seven of the law covers all the probable conditions to be found in the sale of animal food and forbids the sale of flesh of animals suffering from hog cholera, anthrax, malignant epizootic, blood poisoning, lump jaw, inflammation of the lungs, extensive tuberculosis or any other form of sickness making the carcass unfit for food, as well as the sale of fish or any other animal food in a decaying or putrid condition.

While the meat and milk inspection law has not as yet been put into perfect operation, and while its provisions are not yet fully understood by many people, it has already accomplished incalculable good. Perhaps its greatest work has been educational. That disease could be contracted from impure, unclean or diseased milk was scoffed at a year ago by many who have since become converted to clean methods and who now take pride in neat premises and pure milk. Many meat shops that a year ago put all decayed scraps of meat into the sausage machine, now put all such material in the garbage barrel and take great pride in having neat and clean premises with nothing but sound and wholesome meat on the shelf and block. The word "tuberculosis" heard a year ago for the first by many dairymen and butchers is now generally thoroughly understood in its relation to consumption in cattle as well as human beings. The greatest benefit from this commendable law will be received by the members of the rising generation, who will be protected from the dangers of consumption and other diseases by means of pure milk and wholesome meat; they will absorb the knowledge necessary to a still further development along these and other sanitary lines, and they will reach manhood and womanhood endowed with a comprehension and familiarity with health laws that will be an important asset in the future prosperity of our great commonwealth.

The law providing for the appointment of Meat and Milk Inspectors, establishing standards and providing penalties was approved March 1, 1904, the President and Secretary of the State Board of Health and the State Veterinary Surgeon being empowered to establish any further rules and regulations that might be necessary for enforcing the law and carrying out its provisions.

Only counties of the first, second and third class are affected by the

law, unless by petition of one hundred tax payers, or upon the initiative of the officers above mentioned.

All inspectors must be duly qualified and possess diplomas from a recognized college, while the rules of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, supplemented by such regulations as local conditions compel, are to govern all inspections.

Provision is made for using kerosene for rendering condemned meats useless for any purpose, for the destruction of infected animals and for a dealers' license of $15.00 per annum.

Strict inspection of each dairy and the milk sold therefrom is made compulsory, and feeding unwholesome food or slops is prohibited, while all dairy cows must be given the tuberculin test. The standard of skimmed milk is fixed at nine per cent of milk solid exclusive of fat, of whole milk at least twelve per cent of total solids, or nine per cent of solids exclusive of fats, or three per cent of fat, and of cream not less than fifteen per cent of fat, and the sale of articles not conforming to these standards is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than ninety days for each offense, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Milk dealers and peddlers pay a license of twelve dollars a year, where there are more than five cows milked, and severe penalties are provided for adulterations or the use of preservatives.

CHOUTEAU, THE COUNTY SEAT OF TETON COUNTY.

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MONTANA BOILED DOWN.

In the course of correspondence with those persons in other states who have their faces turned toward Montana with a view to making a home in this commonwealth, numerous requests are received for a more or less detailed knowledge of particular localities of the State. In this chapter the Bureau has sought to meet this demand, as well as its facilities would permit, by gathering and arranging into an epitomized form the facts relating to the more essential features that have been suggested by these inquiries, such as the character of the industries pursued in various localities, opportunities for the development of manufacturing enterprises, waterpower, banking facilities, agricultural areas, instances of profit as the result of intelligent farming, and other similar data; also that other class of information which is always desirable to a man who contemplates making a home in a new country, viz., that relating to the educational and religious advantages of a community. The subject most naturally divides itself into one of civil divisions by counties and this is the form in which it has seemed most practicable and convenient to present it.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY.

Beaverhead became a county of Idaho January 16, 1864, and by a law which was approved February 2, 1865, by the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana, was readopted as a civic division of this commonwealth, with substantially the same boundaries. At the present time this county contains 4,494 square miles. The mountains are highly mineralized and the soil of the valleys, generally a sandy loam, is particularly adapted to agriculture. Irrigation is necessary, but the Beaverhead, Big Hole and Red Rock rivers and Blacktail Deer creek and their tributaries afford not only an ample supply for this purpose, but also splendid opportunities for the development of electrical power.

There are many good opportunities for acquiring a home, either by homestead, lease or purchase and the location is one of the best. Stock-raising, mining and agriculture are the leading occupations. No finer cattle are raised in the world than may be found here and they are usually fitted for market solely upon naturally cured native grasses, which exceed in nutritive value all and any of the cultivated forage crops, including alfalfa. There is also a large number of thoroughbred horses raised in the county and probably more mules than all the balance of the State.

Mineral production for 1903 in gold and silver amounted to $327,212. Gold dredging has been a source of considerable wealth production from 1897 until within the past two years very little was done. The Gold Dredging Co. at Bannock worked 175 days in 1902 with two dredgers. This was

the last work done and it is thought that no further dredging operations will ever be conducted. At Bannock the steam dredge Graeter is at anchor in Grasshopper creek and the electric boat Graves has been dismantled and stored. At Bon Accord the last work done was in 1902. At Horse Prairie the Isabella Brenner had a modest production in 1903. Other mineral resources are graphite and molybdenite—though neither deposit has any production available for commerce—and immense bodies of iron ore. Title to the latter has already passed to Eastern owners.

Owing to the high elevation it is only possible to raise some of the smaller fruits, and very little wheat is grown, and that only to be used for purposes that do not require milling. Hay from irrigated land is the chief agricultural product, with some alfalfa. Oats and potatoes are very successfully grown, chiefly along the Beaverhead river. Of the cultivated agricultural areas of the county, the principal one is the valley of the Beaverhead river, from the mouth of Horse Prairie creek to Blaine, a distance of about thirty-six miles, and having an average width of about four miles. This district is devoted to general farming and stock raising.

The Big Hole Basin is an ideal stock-raising district, about thirty miles long by twelve miles wide, having an elevation of 6,000 feet and is entirely devoted to raising wild hay on irrigated ground, and it is here that the prize cattle of the west are grown.

The Red Rock valley to the mouth of Horse Prairie creek is about thirty miles long by two miles wide. This land is also principally devoted to raising hay, although there is some general farming. The valleys of Horse Prairie creek, thirty-five miles long by one mile wide; Medicine Lodge creek, a tributary having about eight square miles, and Grasshopper creek, twenty miles by two miles, are all noted chiefly for their production of hay. There are several small valleys tributary to the foregoing where more or less area is farmed or settled by stockmen.

The total valuation for assessment purposes is $5,398,886, from which the following items are taken: All lands except city and town lots are valued at $959,206 and the improvements at $447,928. City and town lots are placed at $299,658 and their improvements at $468,182. The number and value of livestock is: Horses, 7,574, valued at $179,407; cattle, 42,922, at $854,953; sheep, 151,562, at $303,124; hogs, 331 at $1,655; and 5 Angora goats at $25, a total of $1,339,164.

At a point on the Big Hole river about three miles from Divide the Big Hole Electric Power Co. has a dam and electric plant which furnishes power that is transmitted over long distance wires to Butte for the Butte Electric and Power Co., which is the local lighting company at Butte.

The two electric plants at Dillon are propelled by water power, one taken from the Warm Spring and the other from the Beaverhead river. A water supply for Dillon that is unexcelled in purity anywhere has been secured during the past couple of years at a cost of $80,000, and this is owned by the city.

The two banks of Dillon show a capital stock of $100,000; surplus and

profits, $195,000; deposits, $1,150,000; loans and discounts, $915,000, and cash and exchanges, $525,000. One is a national and the other a state bank.

Nearly all the various denominations of churches are represented, the Methodist Episcopal, Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian having fine edifices.

Few counties surpass Beaverhead in school advantages. It is divided into twenty-five school districts, with 1,566 children between the ages of 6 and 21 years; has 35 teachers and 25 school buildings with a total valuation of $81,900.00, not including the State Normal School at Dillon. The county high school building is new and cost $40,000. The public library, which is built of a beautiful white volcanic stone from the only quarry of its kind in the State, cost $10,000, defrayed by Andrew Carnegie, and contains 3,000 volumes. The county buildings consist of a brick court house which cost $40,000, and a jail erected in 1904 at a cost of $10,000.

Dillon, the county seat, has about 2,500 inhabitants, and Lima, a freight division point on the Oregon Short Line, about 500. These are now the principal towns of the county.

BROADWATER COUNTY.

Broadwater county was created from parts of Jefferson and Meagher counties in 1897. Contains 1,247 square miles and in 1900 returned a population of 2,641. Although comparatively small, the county has acquired an enviable position on account of extensive mining operations and favorable conditions for stock feeding and agriculture.

The mountain streams are utilized for irrigation, which is necessary for crops in all sections of the county, and these, together with the Missouri river, furnish an abundant water supply. Careful investigation warrants the statement that few places in the State offer so good opportunities for the establishment of large irrigation enterprises and power plants as may be found here. Among several of these Warm Springs creek seems to be exceptionally attractive as a source for a moderate amount of power for the reason that it has never been known to freeze. This creek rises on bench land and runs within a distance of about three miles of Townsend and a mile from the railroad. One hundred inches of water was appropriated a great many years ago for the use of an old flour mill, which has been out of commission for a long time. Conditions are such that the establishment of a medium sized power plant at this place would not require an extraordinary outlay of money.

The population of Broadwater is now about 3,200 and steadily increasing. The principal towns are Townsend, the county seat, with 600 inhabitants; Winston, a quartz mining town; Canton and Toston, agricultural and stock-raising settlements, the latter producing some lignite coal of an indifferent quality. Townsend has an electric light plant run by a 40 horse-power engine, with approximately $2,500 invested.

Manufactures are limited to the production of the creamery and brewery at Townsend. Resources of the two banks are: Capital stock, $25,000; sur-

plus and profits, $2,660; deposits, $118,820; loans and discounts, $86,500, and cash and exchanges, $54,590.

There are a number of churches in the towns and about the country districts, while many school houses and other buildings are utilized for divine worship. A county high school has been maintained on a yearly tax levy of 1⅝ mills since 1902, but there is no high school building. There are 722 children of school age in the county, with 22 teachers in the 19 districts, and school property valued at $15,630. There are no public libraries excepting the one in use by the high school. One democratic and one independent weekly paper is published, the latter but recently established. Broadwater has no county fair.

The latest published figures give the production of the mines as 4,115 fine ounces of gold and 70,190 fine ounces of silver, with a total value of $175,820. There are rich deposits of gold, silver and lead in the quartz mines, and in past years large yields of gold have been taken from the placer mines at Avalanche and Confederate gulches, on Indian creek and at Radersburg. Articles of incorporation have recently been filed for a company which will operate on Indian creek by means of dredges. Some fifty shafts to bedrock have been sunk on this property with gratifying results. A number of quartz properties which had been idle for various reasons for some time, resumed operations in 1904.

The chief farming area lies on both sides of the Missouri river from Toston to White's gulch, where the valley is estimated to have an average width of five miles on the east side of the river, while on the west side there are about four townships. Other agricultural districts are along Deep creek, eight miles long by one-half mile wide; between Deep and Ray creeks there is an area of probably twelve square miles and about four square miles on Duck creek and in Confederate gulch. This includes the land that is actually under cultivation, and what is available when water is brought to it. The prevailing character of the soil is black loam and clay. Of agricultural products, bald barley, it is estimated, has yielded an average of 40 bushels an acre on comparatively dry land. Oats under irrigation will average 45 bushels an acre with good farming; 82 bushels is a record crop upon alfalfa land that was plowed up and sown to oats. On the bench lands winter wheat has yielded 30 bushels an acre. Large crops of rye are also grown, but principally for hay. The yield of alfalfa, which is fast coming to be the chief agricultural product in connection with sheep feeding, will run from three to five tons an acre. Thousands of sheep are driven into Broadwater county to be fattened for market on alfalfa alone. Through the rapid diminution of range facilities from various causes in this, as in other districts of the State, the sheep owners are regarding alfalfa as their particular savior.

Much attention is now being paid to horticulture and a number of farmers are raising fruits for market. Apples, cherries, plums, raspberries and gooseberries are grown with great success.

The assessment rolls show a total valuation of all property of $2,328,323. Farm lands to the extent of 190,266 acres are placed at $620,715, while city

and town lots are valued at $74,325; the improvements on them at $102,845. The Northern Pacific Railway owns 53,300 acres of land, assessed at $45,305. Livestock is classified and valued: Horses 3,234, at $89,795; cattle 13,349, valued at $243,551; sheep 46,168, valued at $98,664; hogs, 711, valued at $3,385.

The county has 82½ miles of irrigating ditches, 42 miles of telegraph and 95 miles of telephone lines.

CARBON COUNTY.

An act of the Legislature approved March 4, 1895, created the county of Carbon from portions of Park and Yellowstone, attaching it to the Seventh judicial district.

Carbon county contains 2,472 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 7,533, since increased by probably 500.

The assessed valuation is $3,522,932 and the principal occupations are farming, stock raising and coal mining. The area and valuation of lands are given as: Grain land, 23,149 acres valued at $203,788; hay land, 31,500 acres valued at $223,000; grazing land, 29,108 acres valued at $144,266; coal land, 11,050 acres valued at $221,000. The improvements on these lands are valued at $353,127. The principal towns are Red Lodge, the county seat; Bridger, Joliet and Gebo. City and town lots in these places are valued at $126,575, and the improvements on them at $228,510. Livestock in the county is reported with assessed valuation as: Horses, 7,154 valued at $159,565; cattle, 25,824 valued at $528,015; sheep, 97,798 valued at $181,470; hogs, 860 valued at $4,175, a total valuation of $873,225.

The climate is remarkably good, the elevation moderate and there are fine opportunities for the development of water power.

The manufactures include two flour mills, two brick yards, a brewery, a creamery and one of two important stucco and plaster paris plants in the State.

Statistics of the banking interests show the private bank of Amoretti, Barclay & Co., at Bridger, with a capital stock of $10,000, deposits of $70,000 and loans, discounts, stocks and securities amounting to $60,000; $20,000 in cash and exchanges. Joliet also has a private bank with $10,000 capital stock. Red Lodge has the private bank of Meyer & Chapman, capital stock $10,000; surplus and profits, $75,000; deposits, $125,000; loans, discounts, stocks and securities, $150,000; cash and exchanges $40,000. The Carbon County Bank at Red Lodge is a state bank with capital stock of $50,000; surplus and profits, $5,000; deposits, $130,000; loans and discounts, $155,000 and cash and exchanges $3,000. The Red Lodge State Bank has capital stock of $20,000; surplus and profits, $6,130; deposits, $132,040; loans and discounts, $84,520; cash and exchanges, $71,810,

At the county seat are the Adventist, Catholic, Congregational Finnish Lutheran, Episcopal and Methodist churches, and these denominations have churches distributed among other towns throughout the county.

There are 45 school districts with 56 teachers; 21 log, 23 frame, one stone and two brick school houses; 47 in all, valued at $26,019. There are 2,419

persons of school age and 1,577 enrolled as in attendance. The two school buildings in Red Lodge are valued at $14,000.

There are four newspapers, one each at Bridger and Joliet and two at Red Lodge; a very prosperous county fair association, but no public libraries.

The mineral resources embrace coal, oil, gypsum and standstone for building purposes. At various times there have been strong prospects for both placer and quartz mines, but as yet there has been but little production. A splendid grade of parafine oil undoubtedly exists in this county. Only the inexperience and misfortunes of those engaged in drilling the first wells caused them to be lost and temporarily abandoned. Later on new fields were discovered and active development is now being carried on.

Carbon county has no main line railroad service except along its extreme northern border, but two branch lines of the Northern Pacific afford fair accommodations and do an enormous tonnage business in coal.

The coal mines at Red Lodge have, up to this time, been the most important in the State as producers. Some 600 men are employed at the colliery of the Northwestern Improvement Co., the greater part of the product being used by the Northern Pacific railway on its engines, but no inconsiderable amount is shipped out of the State east in competition with Minnesota and Dakota coals. It is also distributed about the State for domestic use. It is expected that the Bear Creek Coal Co. will open its properties soon, when it is the intention to develop a product for use in smelters equal to that of the famous Rock Springs mines in Wyoming. The Red Lodge Coal Co. began sinking a shaft within the limits of the city of Red Lodge in April, 1904, but encountering an excessive quantity of water were forced to temporarily suspend operations. The International Coal Co. also is a newcomer in the Bear Creek fields and is making regular shipments of about 75 tons per day. The Bridger Coal Co. is a large producer and sends a very fine grade of coal throughout the State for steaming and domestic use. There are a number of others producing on a smaller scale or engaged in developing promising prospects.

The Clark's Fork valley is one of the most productive agricultural valleys in the State, furnishing as great a variety of products in agriculture and horticulture as may be found in Montana, from wheat to corn and peaches. Flax and broom corn have been successfully grown and in some quantity. The valley is narrow, having a course of about 50 miles in Montana before it reaches the Yellowstone river. Of other agricultural districts there are about 20 miles on the two forks of Red Lodge creek; 15 miles along Willow creek; 20 miles along Stillwater; 44 miles on Rocky Fork creek and some along the tributaries of these and smaller streams. The soil is usually a sandy loam and requires irrigation.

CASCADE COUNTY.

This was one of the original sixteen counties comprising Montana at the time of its attainment to statehood. It is not large, as counties go in Montana, having but 2,764 square miles, yet it ranks well in wealth, population and industries; has wonderful agricultural and mineral resources and

occupies a prominent place in all affairs pertaining to the State. The falls of the Missouri river afford as fine opportunities for the development of power as may be wished for, and although utilized to such an extent as to earn for Great Falls the name of "Electric City," there is still unharnessed more than enough power to turn every wheel in the commonwealth.

In assessed valuation the county is third, being exceeded only by Silver Bow and Lewis and Clarke. Cascade's figure is $16,470,646. The importance of agriculture to the county is shown by the fact that 803,919 acres of all classes of farm land with improvements are assessed for $3,592,820. These are classified as follows: Grain land, first-class, 80,000 acres valued at $1,225,950; second-class, 55,000 acres, $412,500; hay land, 50,000 acres, $300,000 in the first class and 60,000 acres valued at $240,000 in the second class; grazing land fenced, 180,000 acres, $630,000; unfenced, 283,088 acres, $707,710; railroad land, 95,831 acres, $76,660. Improvements on all these are placed at $1,666,792.

City and town lots are valued at $2,854,940 and the improvements on them at $2,139,530.

Cascade is also an important stock raising county, as the livestock assessment shows 8,107 horses valued at $230,180; 50,467 cattle at $888,325; 153,263 sheep at $304,107, and 1,054 hogs at $5,270, making a total, with the few Angora goats, of $1,413,681.

The principal occupations are stock raising, farming, coal and quartz mining and the smelting of ores.

Census returns show a population in 1900 of 25,777, which has since been substantially increased.

Manufactures consist of flour, copper products, beer, brick and other products of fire clay, foundry products, including iron pipe; plaster of paris and stucco, cigars and sundry smaller enterprises. Considerable attention has been given to fostering home industries. The county has two national, one state and three private banks which show capital stock of $505,000; surplus and profits, $149,800; deposits, $2,020,000; loans and discounts, $1,866,500, and cash and exchanges, $558,000.

Children of school age number 6,736; teachers 148 employed in 55 districts having 77 school houses valued at $304,270. The Great Falls school houses cost $240,000. One private school is also conducted with 40 pupils.

Five papers are published, two daily, one weekly agricultural and one weekly Scandinavian, in Great Falls and a weekly in Belt.

Twenty-six church congregations have buildings throughout the county, some of them remarkably fine edifices.

Mineral resources include gold, silver, lead, coal, building stone, fire clay, lime and silica fluxing rock, gypsum out of which the finest quality of plaster of paris and stucco is made, and oil lands, as yet undeveloped, but of great promise.

The latest annual figures available give the production of gold as 713 fine ounces and silver as 261,340 fine ounces, both valued at $352,632.

It is estimated that there is possibly 750,000 acres of land susceptible of

cultivation and perhaps 10 per cent of this is now tilled, made up chiefly of bench lands requiring no irrigation. Beginning at the fourth standard parallel the country to the south is made up of foothills and mountains containing, perhaps 711,000 acres, out of which possibly 10 per cent is susceptible of cultivation. Probably 50 per cent of the 1,500,000 acres lying north of this standard parallel can be made available for agriculture, the balance being cut up by rivers, coulees and foothills. The most prolific section is that in the immediate vicinity of Great Falls, while about Stockett, Hayden and Kibbey, and in the Cascade and Chestnut valleys there are large areas of fine farming lands. It is reported that the county fair has been a great factor in increasing the amount of grain raised in the county which, while large, is not equal to the demand. Nearly everything except corn is raised and the yields of wheat, oats and potatoes are wonderful. Horticulture is engaged in extensively with splendid results. The Sun river and Chestnut calleys are practically the only districts where irrigation is professionally conducted at present.

Great Falls is the county seat and principal city, with a population in 1900 of 14,930. The county court house is probably the finest building in the State, except the Capitol at Helena, costing upwards of $300,000.

The city has an electric street railway syste mwith about 10 lineal miles of track and an electric lighting system, the two representing an investment of about $250,000. Parks, boulevards and beautiful streets, equaled by no city in the State, make it a most desirable place of residence. The municipality owns the water works plant, having purchased it from private parties at a cost of $375,000, adding a supplementary pumping plant since at a cost of $45,000 for the express purpose of supplying the parks with water.

The plant is demonstrated to be on a paying basis at a cost to consumers lower than during private ownership. Belt and Stockett, two coal mining towns, are next in size and importance in the county.

CHOUTEAU COUNTY.

This county, on the Canadian boundary, is almost exactly in the center of the northern part of the State and has the distinction of being the largest, containing 16,049 square miles. This section is admirably adapted to agriculture and stock raising, and its growth and prosperity is rendered absolutely certain by the fact that the Government has selected vast tracts of its land for irrigation purposes. The population in 1900 is given as 10,966, which has since been increased by more than 1,200.

The assessed valuation of all classes of property is $10,514,268, of which $3,239,078 represents livestock and $2,299,099 real estate and improvements. The tax levy for all purposes is nineteen and nine-fortieths mills.

The mineral resources are gold, silver, iron and coal, The value of the production of precious metals in 1903 was: Gold, 3,413 fine ounces; silver 5,893 fine ounces, both having a value of $78,171. The alder Gulch Mining Co. has a $50,000 mill recently completed at Zortman, in the Little Rocky mountains. There is an investment in coal mines within a radius of twelve miles about Havre that may reasonably be estimated at $18,000, including the cost of acquisition and development of the properties to their present status.

Last year there was a production of about 20,000 tons. Yet none of them are hardly more than prospects. These properties, nevertheless, afford almost the entire supply of coal for domestic use and for steam purposes other than to the railroad company against the direct competition of the Canadian coal, that for years has been popular in domestic use in Montana as far south as Helena and Butte. It is seriously claimed that the Havre product in analytical tests is equal to any fuel in the State, and it must be confessed that 2,700 pounds of coal that will demonstrate a heating capacity equal to a cord of oak wood and with practically no clinker-making substance in it, together with a low percentage of ash, is a perfectly satisfactory fuel. This is the claim and it is made credible by the expressions of satisfaction among its consumers that one will hear in the course of general inquiry upon the subject, however much his previous notions may have run counter to this conclusion.

Havre is the principal town, located at the junction of the Montana Central with the Great Northern railroad; others are Fort Benton, the county seat—for a long time the head of navigation of the Missouri river and the chief supply point for the territory—Harlem and Chinook. These latter are thriving villages in a rich farming district and are destined to enjoy a great future.

The county is divided into 39 school districts, two of which are joined with portions of districts in Cascade and Fergus counties, with 1,845 persons of school age and 53 teachers. The school houses number 38, including a new high school at Havre, completed in June, 1904, costing $18,000.

In the banking business there are four institutions, two in Havre and one each in Fort Benton and Chinook, with combined capital stock of $335,000, surplus and profits of $186,000, deposits of $1,369,300, loans and discounts $1,192,500, and cash and exchanges $547,990.

There are many fine church buildings in the various towns and five newspapers are published.

The recuperative powers of Havre have been demonstrated since the disastrous fire which took place on January 14, 1904. The estimated losses were $325,000, with a total insurance of $160,000. Notwithstanding this enormous loss not a single man was put out of business, although nearly the entire business portion of the city was destroyed. In place of the old structures, which were nearly all frame buildings, new brick blocks were erected costing more than $200,000.

At the time of the fire the city was without water works, but steps were immediately taken to secure them, and bonds to the amount of $26,500 were voted to apply on payment for a $52,000 system, the difference to be paid by a special tax upon the property benefitted. The plan adopted provided for a pumping station, taking water from a series of driven wells, forcing it to a reservoir holding 500,000 gallons, and 146 feet above the city, from whence it is distributed through four miles of 6, 8 and 10-inch iron pipes.

The present population of the city is estimated conservatively at 2,750. Havre is an important railroad center and has large shops, about 225 men

being employed. Including these, over 500 railroad men are located here whose monthly pay amounts to over $35,000.

Another important industry was begun in April, 1904, different from anything ever attempted in Montana and justified by the great demand for building material after the fire. This was the manufacture of hollow cement building blocks, and was undertaken by the Montana Hollow Concrete Building Block Co. It is said that the quality of the brick made from Havre clay is not of the best for fronts, and most of the fine brick used are brought from Great Falls. The company produced its blocks for something less than the cost of brick and built five business blocks of them during the season of 1904. All blocks ten inches in width or less are sold for thirty cents, and for thicker ones a proportionate charge is made. The plant has been equipped with the necessary machinery and promises a permanent success.

The only brewery in northern Montana, aside from the Kalispell plant, is located two and one-half miles from Havre and has a capacity of 1,500 barrels a month. The building is a two-story frame and six men are employed. The corporation is styled the Havre Brewing Comany, Wm. F. Yeager is president and Chas. Bauer is secretary and treasurer.

One of the most apparent opportunities for the investment of capital is afforded within three miles of Havre where there is a bed of natural Portland cement. It is convenient of access and could be worked as an open quarry. Some interest has been aroused among the residents of Havre and expert examinations of the property have been had and analyses made. A sample of the limestone was sent to Prof. A. H. Phillips of Princeton University, at Princeton, N. J., who returned the following analyses and comparison with Portland cement:

Rock		Rock after calcining	Portland Cement
Silica	14.50%	20.01%	18.5% to 23.5%
Oxide of Iron	2.75	3.79	3.2 to 5.00
Oxide of Aluminum	7.22	9.93	6.50 to 9.00
Lime	44.83	61.59	61.00 to 63.00
Magnesia	2.02	2.77	.6 to 1.6
Carbon Dioxide	27.35	.....	.....

"The analysis shows that the relation of lime to silica and clay is in about the right proportion to form a good cement, as they exist in the natural rock without any additions, either of clay or lime, and I also find that the rock after burning is almost entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid, showing that the silica of calcium and the aluminate of calcium is probably formed from the sand present and clay present in the natural rock. Both of these compounds are considered important factors in a good cement. That the proportion of lime to silica and aluminum is about right is borne out by several tests I have made by burning the rock with a small addition of clay in one case and a small addition of lime in another, and in testing the setting qualities of these samples as compared to the natural rock, the first was very much poorer and the second not quite up to that of the natural rock alone.

"By way of comparison, I give you the percentage variations of the several components as they exist in good Portland cement. In comparison with this the components of the calcined rock in every case falls well within their

limits, so I should say, from a consideration of my analysis and practical tests that this rock would make a cement of good quality.

"Yours respectfully,

(Signed) "A. H. PHILLIPS."

After Mr. H. J. Detweiller of Allentown, Pa., had made an analysis he wrote: "This rock is a little too high in lime. Everything else is in good proportion for making a Portland cement. By the admixture of clay (with free of soluble silica), if the same is convenient to the property, would put the rock in good shape and warrant the erection of a plant of any size. If there is not this kind of clay convenient to the property there will be a by-product at the works that will answer the purpose, but clay will be preferable."

Subsequently when inquiry was made of Mr. Detweiller regarding the rock, he stated that it was unnecessary to incur any expense in the way of experimenting, as he knew the rock would make a good Portland cement without going to any preliminary tests whatever, his advice being to put up works and go to manufacturing cement.

The progressive little town of Chinook also has a splendid municipal water plant, for which $26,900 worth of bonds were sold at par to a local banker October 26, 1903, the contract for its construction being let the same day. The system is gravity pressure from a tank erected upon a steel tower, the topmost portion being 120 feet above the ground and cost $7,240. The tank is of quarter-inch steel, is 29 feet deep and 22 feet in diameter. Water is taken from the Milk river through 8 and 6-inch pipe a distance of one mile to the tank, and from there distributed through 8, 6 and 4-inch pipe in the city. In all 9,984 feet of cast-iron pipe was used and laid 7 feet deep. The contract was completed August 1, 1904 and the total cost was $27,786.

In all probability Chouteau will become one of the richest and most populous counties in the State when government aid to irrigation has become an accomplished fact.

CUSTER COUNTY.

This county was recently dethroned from the proud distinction of being one of the largest counties in the United States, being severed nearly in half by the erection of Rosebud county in 1903. It was one of the territorial counties and contained 20,490 square miles, but is now reduced to about 13,107 square miles, of which it is estimated that not more than 3 per cent is susceptible to cultivation under present conditions. The county occupies the extreme southeastern corner of the State and is devoted to stockgrowing and the production of hay and forage crops.

The cultivated areas lie along the streams, the principal ones being the Tongue river valley, running from the Wyoming line to the Yellowstone river, 55 miles, but quite narrow as, indeed, they all are. Powder river, 150 miles long, Little Powder river, 30 miles long and two miles in width, the Yellowstone valley five miles long and one and one-half in width, Fallon creek 75 miles long, Pennell and Sandstone bottoms, tributaries of Fallon, and about 20 miles each; Little Beaver, 30 miles; Box Elder, 40 miles long and two miles wide; Little Missouri, 42 miles long and two miles wide;

Pumpkin creek, 60 miles and Mispah 50 miles long, and Thompson creek, 30 miles long. Perhaps the most important agricultural valley is Otter creek, which is practically all under irrigation for a distance of 20 miles by one and one-quarter miles. There is but little grain raised, the principal crops being alfalfa, timothy and wild hay.

The horticultural products are very limited, but where apple trees have been planted they have proven an unqualified success.

The watermelons that are grown near Miles City are of exceptional size and flavor and are in great demand at all markets in the State.

The population in 1900 is given as 7,891 and has been since somewhat increased. Returns by the assessor show that 504,048 acres are classed as grain, hay, grazing and timber lands, with a value of $492,045. Railroad lands in the county number 470,536 acres, valued at $211,741.

The standing of Custer as a stockraising district is well shown in the returns for livestock, which are: Horses, 17,429 valued at $382,201; cattle, 74,324 valued at $1,675,569; sheep, 239,673 valued at $623,253, and 73 hogs valued at $454.

Principal towns are Miles City, the county seat, and Terry, a small town east of Miles City on the Northern Pacific railway.

Manufactures are confined to that of brick to supply the local demand at Miles City.

School districts number 19, with 1,339 persons of school age, 39 teachers and 17 school houses valued at $47,985. There are two banks, one national and one state, at Miles City, capitalized at $150,000, with surplus and profits of $217,700; deposits, $1,128,500; loans and discounts, $1,169,600, and cash and exchanges, $214,120.

Churches are liberally represented and there is a Carnegie library and two newspapers at Miles City.

Mineral resources are confined to a very fair quality of lignite coal.

DAWSON COUNTY.

This county forms part of the eastern boundary of the State and was one of the counties created before Montana was admitted to statehood. Its area is 13,227 square miles and most of this expanse is devoted to stockraising. The population in 1900 was 2,443 and has increased 2,000 since that time.

While there are some extensive areas that may be classed as farm lands, the agricultural products, aside from hay, are not great, though of excellent quality. Probably there is no county in the State where the soil is more diversified than in the various sections of Dawson. It has everything from a miserable gumbo to the most desirable black and sandy loams, and even the former will yield bountifully in certain localities. It is estimated that along the Yellowstone there are about 180 square miles of good land, from where the river enters the county at the south to old Fort Gilbert. Fully 50 per cent of this is adapted to cultivation if irrigated which could be done by damming the creeks that come from the Redwater divide. What is known in the Government reports as the Fort Buford irrigation project is the taking of water from the Yellowstone at the mouth of Thirteen-Mile creek,

some 17 miles below Glendive, to cover about 60,000 acres along the Yellowstone valley to what is called the Wishbone of the Missouri.

The district known as the Redwater divide is said to promise well in an agricultural way without irrigation and a company has been formed at Glendive which will undertake to settle it with immigrants from other states. During the past summer about 25 families located there, but too late to get in their crops, so that the practical results of the enterprise cannot be reported upon. The district is said to contain 900 square miles, one-half of which can be farmed without irrigation. If this proves to be true, and the Government plans are carried out, Dawson county is bound to witness a substantial growth in wealth and population.

The railroad known as the "Soo Line" has projected a survey westward from Washburn, N. D., to a place on the Missouri river known a old Fort Union, or Cheney's Point, from whence it is proposed to extend it through Montana, but it is the opinion of those best informed that this depends altogether upon the completion of the Government's irrigation project in the lower valley.

Glendive, the county seat and a passenger and freight division of the Northern Pacific Railway, has 1,500 population, two newspapers, a number of good churches, electric light and telephone systems representing an investment of $25,000, and three banks, one national, one state and one private. Wibaux also has a private bank and the returns from these institutions show totals of capital stock, $62,000; surplus and profits, $22,110; deposits, $316,100; loans and discounts, $230,820, and cash and exchanges, $109,210.

The county has 15 school districts, 801 persons of school age, 23 teachers and 16 school houses. The school house at Glendive cost $15,000.

The assessed valuation of the county in 1904 was $4,863,007. Values on land are noticeably low, 242,263 acres of grain, hay, timber and grazing land being assessed for $220,923, while 512,381 acres of railroad land are placed at $180,342.

The total value of livestock is $2,712,029, which is apportioned as follows: Horses, 13,967, valued at $410,080; cattle, 79,308, valued at $1,464,485; sheep, 424,598, valued at $837,203, and 43 hogs with a value of $261.

Mineral resources are confined to coal, but the product is not extensive, being only 3,100 tons in 1903. It is a good quality of lignite.

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Deer Lodge county, as now constituted, is the remainder of what was one of the 16 territorial counties, Powell having been segregated from it.

It has the distinction of being the smallest in area in a State of large counties, having but 775 square miles, and at the same time is one of the richest, having a valuation of $8,121,707. Items in this are, city and town lots, $1,018,665 with improvements amounting to $1,325,760; 5,300 acres of grain land valued at $37,100; 20,500 acres of hay land at $143,500; 28,500 acres of grazing land at $73,500; 36,746 acres of timber land at $63,877.

Livestock is not great in numbers, but includes some very fine and high-priced animals. Of horses there are 2,623 head valued at $68,740; cattle,

3,735, valued at $81,966; sheep, 4,202, valued at $8,410; hogs, 289, valued at $1,405; a total of $154,720.

Although the elevation of Anaconda is 5,329 feet above sea level, the climate is not severe, and, since the completion of the new stack at the smelter, the valley is a most delightful place of residence. Anaconda is the principal town, the county seat, and the location of the famous Washoe smelter, one of the largest in the world, treating about 6,000 tons of ore a day from the Butte mines.

The principal occupations are smelting, mining, stockraising and farming. Industries aside from the smelter include a brewery, a brick yard, whose product includes several varieties of fire brick for smelter purposes as well as building brick; several cigar factories, a well equipped foundry, and a few lesser concerns.

One state and one private bank are in operation in Anaconda, the latter a branch of Yegen Bros. Savings Bank at Billings, with capital stock of $100,000; surplus and profits, $35,000; deposits, $1,327,000; loans and discounts, $1,280,000; cash and exchanges, $182,000.

The county has 14 school districts, two of which are joint with Powell, 62 teachers, 2,872 children of school age, and 20 school houses valued at $198,624, the five in Anaconda alone costing $190,000. There are three private schools in the county with 323 pupils, and, in the districts which have adopted the system, 5,415 free text-books have been purchased at a cost of $3,314.80.

In the city of Anaconda there are eight church buildings, the beautiful Phoebe Hearst library, now owned and maintained by the city, and one of the largest daily newspapers published in the state.

No county fair is held, but there is a yearly race meeting.

Mineral resources include gold, silver, lead, coal and iron. In 1903 the output of gold was 3,418 fine ounces with a value of $70,669, and of silver, 12,463 ounces with a value of $16,114.

Agricultural products are chiefly hay and oats, and there is very little fruit of any kind grown.

A full description of the great smelter was printed in the Eighth report of this Bureau.

FERGUS COUNTY.

Created from part of Meagher county in 1885, Fergus county has grown in wealth and importance until it has earned the sobriquet of "The Inland Empire." Without the assisting agency of railroad communication in any part of the county, it grew from strictly a stockraising district to the banner gold producing county in the State by the development of vast deposits of cyaniding ore. With the advent of the railroad, new towns are springing up and the older communities are waking into new life. The people have confidence in the future, believing that it will witness still greater exploitation of mineral deposits and other natural resources.

The area of the county is 8,928 square miles and includes all of the famous Judith Basin. The best known agricultural districts are the Judith river valley which for a distance of about 18 miles from Utica to the mouth

of Ross' Fork averages 2½ miles wide; from Ross' Fork to the Missouri river, some 45 miles, the width is not so great. Excluding about 72 square miles consisting of mountains and rough hills, in townships 13, 14, 15 and 16, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, the basin has a considerable quantity of land under cultivation and large areas that are destined to be cultivated for grain without irrigation, on which only wild hay is now raised. On the Flatwillow and its tributaries there are some 10 square miles of fine agricultural land, while on the Fergus county side of the Musselshell river is a strip 90 miles long with an average width of one mile and about the same area on Big Box Elder and its tributaries. South and east of the Snowy mountains a large tract has been withdrawn from settlement pending the establishment of a government irrigation system. Under present conditions there is probably not more than 15 square miles, exclusive of the Flatwillow and Musselshell bottoms, south of the 3rd Standard Parallel, that is available for cultivation. Many varieties of soil are found—black and sandy loams, clay and gumbo

Mineral resources are gold, silver and coal. As the latter properties are developed they are discovering good steaming coal and also coal for domestic use which is proving entirely acceptable. The cyaniding ores of Kendall, Gilt Edge and vicinity are the source of nearly all the gold values which have made Fergus county famous throughout the country as a producer of precious metals. These properties are truly wonderful and will well repay a trip of inspection. Reports of 1903 show the output to have been 54,735 fine ounces of gold, value $1,131,467; silver, 12,010 ounces, value $15,528, a total of $1,146,995.

Manufactures are limited to a flour mill, a brewery, two brick yards, several small sawmills.

There are two newspapers and a library at Lewistown, while churches are liberally present throughout the towns and in the country districts.

One national and one state bank have together a capital stock of $300,000; surplus and profits, $215,000; deposits, $975,000; loans and discounts, $1,275,000, and cash and exchanges, $255,000.

While there are many streams, conditions are such as to offer limited opportunities for developing power.

Lewistown, the county seat, has an electric light plant privately owned which cost $60,000. Waterworks costing $38,000 and a sewage system costing $22,000 were constructed by the city during the years 1902-3. Other towns are Kendall, the home of the famous Barnes-King and Kendall mines; Gilt Edge, where the Chicago-Montana Co.'s property is located, with the Whisky Gulch Co. near by . All these properties are in active operation and producing handsome dividends. Besides these, there are the agricultural towns of Stanford, Utica, Moore and others.

The census of 1900 gave the population of the county at 6,937, but this has been materially increased since, and the advent of the railroad will tend to augment it more rapidly.

Assessed valuations for 1904 show 70,877 acres of farm lands, 564,207 acres of grazing land, 125,516 acres of railroad land, and 480 acres of coal

land, with a total value of $1,520,200. Only three counties show a larger livestock valuation than Fergus, whose holdings consist of 12,358 horses, 58,734 cattle, 611,491 sheep, 1,292 hogs and 36 Angora goats, all valued at $2,661,595. The total valuation for all property in the county is $7,489.139.

Aside from all other and great distinctions, Fergus county has the most famous gem mines on the North American continent. These are situated in the Little Belt mountains, and yield the highly prized Montana sapphires. An extended description of the workings was given in the Eighth Report of this Bureau.

FLATHEAD COUNTY.

The extreme northwestern corner of the State is occupied by Flathead county, which was created from Missoula on February 6, 1893. Residents of this portion of the State are thoroughly justified in claiming it to be most desirable in climate and as offering unsurpassed advantages for profitable investment. The climate is mild, and there is sufficient rainfall to produce all kinds of farm crops without irrigation and in the greatest profusion. Wheat, oats and potatoes are the main crops. Corn and melons are grown about the lake and the county has a reputation for fruit and berries second to none. Some of the most beautiful and poductive orchards in the State are here.

Flathead was the first county to record the sale of a 160-acre farm at $100 an acre.

Lumbering is a great industry, 38 sawmills employing hundreds of men, while thousands of acres of lands have recently been located for oil.

The mineral resources consist of gold, silver and lead, and the total production from these sources in 1903 was $188,400.

In 1900 the population was given as 9,375, and this is estimated to have been since increased by 1,000 to 1,200. The elevation is not great, that of Columbia Falls being 3,095 feet, while Kalispell is a little lower.

There are magnificent opportunities for the development of water power, some of which have been utilized. The Big Fork Electric Power Co. has a plant which cost $150,000, generates 1,350-horsepower, transmitting the energy to Kalispell, a distance of 20 miles.

There is very little irrigation in the county, it not being required as a usual thing, though to be sure the yields could no doubt be increased if irrigation methods were in vogue. There have only been two dry years since 1889, those being 1896 and 1904. In spite of the excessively dry season this year the crops will average with similar crops in North Dakota and Minnesota at their best. For instance, the average crop of wheat in those states is 12 to 15 bushels per acre, and in 1904, one of the worst years of drouth the valley has ever had, the yield ran as much. The crop acreage for 1904 is reported as: Wheat, 12,000 acres; oats, 20,000 acres; barley, 1,000 acres; rye, 200 acres; potatoes, 500 acres; tame hay, 6,300 acres; total, 40,000 acres.

The principal agricultural areas are in the Flathead valley, where there are about 200 square miles adapted to farming. In the Dayton creek district

A HARVESTING SCENE IN FLATHEAD COUNTY.

about 18 square miles; in Pleasant valley the same number, and near Tobacco Plains about 66 square miles. Some of this land is still in timber which may not be cut for years, but when cleared it will make the finest kind of farms. The cultivated area will probably not exceed 50,000 acres at present. Kalispell is the county seat and one of the most desirable residence towns imaginable in points of climate and location. Other towns are Columbia Falls, Whitefish, the new division point on the Great Northern, Tobacco, Troy, a freight division, and Libby, the supply point of a large mining district and an agricultural section. Kalispell is a modern city, with a local telephone system about to be extended over 100 miles of the valley by the farmers. It has waterworks, electric light, sewage, and free delivery of mail.

The manufactories of the county consist of a splendid flour mill, the Great Northern tie pickling plant, brewery, two brick yards, two creameries, cigar factories, and 38 sawmills.

There are five banks with total capital stock of $215,000; surplus and profits, $51,110; deposits of $1,339,570; loans and discounts, $1,012,790, and cash and exchanges, $498,130.

All of the popular church denominations are represented in the towns and country districts.

There are 35 school houses, 52 teachers, and 2,834 persons of school age in the 35 districts. Kalispell has a $30,000 high school built in 1904. There are four newspapers, a Carnegie library and a splendid county fair association. Free rural delivery in four routes covers 125 miles of country about Kalispell.

There are rich deposits of coal in the extreme northern part of the county, but as yet too far from market to be profitably worked.

In addition to all the other marvelous resources of this county, prospectors have recently discovered a vast deposit of marl forty miles northwest of Kalispell and two and one-half miles from the main line of the Great Northern which, it is believed, will produce a fine quality of Portland cement. This discovery is in the neighborhood of Lake Fortine and is important because of the demand which will be created for cement in the construction of the storage reservoirs for Government irrigation enterprises along the line of the railroad farther to the east. An analysis of the material, made by the McMillan Chemical Laboratory at Albion, Mich., shows it to contain: Silica, .28; alumina, .44; iron oxide, .00; carbonate of lime, 96.50; carbonate of magnesia, 2.27; sulphuric acid, .48; total, 99.97.

The total assessed valuation of the county is $9,109,417, and the rate fixed for tax levy is 21 1-5 mills for all purposes.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

The area embraced within the boundaries of Gallatin county, amounting to 2,583 square miles, is so remarkably productive as to have attracted world wide attention. It is truly a wonderful sight to the tourist who for the first time sees the Gallatin valley with its broad expanse of plain and bench lands covered with waving grain and many indications of thrift and industry. With the possible exception of Flathead, no other county in the State approaches

it in fullness of agricultural development, as the following estimate of production for 1904 will show: Of hard and soft wheat there were approximately 400,000 bushels, for which the farmers received $1 a bushel and 80 cents a bushel, respectively, on an average. Oats yielded 7,500,000 pounds, which sold for $1 per cwt. Barley yielded 8,000,000 pounds at $1.15 per cwt, and rye possibly 100,000 pounds at an average price of $1 per cwt. From an estimate made up from reports by 50 farmers in the valley, the production of grain amounted to $26 an acre gross revenue, and the operating expense of farming the land to about $10 an acre, leaving a net profit of $16. With these returns the land will pay 10 per cent interest on an investment of $160 an acre, and this is 2 per cent above the rate of interest now prevailing in the valley. The net profit here indicated will hold for the past three years and is independent of any other crops or livestock the land may be able to maintain.

The West Gallatin Irrigation Co. has a canal 112 miles long which furnishes water to about 5,000 acres. Year after year the records have shown marvelous yields from this land and 1904 was no exception as the following table will show:

Acres.	Crop.	Av. Yield.	No. Bu.	Value.
2,514	Barley	49½ bu.	124,255	$68,340.35
1,177	Oats	54 bu.	63,429	25,371.60
1,062	Wheat	33½ bu.	36,456	32,810.40
4,753			224,140	$126,522.25

This shows an average earning for each acre of $26.62 and bears out the estimate made on the crops of the 50 farmers given above.

Specimen yields of wheat this year ran 75 bushels to the acre, and the general average for the county for years has been approximately 35 bushels. Almost the entire production of Gallatin barley is sent to Europe, where its excellent quality creates a demand for all that can be supplied.

The only steel elevator in Montana was built during the summer of 1904 at Belgrade. It has a capacity of 300,000 bushels of grain and is an adjunct to the flour mill belonging to the Gallatin Milling Co., which has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour every 24 hours.

Irrigation has been brought to a high state of perfection throughout this region, and its magic properties when applied to the productive soil are everywhere apparent.

Gallatin is one of the 16 territorial counties and is in the central southern part of the State. The population in 1900 was 9,553, and has since increased probably 1,000.

The total assessed valuation in 1904 was $9,277,613. Among the items which make up this total are: Value of city and town lots, $657,225; improvements on same, $1,154,700; first-class grain land, 83,495 acres valued at $1,836,890; second-class, 67,820 acres valued at $678,200; hay land, first-class, 14,620 acres valued at $121,960; second-class, 45,090 acres valued at $230,450, and grazing land, 311,937 acres with a value of $419,685. Included in the latter item is 36,754 acres of railroad land which for assessment is valued

at $20,350. There are 684 miles of telegraph and 365 miles of telephone lines in the county.

The number and value of livestock is: Horses, 9,582, placed at $272,845; cattle, 32,283, at $534,380; sheep, 26,495, at $52,930; hogs, 1,832, at $9,420, and 523 Angora goats, at $1,570.

It is estimated that there are 80,000 acres of land under irrigation, and that it is possible to increase this to 115,000 acres, and that not less than 350,000 acres are susceptible of cultivation if bench lands are included, as many of them are at present. What is known as the Gallatin valley contains practically all the farming land in the county, and there has never been a crop failure.

The principal towns are Bozeman, the county seat, Belgrade, Manhattan and Central Park, agricultural towns on the main line of the Northern Pacific; Lombard, whose only importance lies in the fact of its being the junction point of the Northern Pacific and the Montana railroads; Logan, a railroad freight division; Chestnut and Storrs, coal mining camps—the Northwestern Improvement Co. operating at Chestnut, and the Washoe Copper Co. at Storrs. The latter town was built during the summer of 1903, the company erecting some 70 dwellings, hotel and store, besides the mine equipment and development, which represents a total investment estimated at about $650,000.

The manufactures include three splendid flour mills, a brewery, a brick yard, paper mill and sawmills. The flour mills are modern plants and together have a capacity of 550 barrels of flour every 24 hours.

Bozeman has four banks and Belgrade one which together have capital stock of $200,000; surplus and profits, $100,300; deposits, $1,119,260; loans and discounts, $824,790, and cash and exchanges, $487,230.

The county has 52 school districts, 2,960 children of school age, and 72 teachers. There are 49 school houses, three at Bozeman, including one magnificent county high school building, all maintained at a cost of about $60,000 a year. Three newspapers, a Carnegie library and a successful county fair association.

Mineral resources consist of coal, onyx and corundum.

The production of coal was about 25,000 tons in 1903, but this was materially increased in 1904 by the re-opening of the mines at Chestnut, and in future years will no doubt run into the hundred thousands.

The county has 19 church edifices with two more under construction, all popular denominations being represented.

Horticulture is coming rapidly to the front and every variety of small fruit does well. Two rural mail delivery routes were established January 15, 1904; one from Bozeman and one from Belgrade.

GRANITE COUNTY.

Owing to various causes, principally, perhaps, to the fact that the present low price of silver makes the extensive operation of the mines unprofitable, Granite county has gained few, if any, new residents since the census of 1900, when the population was given as 4,328. There has been a decrease in the towns of Granite and Garnet of probably 300 to 400 people, but this loss

has doubtless been neutralized by settlers throughout the county. The general character of the tillable soil is black loam and clay and the area of the county is given as 1,543 square miles.

The principal occupations of the people are mining and stockraising. The mines yield silver, lead, sapphires, gold in both placer and quartz formation, while a profitable iron mine has also recently come into some prominence. Farming is limited to possibly 100 square miles of land that is principally distributed along the valleys of Flint and Willow creeks and the Hell Gate river, although other small valleys are occupied as conditions permit. Good crops of wheat, oats, rye for hay, and timothy and clover are grown, but the land is chiefly in hay. No doubt exists that the agricultural area of Granite county will eventually be largely increased by the construction of ditches to carry water to the bench lands now wholly unproductive.

In the production of precious metals the figures for the county are gold, fine ounces, 9,170; silver, fine ounces, 1,423,456, with a total value of $2,029,994.

Philipsburg, the principal town and county seat, has, since the addition of the suburb of Parkerville, a population of 1,200 and last year purchased the old waterworks system at a cost of $20,000, an investment which gives great satisfaction to the residents of the city. There is no general sewage system. There is also a privately owned and well managed electric light plant, while a brewery, a washing machine factory and a few moderate sized sawmills cutting mining timbers and lumber comprise the manufacturing interests.

Philipsburg supports a private bank, and the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic congregations have church buildings and property. The only school in the city is the Central building which cost $30,000, and is it one of the finest in the State. No public library is maintained and there is no county fair association. Two newspapers, one Democratic and one Republican, are published at Philipsburg.

Granite, four miles up the mountain from Philipsburg, appears now as the remains of what was formerly one of the greatest silver mining camps on earth where thousands of men were employed in the mines and mills. Indeed it is apparent that at present there are only as many hundreds as there were thousands in the palmy days of this camp. Four churches, the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic, have buildings in Granite, the Methodists one at New Chicago, and the Catholics one at Hall.

Drummond, which at one time was an important freight office on the Northern Pacific Railway, is now little more than a way station, except for the fact that it is the point of junction of the Philipsburg branch with the main line. Its decadence is readily traced to adverse silver legislation. There are not more than 250 residents at the present time. In this vicinity it is possible to grow any of the small fruits, and there are a number of fine apple and cherry orchards.

The county is divided into 15 school districts, has 14 school buildings valued at $38,660 and employs a total of 25 teachers. Children between 6 and 21 years of age number 1,159.

Improvements for the year amount to about $37,000, but this sum includes a mill at the Gold Reef mine costing $15,000 and one in the Red Line district which cost $20,000. There has been recently completed an irrigation ditch five miles in length and active work is in progress for extending it ten miles further for watering land just west of New Chicago. This is the property of one individual. As in many other parts of the State, there are exceptionally favorable opportunities for irrigating canals in Granite county which will put water onto bench lands and are entirely within the compass of private capital.

On Rock creek about 20 miles from Philipsburg extensive operations in sapphire mining have been carried on and some very fine stones have been found, the work furnishing employment for 12 to 15 men. Lack of a suitable market for the product, however, caused a relinquishment of the work in 1904.

A company with abundant capital has recently been formed to operate on the once famous placer ground at the mouth of Bear creek, near Bearmouth, by means of dredges, and new machinery has been procurred from Chicago. This should prove a highly profitable venture.

The Montana Water, Electric Power & Mining Co. has a dam nine miles from Philipsburg on Flint creek, built to operate an electric plant to furnish power to the Bi-Metallic mine and mill and to light the city of Granite.

The dam is 30 feet thick at its base by 75 feet long and tapers inward towards the top to a thickness of seven feet and 260 feet long by 35 feet high. There was used in its construction 36,000 cubic yards of granite blocks, 2,000 barrels of cement (20 carloads) and 10,000 barrels of sand. The granite blocks and sand were products of the locality. The dam is reinforced by a filling of 40,000 cubic yards of clay on its upper side. From the dam the water is conducted through a plank flume 7,500 feet long with a carrying capacity of 2,000 cubic feet flow per minute to a penstock. From this a 36-inch diameter steel pipe 15,000 feet long with a fall of 690 feet carries the water to receivers at the electric powerhouse. The powerhouse is 100x30x40 feet, heated as well as lighted by electricity. The receiver is built to supply four waterwheels. The generating unit installed consists of two 550-kilowatt (737-horsepower) Westinghouse three-phase alternators, generating 440 volts, and direct connected to two 900-horsepower Pelton waterwheels. In addition there are two 125-volt compound-wound excitors of 22½ kilowatts (30-horsepower), each direct connected to the two 50-horsepower Pelton wheels. The transformer equipment consists of four 200-kilowatt raising transformers, with 400 volts primary and 16,000 volts secondary at the powerhouse and four 150-kilowatt lowering transformers of 15,000 volts primary and 440 volts secondary at the mill which the electrical plant was built to serve a distance of 6½ miles away.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

This county was organized as far back as January, 1864, while yet in the territory of Idaho and, with the exception of a part taken in 1897 to help make up the county of Broadwater, has maintained its present boundaries

since 1865. Its area is 1,585 square miles and the population in 1900 was 5,330, probably increased since by 400.

The principal valleys are: Fish creek to Whitehall, having an agricultural area estimated at about 24 square miles; Whitehall to South Boulder creek, 16 square miles; Sappington to the county boundary, 8 square miles, and from Whitehall to Boulder the valley of the Boulder river will probably not average more than a mile wide in the distance of 30 miles. The chief product is wild and tame hay, though wheat, oats, barley and potatoes could be raised in greater quantities if desired. Irrigation is necessary and the cultivable area could be somewhat extended by the erection of storage reservoirs.

The principal occupations are mining and the treating of ores, stock-raising and farming. The greater portion of the county is mountainous and highly mineralized. Many valuable silver properties have been idle or only worked in a desultory way since 1893. Copper has been discovered, however, and within the last two years renewed activity in the development of properties bearing either or all of the valuable metals has come to the district. The production of gold and silver for the year 1903 was $561,417.08.

The destruction by fire of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co.'s smelter at Butte resulted in an arrangement whereby the ore from the mines of this corporation are treated at Basin, and this has made this town one of the four important business points in the county, the others being Boulder, the county seat, Whitehall, a railroad junction and freight division on the Northern Pacific, and Clancy, a freight division on the Montana Central Railway. Boulder is also the location of the State School for the Deaf and Blind, and a $50,000 building for the feeble-minded was erected during 1904. Also, within two and one-half miles of this city, are located one of the most popular hot springs resorts in the State, the Boulder Hot Springs. Another resort of this character is at Alhambra. Both are well equipped with hotel accommodations for guests.

The total number of acres assessed is 213,685, which includes 95,586 acres of railroad land valued at $81,249, the remainder being valued at $411,729. Town and city lots to the number of 3,850 are valued at $193,002, and their improvements at $253,180. The total livestock valuation is $356,378, made up of $75,270 for horses; $254,721 for cattle; $19,093 for sheep; $2,008 for hogs, and $5,286 for Angora goats. The assessed valuation of all property in the county is $4,584,467.

There are 30 teachers employed in the public schools; 1,278 children of school age, and 20 school houses, valued at $42,010.

The Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians have congregations and church edifices at Boulder. There are Christian and Methodist edifices at Whitehall, a Presbyterian at Basin, a Methodist at Clancy, and some of these denominations are represented at the other smaller places in the county.

Boulder has a state bank; Basin a private bank. Whitehall has a merchandising firm which conducts a limited banking business for the con-

venience of the citizens of that place. Boulder has two newspapers, Basin one and Whitehall one. A $20,000 brewery was built at Basin during the summer of 1904, this being the only manufacturing industry in the county.

It seems now a settled fact that a railroad will be built during 1905 from Basin to Elliston, connecting the Montana Central and the Northern Pacific railroads, and this will give transportation facilities to a rich mineral district that has for some time been comparatively inactive for the lack of this essential to profitable mining.

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

Ever since the earliest settlements in the Territory the locality within the present boundaries of Lewis and Clarke county has been a scene of great activity and has contributed much to the history and fame of the State. Millions of dollars' worth of gold were taken from Last Chance gulch where the city of Helena now stands and even after these deposits were worked out the county was for years the greatest producer of gold in the State.

From prsent indications even the high mark of production in former years is to be surpassed as many of the old properties abandoned for various reasons are now being thoroughly prospected and new discoveries recently made are already adding to the yearly output. The renewed activity shown in Marysville, Rimini, Unionville and York, and the definite results obtained at the Big Indian and other places, seem to mark the end of the period of depression which fell so heavily upon the county in 1893.

While there are large areas of arable land, agriculture cannot be said to have reached a high stage of development except in the extreme northern part of the county about Augusta and in the Dearborn valley. Large quantities of hay and some alfalfa grown in the Prickly Pear valley, and grain crops, where water can be obtained for irrigation, with wheat and oats from Augusta and Dearborn, constitute the chief products. Some fruit is raised and considerable attention is given to dairying.

Efforts at irrigation by State aid have not been very successful, though a large amount of money has been spent on what is known as the Dearborn canal, under the Carey Land Act. It is hoped that the future will see this splendid region fully developed, as well as the Prickly Pear valley.

The area of the county is 2,572 square miles. Population in 1900 was 19,171, and assessed valuation $17,055,162, second only to Silver Bow. Grain and hay lands total 152,286 acres valued at $1,336,660, with 227,633 acres of grazing land at $233,785. Two thousand seven hundred acres of timber lands are also assessed. Railroad holdings amount to 67,790 acres, held for assessment purposes at $103,320. City and town lots are valued at $3,448,745 and their improvements at $3,822,400. Livestock tables show 6,181 horses, 30,539 cattle, 89,605 sheep, 425 hogs and 1,267 goats, with a total value of $898,625.

One hundred and twenty-two school teachers are employed in 40 districts, with 5,273 children of school age. Few counties are better equipped with school buildings, there being 52 which cost a total of $505,380.

Helena is the State Capital, the county seat and principal city of the

county, having large commercial and banking interests, maintaining the only clearing house in the State. Railroad facilities are remarkably good, and among the business establishments are many wholesale houses, distributing millions of dollars' worth of goods about the entire Northwest.

Aside from the milling and smelting of ores, the chief industries are the manufacture of tile, pottery, and brick, a branch of the National Biscuit Co., a well equipped soap factory, two large breweries, a foundry with facilities for handling mining machinery, extensive railroad shops, several cigar factories and minor concerns. The most important industrial enterprise in the county is the plant of the American Smelting & Refining Co. at East Helena, which employs several hundred men and is the only institution for the smelting of other ores than copper in Montana. Its importance to the business interests of the city can hardly be over-estimated.

Banks in Helena are among the most important financial institutions in the Northwest, showing capital stock of $820,000, sulplus and profits, $212,500; deposits, $4,350,000; loans and discounts, $3,405,000, and cash and exchanges, $1,492,000.

Among the public buildings which add much to the beauty of the city are the State Capitol, the County Court House, the new Federal Building, the new Montana Club, the Public Library and Auditorium, the United States Assay Office and a number of magnificent public school buildings.

Private enterprise has furnished the largest enclosed swimming plunge in the world. There is an extensive park, many handsome residences and business buildings which compare favorably with those of any eastern city, and several miles of parked streets, the result of the labors of the Helena Improvement Society.

The State Fair is also permanently located in Helena, and attracts thousands of visitors annually. Two daily and several weekly papers are published.

Other towns are Marysville, the scene of extensive mining operations; Wolf Creek, Craig, Augusta and Canyon Ferry. The latter place is the location of the dam and powerhouse of the Missouri River Power Co., which has accomplished the Herculean task of transferring the mighty power of the river to the mines of Butte and intermediate points. This successful enterprise demonstrates the possibilities for development of waterpower in Montana as no amount of theorizing could do.

MADISON COUNTY.

The principal occupations in Madison county are mining, stockraising and farming. It was one of the counties existing when Montana was admitted to the Union of States, contains 4,443 square miles, with a population in 1900 of 7,695 and an assessed valuation of $5,389,390 in 1904.

The total number of acres of land assessed is 436,034, of which 57,865 acres is railroad land; 2,824 town lots are valued at $157,715, and improvements on them at $379,835. The livestock of the county is valued at $1,141,031, made up of 13,216 horses valued at $318,010; 38,086 cattle valued at $667,637;

73,367 sheep valued at $147,062; 1,180 hogs values at $7,947, and 77 Angora goats valued at $375.

The principal towns are Virginia City, the county seat; Twin Bridges, the site of the State Orphans' Home; Sheridan and Pony. There are five state banks in the county, two at Virginia City and one each at Twin Bridges, Pony and Sheridan. Together they have a capital stock of $200,000; surplus and profits, $34,800; deposits, $849,000; loans and discounts, $619,600, and cash and exchanges, $333,192.

All the popular denominations of churches are distributed liberally among the towns and country districts. Persons of school age number 2,270; teachers 57, and the school houses are valued at $51,197. Five newspapers are published, but there are no libraries supported by taxation, though there are good ones accessible to the public in the four principal towns.

Mineral resources are many and varied. Alder gulch is one of the oldest placer mining districts in the State and has yielded millions. While hand work is practically dispensed with, one of the most successful dredging plants ever established in the country has acquired about 2,000 acres in the gulch, extending for nine miles from Virginia City to three miles below Ruby, mostly good placer ground. Each dredge is capable of working over between five and six acres of ground a year, and it is estimated that an acre will net $15,000. A large number of quartz properties are in active operation yielding gold, silver, copper and lead. Immense bodies of iron have been discovered and even before their development have passed ownership to eastern capitalists. Graphite and a superior quality of coal are said to exist near the iron deposits, thus affording every natural opportunity for the production of steel. Both mica and asbestos have been discovered, but whether they will prove merchantable can only be known by development.

For many years Madison was in the lead of Montana counties in the production of gold, surrendering the position for the first time last year to Fergus. It is worthy of note that Madison's supremacy was due to placer mining and was overcome by the comparatively new system of cyaniding. With the gulches, except Alder, practically worked out, attention must now be given to the development of quartz properties, in which are found cyaniding, smelting and concentrating ores, the latter predominating. Magnificent as is the record of production from the mines of Madison, it is possible that the county may yet regain its old time position as leader in gold values.

For the year 1903 the yield of gold was 30,258 fine ounces with a value of $625,481, and of silver 128,302 fine ounces valued at $165,885.

Aside from the minerals above mentioned, a number of very good seams of coal have been found in the Upper Ruby basin, while large bodies of manganese ore are known to exist in the vicinity of Wyman and Cherry creeks. One of these, half-a-mile square, and maybe much greater, has been already located.

Some of the most beautiful valleys in the State, and well adapted to agriculture, are found throughout the county. Among these may be mentioned the Madison river valley, beginning near Lyons and running to

Meadow creek, 36 miles long and 5 miles wide, including bench land. Above this is what is called the canon, 12 miles long, and it is here that the great power plant of the Madison River Power Co. is located, while still further along is the Upper Madison valley.

Ruby valley, beginning at Home Park and running to Twin Bridges, where the Ruby flows into the Jefferson river, is about 30 miles long and from one to three miles wide. Jefferson valley, one of the oldest in point of settlement and a splendid hay and stock region, reaches from Twin Bridges to the county line near Waterloo and is 15 miles long by 6 miles wide. Beaverhead valley begins at the county line at Beaverhead Rock, mentioned in Lewis and Clark's Journal, and is about 15 miles long by 5 in width until it reaches the Hig Hole, which it parallels.

All across the southern tier of townships in the district along the Red Rock river and Red Rock lakes is a very large area varying from three to eight miles in width, including the benches, which is known as Centennial valley. The altitude is approximately 8,000 feet above sea level, and the section is especially adapted to raising hay and stock.

Irrigation is necessary throughout the county and there is an abundance of water both for this purpose and for the development of power, some of the largest water courses in the State traversing it under conditions which make power generation an inducement. The climate is generally mild and pleasant for a northern latitude and Madison surely offers splendid inducements for settlers and investors.

MEAGHER COUNTY.

This was one of the original 16 Territorial counties and occupies almost the very center of the State, having an area of 4,253 square miles. It is very sparsely settled, the population in 1900 being only 2,526, which has not been materially increased. The county is almost entirely given over to stockraising, and is essentially a grazing country with very large individual holdings. As examples, one man owns 83,000 acres of land; another, 34,000 acres, and still another 20,000 acres—and there are three companies owning respectively 40,000, 35,000 and 34,000 acres of land. In this connection it is worthy of note that these large holdings have been acquired by absorbing the small farmers, which is contrary to the general rule of dividing the large estates among individuals. For instance, in the year 1898, 52 families in the neighborhood of White Sulphur Springs sold out and left the country. There are indications, however, that the time is not far distant when a different order will prevail, and this beautiful country with its splendid climate and productive soil will become the home of the prosperous small farmer.

The total assessed valuation of Meagher county is $3,239,872. Classified as first and second class grain and hay land are 47,700 acres upon which there is placed a valuation of $403,000. Grazing land, fenced and unfenced, is 492,474 acres valued at $658,330. The improvements upon these two classes are placed at $193,780. There are 2,656 town and city lots valued at $66,859, with improvements valued at $160,295. Including railroad land there is a

total of $649,320 acres of land assessed, at a valuation of $1,192,357, an average of about $1.85 an acre.

Livestock is assessed for a total of $1,184,608, divided as follows: Horses, 4,674, valued at $104,890; cattle, 28,685, valued at $528,768; sheep, 271,961, valued at $549,741; hogs, 236, valued at $1,209.

There has been no waterpower developed and there is no particular opportunity for it.

The principal towns are White Sulphur Springs, the county seat and known as the Carlsbad of America, from its wonderful medicinal springs; Martinsdale, Two Dot and Harlowtown. Conditions are such that there is no manufacturing.

The county is divided into 19 school districts, has 620 persons of school age, 21 teachers and 17 school houses.

No mineral productions are reported and those of agriculture are limited to hay, some oats and a very little wheat.

A number of irrigating schemes have been carried out in the valleys and the Government has plans for taking water from the Musselshell river, which, however, will water more land in Fergus than in Meagher.

The First National Bank of White Sulphur Springs has a capital stock of $100,000; surplus and profits, $46,770; deposits, $163,540; loans and discounts, $257,250, and cash and exchanges $78,070. This is the only bank in the county.

MISSOULA COUNTY.

Originally this county embraced nearly all that portion of Montana lying west of the Rocky mountains, but in 1893 both the northern and southern extremities were taken away to form Flathead and Ravalli counties, leaving but 6,385 square miles of the 17,575 embraced within the earlier boundaries to make up the present county. With its diversified wealth and almost limitless resources, this vast territory was indeed an empire, rich in gold, silver and baser metals, coal, petroleum and boundless forests, together with rich, productive soil to delight the farmer and fruitgrower. Nature has also provided a most delightful climate and grand scenery, and all these advantages have drawn together an energetic, progressive class of citizens, devoted to their locality, and enthusiastic over its possibilities.

Missoula is, indeed, the garden spot of Montana, reveling in fruits and flowers, magnificent trees and balmy atmosphere, abundantly watered, and with mountain and plain vieing in their efforts to reward intelligent industry, it is a source of perpetual delight to all, and the just pride of every Montanan. Notwithstanding its dismemberment the county stands fourth in taxable wealth, being exceeded only by Silver Bow, Lewis and Clarke and Cascade, showing a total for all classes of property of $12,064,164.

Including mining claims amounting to 10,925 acres, the number of acres of land assessed is 1,241,981 and the extent and value of the various groups is, first-class grain land, 11,139 acres valued at $301,305; second-class, 20,354 acres at $193,371. First and second-class hay land, 9,592 acres at $113,711; grazing land, 123,676 acres at $229,431; timber land, 618,807 acres at

$1,695,637, and 455,535 acres of railroad land at $986,194. Improvements on these are placed at $432,882, and city and town lots are assessed at $1,081,316, with improvements at $1,230,985.

Livestock valuations total $492,214, made up of 4,989 horses at $122,022; 18,614 cattle at $319,573; 9,564 sheep at $19,128; 1,473 hogs at $7,387; 272 Angora goats at $1,104, and 230 buffaloes at $100 each.

One of the most important industries of Missoula county is lumbering, which has here reached its highest development. Many of Butte's famous mines have millions of feet of Missoula timber on their various levels, while of late years the product of the mills has found its way into markets east of the Mississippi. So important has this new trade become that it is announced for the coming year that the sawing season will be extended to include the entire 12 months.

Other products of this industry include sash, doors and finishings, office furniture and boxes, including fruit and packing cases which are turned out at the rate of a carload a day. Some of the mills are of the portable kind, being moved to the holding of the owners as cuttings are finished, the lumber being generally sold to the larger companies. Others are splendid, modern plants with steam-feed, double-band saws, one cutting 225,000 feet a day. Nine hours constitutes a day's work in all branches of lumbering

The largest company has cut 35,000,000 feet of logs, which are brought to the river by train and floated to the mill, a distance of 12 miles. The railroad is a private one, entirely in the timber country, and sixteen miles in length. There are also extensive operations on the Coeur d'Alene branch of the Northern Pacific Railway with two very large mills at St. Regis and Lothrop.

Other industries are the flour mills, brick yards, brewery, foundry, cigar factories and the machine and repair shops for the railroad, employing several hundred men.

Although but imperfectly developed, the agricultural interests of Missoula are highly important. But little of the land in the immediate vicinity of the city is under cultiation owing to the absence of any adequate system of irrigation. Plans have been prepared to remedy this condition, and it is expected that 1905 will see a large area of fine soil under water. The northern end of the Bitter Root valley is still in Missoula couunty and contains some highly cultivated farms and grand orchards. Orchard Homes and the Rattlesnake district are the two small farming localities, producing everything in the way of garden truck, including sweet corn, tomatoes, celery and strawberries. River bottoms about Grass Valley and Frenchtown are cropped to wheat, oats and hay and the bench lands are also being brought in. The extreme western part of the couunty has the Plains district, held by residents to be the ideal spot of earth. There is also a great farming area on the Flathead Indian reservation tributary to Missoula which will become part of the county in a short time. From the two latter districts it is proposed to erect the new county of Paradise.

In every settled part of the county may be found the fruit trees whose

products have done so much to call attention to the possibilities of Montana, exhibitions of it amazing even the citizens of other portions of the State.

An enterprising County Fair association has also been highly instrumental in advancing agricultural and horticultural interests and the prospective opening of the Flathead reservation will bring a large number of people, many of whom will become residents.

Population in 1900 is given as 13,964, since increased by probably 2,500 to 3,000.

Missoula, the county seat, has a population conservatively estimated at 8,000, and during the past five or six years has had a wonderful growth. It is a division point on the Northern Pacific with two branch lines, the Bitter Root and the Coeur d'Alene, making an enormous freight traffic. The city is a noted educational center, having the University of Montana, the Sisters' Academy and the Brothers' School for boys, four large ward schools, and a high school just reaching completion which cost $36,000, besides a business college just erected at a cost of $20,000. The latter building is of white brick and very attractive.

Soon after the advent of the railroad a commodious hospital was erected for the accommodation of sick and disabled employes, maintained by a charge against the earnings of all the men on the system. Once destroyed by fire, the hospital has been rebuilt and extended until today it is a model institution having every advantage of physicians, nurses, apparatus and surroundings. Sisters of Charity also maintain a magnificent hospital.

Missoula has a daily and several weekly papers, and a new Carnegie library.

The county is divided into 45 school districts, with 87 teachers, 4,142 children of school age, and 57 school buildings valued at $162,000. There are 350 pupils attending private schools.

Principal towns are Missoula, the county seat, Bonner, Clinton, Frenchtown, Saltese, Plains, Thompson, and Trout Creek, a railroad division point, with numerous other mining and lumbering centers.

The banks report capital stock of $350,000; surplus and profits, $100,000; deposits, $1,601,460; loans and discounts, $1,305,280, and cash and exchanges, $675,620.

PARK COUNTY.

This is one of the Territorial counties, situated in the southern central part of the State, and contains 2,788 square miles. The population in 1900 was given as 7,341, and has since increased probably 1,200 to 1,500.

The principal town and county seat is Livingston, a division point on the Northern Pacific. This road maintains magnificent shops employing several hundred men in the city, adding largely to its population and revenues, and all the supplies for the towns to the south and the Shield's river country are handled here. Jardine and Cooke City are the important gold mining camps; Aldridge and Horr the coal and coking camps, respectively, and Gardiner, the tourists' entrance to the Yellowstone National Park. There are two celebrated medicinal hot springs in the county—Hunter's and Chico.

The agricultural areas lie along the Upper and Lower Yellowstone, the Shield's river and in Potter's basin, and are classified as grain land, 41,200 acres, the value of which is placed at $452,100; hay land, 53,000 acres, valued at $333,500; grazing land, 262,890 acres, valued at $238,118; railroad land, 70,604 acres, valued at $44,739, making a total of 427,694 acres valued at $1,068,457, the improvements on which are valued at $440,460. City and town lots are assessed at $553,144 and improvements on them at $628,470.

The total livestock valuation is placed at $776,930, classified as horses, 5,510, valued at $158,680; cattle, 18,641, valued at $399,534; sheep, 88,458, valued at $212,804; Angora goats, 545, valued at $1,447, and hogs, 784, valued at $4,465. The total assesed valuation of the county is $5,418,316.

There are almost limitless opportunities for the development of water-power and among the various irrigation enterprises one of the largest in the State is located here. The county has rich mineral resources in gold, silver, lead and coal and produced from these sources in 1903 a total valuation of $675,114.46. Of this sum $206,570 was credited to gold, $4,343.63 to silver, $204,325 to coal, and $259,875 to coke.

Manufactories are confined to a brick yard at Livingston, an extensive cigar factory, and the coking works at Horr where 200 ovens are in operation. There are three banks at Livingston and one at Gardiner, the latter being a branch of Yegen Bros'. bank at Billings. The others have together a capital stock of $240,000; surplus and profits, $65,000; deposits, $1,135,000; loans and discounts, $1,070,000; cash and exchanges, $338,500.

The Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Seventh Day Adventists have church edifices in Livingston, and the Methodist Episcopal and M. E. Church South have congregations but no buildings. These denominations are also distributed about the county in the various towns and country places.

Park county is divided into 42 school districts with 23 log, 19 frame and 3 brick school houses—45 in all—valued at $67,510. Two schools in Livingston besides a $30,000 high school building erected in 1904 and a $3,000 school house at Gardiner, are the most important school improvements during the year. The recent school census shows a total of 2,362 persons of school age, and an enrollment of 1,451. Fifty-five teachers are employed.

There is one newspaper at Gardiner and two at Livingston, which also has a fine Carnegie library. The main line of the Northern Pacific Railway crosses the county from east to west, and the National Park branch runs some 55 miles south from Livingston to the gateway of the Park at Gardiner.

Some wheat and oats are grown, but the principal agricultural crop is alfalfa, of which thousands of tons are raised. All of the small fruits are grown in abundance, strawberries and gooseberries attaining wonderful size and fine flavor. The soil throughout the farming districts is black loam or sandy loam, and requires irrigation.

POWELL COUNTY.

This county was created by an act of the Legislature approved January 31, 1901, and its boundaries were subsequently enlarged by adding a small portion of Lewis and Clarke county in 1903. The population is estimated at 4,000, and the assessed valuation is $3,608,140.

City and town lots to the number of 3,380 are valued at $72,686 and 423,840 acres of farm lands are valued at $976,374. The county's livestock is shown to consist of 4,028 horses, valued at $120,370; 13,432 cattle, valued at $340,095; 59,346 sheep, valued at $117,758; 150 hogs, valued at $750, and 780 Angora goats, valued at $3,120, a total of $582,093.

In the county there are perhaps 1,000 square miles adapted to agricultural purposes of various kinds with about 80 per cent under cultivation and in wild hay. This area is principally in the Deer Lodge valley, the remainder being divided between the Little Blackfoot, Nevada creek, Big Blackfoot and the Clearwater bottoms. In Deer Lodge valley alfalfa, oats and hay are the principal crops, while the others produce chiefly wild hay. As will be seen, the chief ocupation is stockraising, although there is considerable mining throughout the county. Apple orchards that have been planted are thriving and there are good yields of all small fruits.

Manufacturing is very limited, being confined to a few sawmills and one brewery. Deer Lodge is the county seat, the other towns being Garrison, a railroad junction point, Elliston and Avon, both in a grand stockraising district, and Garnet, a gold mining camp.

The mineral production for 1903 is given as 3,372 fine ounces of gold and 20,396 fine ounces of silver, both having a value of $96,083.67. During the summer of 1904 English capitalists began the construction of a dredge boat to work over old placer ground at Pioneer which promises good returns.

The quartz mining camp of Garnet has been a large producer of gold, and some silver and lead. The district contains some very valuable properties. Around Garrison and Avon there are excellent indications for coal. While boring for water at a place six miles north of Deer Lodge, gas and oil were encountered in such quantities as to render the well useless and it was abandoned. No further prospecting for oil has been undertaken.

Deer Lodge has a good public library, a private bank and one newspaper. A newspaper is also published at Elliston. Private parties have established at Deer Lodge a $20,000 electric light plant and a waterworks system which cost $25,000.

The county has acquired quite a favorable reputation for educational institutions. For some years the Montana College, located at Deer Lodge was out of commission, but it was re-opened in September, 1904, the local merchants subscribing $8,000 for this purpose. The Sisters of Charity have for years maintained an excellent academy accommodating from 75 to 100 persons. There are 27 school districts, with 1,316 persons of school age, and 25 school houses having a total value of $24,305, including a $6,000 county high school, and six church edifices belonging to various denominations.

RAVALLI COUNTY.

Possibly no other locality in Montana has been so generously advertised and at the same time so thoroughly deserved all the good things which have been said about it, is the Bitter Root valley. For a distance of nearly 100 miles there is a succession of well-tilled farms and magnificent orchards, the production of which both in quantity and quality cannot be excelled. The elevation is not great and the climate all that may be desired in a northern latitude.

Added to other natural resources are the gigantic forests of pine, fir and tamarack, about which has grown up lumbering interests which have added largely to the wealth and population of the county. The largest mill, one of the best equipped in the whole Northwest, is at Hamilton, where the same company operates a sash, door and finishings factory, a packing box factory and a large flour mill. These, with a vinegar factory, three creameries, and a large number of smaller sawmills, constitute the manufacturing interests of the county.

Aside from the 59,293 acres of timber lands, and the mountains, practically all the lands may be classed as agricultural, although not all of them are under cultivation. First and second-class grain and hay lands aggregate 66,732 acres, valued at $672,359, while 151,855 acres of grazing land is valued at $321,261. Including 20,210 acres of railroad land, and the mining claims, there are 298,090 acres assessed, out of a total area of 2,771 square miles. Irrigation is practiced by all the farmers, and the watered area will be greatly extended in the near future if present plans are consummated.

Climatic and soil conditions have made this valley an ideal orchard site, the water supply guaranteeing immense and never failing crops remarkable for crispness, color, flavor and beauty, while the altitude and dry atmosphere render it comparatively easy to keep the trees free from pests which infest other fruitgrowing regions. It is estimated that not less than a million fruit trees have been planted throughout the valley and its tributaries, of which perhaps 65 per cent will be in bearing during the season of 1905.

One of the great attractions of this region is the Daly Stock Farm, consisting of 30,000 acres of rich farm land, under high cultivation and well supplied with water for irrigation purposes. Immense crops of grain and hay are raised each year but the race horse feature, which was Mr. Daly's pride, has been eliminated.

Principal towns are Hamilton, the county seat, Stevensville, Victor and Corvallis. The railroad is being gradually extended southward, the new track being principally used as a logging road to convey logs to the big sawmill.

The total assessed valuation of the county is $3,870,494. City and town lots are valued at $196,982 and the improvements upon them at $224,980.

Livestock consists of 4,696 horses, valued at $121,578; 13,385 cattle, at $234,273; 30,960 sheep, at $62,938, and 2,322 hogs, at $11,610, a total of $430,398.

A state bank at Hamilton has capital stock of $50,000; surplus and profits,

COLUMBIA GARDENS BUTTE.

RAVALLI COUNTY.

Possibly no other locality in Montana has been so generously advertised and at the same time so thoroughly deserved all the good things which have been said about it, is the Bitter Root valley. For a distance of nearly 100 miles there is a succession of well-tilled farms and magnificent orchards, the production of which both in quantity and quality cannot be excelled. The elevation is not great and the climate all that may be desired in a northern latitude.

Added to other natural resources are the gigantic forests of pine, fir and tamarack, about which has grown up lumbering interests which have added largely to the wealth and population of the county. The largest mill, one of the best equipped in the whole Northwest, is at Hamilton, where the same company operates a sash, door and finishings factory, a packing box factory and a large flour mill. These, with a vinegar factory, three creameries, and a large number of smaller sawmills, constitute the manufacturing interests of the county.

Aside from the 59,293 acres of timber lands, and the mountains, practically all the lands may be classed as agricultural, although not all of them are under cultivation. First and second-class grain and hay lands aggregate 66,732 acres, valued at $672,359, while 151,855 acres of grazing land is valued at $321,261. Including 20,210 acres of railroad land, and the mining claims, there are 298,090 acres assessed, out of a total area of 2,771 square miles. Irrigation is practiced by all the farmers, and the watered area will be greatly extended in the near future if present plans are consummated.

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A state bank at Hamilton has capital stock of $50,000; surplus and profits,

$5,630; deposits, $269,250; loans and discounts, $272,600, and cash and exchanges, $30,150.

The county is divided into 34 school districts employing 52 teachers, has 2,537 children of school age and 32 school houses valued at $54,372.

Universally successful seasons have stimulated building operations over the entire county, all of the town and country districts sharing in the improvements. This county offers exceptional opportunities for investment, especially in small tracts of land which, although high in price, can be made to pay good interest upon their cost.

Mineral resources include gold, silver and coal, the latter not yet developed. Production of precious metals for 1903 totalled $18,680.

ROSEBUD COUNTY.

The Seventh Legislative Assembly, by an act approved February 11, 1901, created the county of Rosebud by drawing a line north and south almost through the center of Custer county. It contains approximately 7,383 square miles. Never having had a census, the population cannot be given, but 650 votes were cast for congressman in 1904, which would indicate about 2,500 persons.

This is essentially a stock-raising district, agricultural products being confined almost exclusively to native hay and alfalfa. The total assessed valuation for 1904 is $3,870,251, items from which are as follows:

Whole number of acres assessed, 827,644, of which 198,762 are farm lands valued at $634,555, the remainder being holdings of the Northern Pacific, placed for taxation at $280,781; horses, 7,692 valued at $179,215; cattle, 32,244 valued at $625,503; sheep, 148,821 valued at $299,070; hogs, 115 valued at $640, and Angora goats, 90 valued at $360, a total for livestock of $1,104,888. The tax levy for all purposes is 22 mills.

Principal towns are Forsyth, the county seat, and Rosebud, both on the main line of the Northern Pacific. Industries aside from ranches are limited to one brick yard and the production of about 250 tons of lignite coal a year. There is a state bank and a private bank in Forsyth, the latter maintaining a branch at Rosebud. These show together a capital stock of $50,000; surplus and profits, $8,000; deposits, $160,000; loans and discounts, $115,000; cash and exchanges, $90,000.

School districts number 20; teachers, 28; persons of school age, 690, and school houses 22. The school building at Forsyth is valued at $12,000.

Two newspapers are published, but there are no libraries and no county fair.

The extensive agricultural areas will be greatly benefited by the completion of irrigating enterprises now under way or projected, and will doubtless lead to a larger grain production than there is at present. The best known and most productive valleys are: From the mouth of the Big Horn to Myers' station on the north side of the Yellowstone, 12 miles long by 1½ miles wide; Froze to Death valley, from Sanders to Howard, 6 miles long by 1¾ miles wide; from Forsyth to Hathaway on both sides of the Yellowstone, about 25 miles long and 2 miles wide. This is where the big Edwards ditch

is located. The valley of the Rosebud river, 100 miles long by one wide. More hay is grown here than in all the rest of the county. Tongue river valley, well watered, is 50 miles long by one mile wide. On Porcupine bottom there are 13 artesian wells for watering stock. The soil of the valleys is chiefly sandy loam.

SILVER BOW COUNTY.

While there are a few people in this county engaged in occupations not in anywise connected with mining or its cognate industries, Silver Bow is pre-eminently a mining district, having a yearly output of wealth unequaled by any like amount of ground in the world. Perhaps as true an idea of the relative importance of mining and agriculture in this locality as may be obtained from any source, is conveyed from the fact that from an area of 1,017 square miles only 250 acres of grain land are returned for assessment out of a total valuation of $35,570,413. Over 90,000 acres are assessed, but this consists principally of grazing and railroad lands, while the livestock totals $167,100.

Manufacturing includes brick and other products of clay, plaining mills, foundries, a huge bakery, candy factories, cigars, a mattress factory, maccaroni factory, creamery, five breweries, extensive slaughtering houses and cold storage plants, and the various mills and reduction works for the treatment of the output of the mines. Gold and silver of the value of $13,694,435 were produced in 1903, in greater part as a by-product of the copper mines.

The county has eight banks, seven in Butte and one in Melrose, which together show capital stocks aggregating $1,000,000; surplus and profits of $823,450; deposits, $8,305,000; loans and discounts, $6,603,980; and cash and exchanges of $2,890,650. The Bureau is indebted to Mr. John B. Read for the matter presented below concerning this famous locality.

Butte was first settled as a placer camp in the early 60's. From 1878 to 1885 the chief product was silver; from the end of that period to the present time copper has been the chief product though silver remains an important by-product. Butte is largely a home-made city; that is, most of the capital expended in the development of its mines has been Montana capital, except that brought in during the past few years. So profitable have been the mines that business and labor interests have jointly flourished, and naturally Butte has grown into a great, thriving, bustling metropolis, the center of the State's financial activities, the main support of its diverse industries and one of the pillars of its future hopes. It has all the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by any of the other large cities in the country. Paved streets, electric lights, electric cars, water service, etc., were long ago introduced. The best evidence of the city's progress is found in the records of its production, pay rolls, railroads and schools.

Concerning the mines of Butte a volume might be written, but it is not so much what they have produced as what, with capital, they may yet be made to produce, that concerns the prospective investor. It is interesting, however, to point out the character and size of the bonanzas that have so far been opened and the manner of their exploitation. That some of the great

shafts of Butte have been sunk to a depth of 2,200 feet, that levels have been extended along the ore bodies and that from the various workings over 13,000 tons of copper-silver ore are daily extracted may excite the surprise of the stranger, but that is only part of the story. It is of more importance to learn that as a result of Butte's extensive investment of capital in mining operations from 9,000 to 11,000 miners earn a prosperous livelihood under ground; that half as many more workmen are employed in the concentrators and smelters and that this army of men is the nucleus of Butte's wonderful business life. The pay rolls of the mining companies alone amount to over $1,000,000 a month, to say nothing of the tremendous sums paid out for wages in auxiliary industries. Where else is the community of 60,000 people whose energies maintain a yearly production of $40,000,000 and whose pay roll in a single industry approximates $15,000,000 per annum? What other mining district has produced more than $500,000,000 in twenty-five years? That Butte mines are now producing nearly one-half the copper product of the United States is a matter of official record.

These world-famous mines of Butte are located within a mile and a half of the city's center, while five of the smelters are south and east of the townsite and two are located elsewhere. The smoke from the mine hoists and reduction plants, the passing to and fro of 10,000 workmen, the noise of railroad trains climbing up or down the mountainside upon which Butte is situated, commingled with the bustle of metropolitan life, combine to form a scene of animation and business activity equaled nowhere else on earth. The mines surround the city on three sides; their development varies from surface crosscut to shafts 2,200 feet deep. The ore-bearing ledges are fissures running east and west from a foot to 150 feet in width. Some carry silver alone, others silver and gold, still others silver, gold and copper. The shafts are vertical, having generally two or three compartments, crosscuts being extended to an intersection with the ledges at intervals of 100 feet in depth and levels run east and west. Between the levels the ore is stoped and conveyed to the surface by cages hoisted by steam or electric power. The mines are timbered by the square-set method, the total consumption of timber being about 150,000,000 feet each year. The ore bodies in the lower levels are from 10 to 150 feet across. The product assays from concentrating ore carrying four per cent copper to copper glance, a sulphide, assaying 76 per cent. The daily shipments are about 13,000 tons, the number of miners and smeltermen employed being from 12,000 to 15,000, including the smelter at Anaconda. The following is a list of the big mining and smelting companies operating in Butte:

	Employes.	Daily Ore Production.
The Boston & Montana (smelter at Great Falls)	1,500	3,500 tons
Butte & Boston	650	700 tons
Colorado	600	700 tons
M. O. P. Company	1,200	1,500 tons
W. A. Clark	750	800 tons
Pittsmont (estimated)	350	300 tons
Amalgamated (smelter at Anaconda)	5,500	5,500 tons
Miscellaneous	500	600 tons
Totals	11,050	13,600 tons

The railroads connecting Butte with the business world reach the city from four points of the compass. The Northern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Great Northern are the city's transcontinental feeders while the Burlington connects by traffic agreement with the Northern Pacific at Billings, and the B., A. & P. unites Butte with Anaconda. As a jobbing and distributing point, therefore, Butte offers superior advantages to the mercantile interests, while the incoming roads make it a natural market for the agricultural products of every county in the State. These considerations afford not only proof of Butte's stability, but indicate a certainty of growth of which the most optimistic citizen can scarcely conceive. Already the railroad traffic of Butte, on account of the city's vast mining and mercantile interests, is the marvel of the railroad world. No city of the United States of ten times the population of Butte gives to the railroads such a phenomenal business. The freight traffic of the three continental roads alone amounts per annum to the tremendous and growing aggregate of 1,800,000 tons. This vast total includes matte and copper shipments, mining and building timber, coal and coke, merchandise and agricultural products, but does not include the ore shipments which of themselves reach the astonishing total of 3,244,000 tons annually. But the aggregate of freight almost staggers belief. The coal alone over one road to Butte and Anaconda amounts to 50,000 tons per month, the mining timbers figure up 150,000,000 feet per annum, the copper shipments, ingots or matte, foot up more than 300,000,000 pounds every twelve months. Should the ore and coal and coke shipments to Anaconda and Great Falls smelters, and the Basin concentrator be included in the figures, and reduced to pounds, the total would be indeed bewildering. For these items alone foot up between 10,000 and 12,000 tons per day.

The railroad freight figures of Butte, it will be noted, are sufficiently eloquent to impress the public mind with the importance of this city as a mining center. Enormous as this traffic now is its continuous increase is as well assured as the succession of day and night. Only a few of the mines of Butte have been yet opened on a large scale. There are hundreds more which are awaiting capital for exploitation. There are nearly 4,000 patented mineral locations in the Butte district, which is only four miles square. The number of great properties yet to be opened and worked within that productive area will depend upon the energy and intelligence of capitalists who have yet to visit and inspect this wonderful mineral district.

It is the proud boast of the people of Butte that not once in thirty years since the schools were organized has a single school tax been defeated by the qualified voters. Not once have the school trustees been restricted in the proper expenditure of school funds. All the needs of the schools have been liberally provided for and the result is that Butte has to-day an educational equipment as perfect as money, experience and civic pride can make it. There are in the district twenty public school buildings, and one parochial school. Their total cost was $575,000. The school population of the Butte district is 10,640. The number of pupils enrolled is 7,843. The number of instructors employed is 205, whose wages range from $100 to $130

for males and $80 to $90 for females. The annual school expenses of the county exceed $250,000, the expenses being met by a property tax of 7½ mills and a state apportionment. The efficiency of the schools, resulting from these liberal expenditures, is further enhanced by harmonious, non-sectarian control. No parent having children of school age need hesitate to remove his family to Butte in the fear that the school system is wanting in any respect. The State laws regulating public schools and providing for their maintenance are as wise as they are liberal.

The sum of $3,500,000 has been expended to provide Butte with a water system for fire and domestic purposes. No city in the county has a more perfect equipment or a more pure or abundant supply. It is interesting to note that Butte, which lies on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains, obtains its water from the Atlantic slope. From a dam on the Big Hole river the water is pumped twenty-seven miles to a reservoir located on the continental divide from which it flows eighteen miles by gravity to a second reservoir a mile northwest of Butte, having a capacity of 13,000,000 gallons. From this reservoir the supply is conveyed to Butte and distributed through sixty miles of pipes. A second reservoir having a capacity of 200,000,000 gallons and located thirteen miles south of Butte in a canyon where a masonary dam 88 feet high confines the water, is used mainly for the winter supply. A third reservoir containing 3,000,000 gallons supplies the mining companies for fire and steam purposes.

SWEET GRASS COUNTY.

This county was created by an act of the legislature on March 5, 1895, from parts of Park, Meagher and Yellowstone, and has an area of 2,887 square miles.

Population in 1900 was 3,086, but is now possibly 500 more.

But little grain is raised here. In fact, much of the land that was formerly seeded has been converted into alfalfa fields which, in two cuttings, produces a strong four tons to the acre, and oftentimes half as much more a third cutting. Not less than 75,000 to 100,000 acres of land have been put under water during the last two years by private parties, most of which is used for pasture and hay lands, much of it growing the nutritious native grasses.

Principal agricultural areas are: The Yellowstone valley, 55 miles long and averaging probably two miles wide; the Stillwater, which forms the boundary line from its confluence with the Yellowstone at Columbus almost to Nye postoffice, a distance of 65 miles, though most of this productive land lies on the Carbon county side, and practically all of it for the last 13 miles down the stream from Absarokee. The Boulder, six miles by five miles wide; the West Boulder, four miles long by one mile wide; the Big Timber, 16 miles long by one wide; the South Fork of Big Timber, five miles long by one wide; Swamp creek, 10 miles long by one wide, and the Sweet Grass, American Fork, Otter creek and others of lesser consequence.

Aside from the possibilites of government irrigation there are numerous opportunities for water-carrying projects to be undertaken in a private way

that are destined to reach the large areas of rich bench lands above the valleys as the years go by.

Sweet Grass county is rapidly gaining an enviable reputation for fine fruit and it is estimated that not less than 5,000 apple, cherry and plum trees have been shipped in during the past two years, besides quantities of the hardy varieties of small fruits, all of which are doing nicely.

Mineral resources consist of gold, silver, lead, copper and coal. Four hundred ounces of gold and 88,000 ounces of silver were produced in 1903, having a value of $122,068. Within a short distance of Big Timber the finest quality of sandstone may be had for the quarrying and hauling. Coal that is claimed to be semi-anthracite has been located on Deer creek within six miles of the same town, while near McLeod there is an extra good quality of lignite said by those who have used it to be equal to the best.

The principal occupations are stockraising and mining, and the manufacturers are limited to a woolen mill and flour mill, both at Big Timber. The former enterprise, while successful in making and disposing of a very superior article, has been handicapped by lack of capital, and the latter by reason of a scarcity of wheat to keep the mill in operation.

Big Timber is the county seat and the only town of importance. It has a national bank, capital stock $100,000; surplus and profits, $50,000; deposits, $300,000; loans and discounts, $350,000 and cash and exchanges, $110,000. This is the only bank in the county.

Two newspapers are published at the county seat and there are four church edifices, the Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist and M, E. South.

Persons of school age number 970, and 47 teachers are employed. In the 33 districts there are 32 school houses valued at $23,717, which includes an $8,000 high school at Big Timber. The county has a $10,000 court house of most excellent value, being built of the local sandstone above referred to. The assessed valuations are: For farm lands, 50,016 acres, valued at $368,403; grazing lands, 436,777 acres, valued at $520,424; railroad lands, 74,166 acres, valued at $74,225, making the total acreage of land assessed 560,959. The value of city and town lots is placed at $73,324 and the improvements on them at $151,070.

The number of head of livestock and their value shows the importance of this industry to the county. There are 3,228 horses of all kinds, valued at $89,055; 22,585 cattle, valued at $411,017; 181,512 sheep, valued at $362,315; 153 hogs, valued at $765, and 985 Angora goats valued at $2,955.

TETON COUNTY.

The act creating Teton county from parts of Chouteau and Missoula was approved February 7, 1893, much the larger part being taken from the former county. It contains 7,588 square miles, and in 1900 had a population of 5,080, since increased by probably 1,000. The total assessed valuation, exclusive of railroads, for 1904, is $2,958,687, an increase of $212,632 over 1903 and an increase of $729,709 in five years. The assessed value of horses is $148,860; cattle, $656,561; sheep, $496,922; hogs, $285 and Angora goats, $160. Acres of farm lands of all classes number 289,550, valued at $959,277,

with improvements at $130,096. City and town lots are assessed at $75,354 and their improvements at $95,855. Teton has no railroad lands.

Principal occupations are farming and stock raising. Large areas of the land are supplied with water and the volume of all agricultural crops is rapidly increasing.

The Burton Bench proper, comprising an area said to be about 87 square miles, is the principal farming district of the county occupied by stock-growers and small farms as well. The Sun River valley, which has a width of about four miles by 18 miles long, lying in this county, is all owned by one company and used for stock raising. It is estimated that about 20 acres out of every 160 is under cultivation, producing rye, alfalfa and some oats. About 12 miles from Chouteau a wealthy company has land chiefly producing wild hay some four miles wide by 12 miles long. Deep creek empties into the Teton river two miles below Chouteau. The lower 12 miles of this stream by three miles wide is occupied more diversely by settlers, and nine miles above this locality by about one mile wide is devoted to small farming, with the principal products of both wild and tame hay. Muddy creek, four miles wide by 12 long, extends to the Burton Bench. Dry Fork of the Marias river is principally used for raising wild hay for an area of 20 miles long by an average of one mile wide. Dupuyer creek has a valley of about 18 miles long by one mile wide, 12 miles of which is under cultivation for oats, alfalfa and watered for wild hay. Birch creek has about 18 square miles in wild hay and 36 square miles in hay and all sorts of cereals. Along the Marias there are only 18 miles in the county with an average width of probably one half a mile, where rye and wild hay is raised. All these areas are under water by irrigation.

The soil throughout these valleys is generally a gravelly loam. Many substantial buildings have been placed upon the farms during the past five years and Teton is rapidly becoming a most desirable farming county.

Mineral resources are confined to coal, which gives very good satisfaction where it is used locally. No quartz or placer mines have been brought to a paying basis. There seems every reason to believe that oil in paying quantities will be taken from the fields of this county.

Principal towns are Chouteau, the county seat; Shelby, Conrad and Dupuyer. Three newspapers and one bank are maintained, and the church accommodations are fair.

School districts number 11, with 20 teachers employed; 1,038 children of school age and the value of school houses is $38,700, the largest and most expensive school building being at Chouteau—a large, well built, roomy, stone structure which cost $15,000.

There are opportunities for the development of vast water power, none of which are as yet utilized.

VALLEY COUNTY.

The inhabited portion of Valley county lies along the great valleys of the Milk and Missouri rivers, the greater mileage of the Milk river running through Chouteau county, though Valley has a generous share of it. For

the purposes of description it is difficult to segregate this vast territory into civic divisions. Nature has not made discrimination in its bounties to these commonwealths on account of the imaginary line which separates them. For the purposes of this report no distinctions need be made except to remember that in the vicinity of Chinook, Chouteau county, settlement and progressive irrigation and agriculture was begun some years in advance of that section to the east in Valley, but in general what applies to one in the way of resources and possible development also applies to the other. The fact of the instances of profitable production quoted, both being in Chouteau county, does not in the least detract from the inherent wealth of Valley for the reason that similar data was not conveniently accessible to the Bureau as relates to Valley county, whereas, at Chinook and Harlem it happened to be at hand through a mere circumstance. The conditions and opportunities of the two counties are exactly similar and when one hears the name of either his mind instinctively takes in the whole scope of the great Milk River valley.

The north half of Dawson county, consisting of 13,368 square miles, was segregated by the Legislature on February 6, 1893, for the erection of Valley county, and Glasgow was made the county seat. The population in 1900 was 4,355, since increased by 2,000. Stock raising and farming are the principal occupations and the greater agricultural possibilities of this region have been the main factor in attracting new settlers in larger numbers than any other portion of the State.

Manufactures are limited to brick at Malta and mineral products to coal, of which there are numerous deposits throughout the county. Development of the coal veins, however, has been desultory, reaching its greatest stage near Culbertson, where 386 tons were mined in 1903, wholly for local consumption. The product is lignite and the quality said to be fair by the townspeople who use it almost altogether for domestic purposes.

Potatoes, oats, alfalfa, brome grass, millet and spelz are the chief agricultural products.

State banks at Malta and Glasgow, one in each town, and a private bank at Culbertson, show resources and capital stock of $75,000; surplus and profits, $6,490; deposits, $275,000; loans and discounts, $231,000, and cash and exchanges, $103,000.

The principal towns are Glasgow, with 1,500 inhabitants; Malta, Culbertson, Saco and Hinsdale. None of these have electric lights, water works or sewerage. The first named is a railroad division point which furnishes a monthly pay roll of about $14,000.

The county has nine school districts, 14 teachers, 840 children of school age and 10 school houses, including a new $15,000 building at Culbertson, an $18,000 building at Poplar on the Indian reservation, a $3,500 building at Hinsdale and one costing $1,000 at Nashua, all erected during 1903. A high school at Glasgow to cost $25,000 and a new school at Hinsdale to cost $7,500 are now in course of construction. Malta has a $9,000 building.

GARDINER DEPOT AND GATEWAY TO THE NATIONAL PARK.

Five newspapers are published but there is no public library and no county fair.

The prominence that has been given the Milk River valley by the vast undertaking of the United States Government to construct an irrigating canal that will bring water from St. Mary's lakes for the use of the agriculturalists of this section has given an impetus to local enterprises in the way of reservoir and other systems of irrigation on lesser scales until, during the past five years the valley has become dotted with towns and communities as prosperous thereabouts as any portion of the State. Ten years ago much doubt was expressed concerning its future development. There was an impression that at best it could only become a hay and stock-growing section; that the grain crops and fruit were impossible of culture in that soil and climate; that those attempting diversified farming in connection with their stock growing would eventually fail; that the ultimate result would be their forced sale to the more prosperous and larger stockmen, thus consolidating the many small holdings into a limited number of comparatively large ones. Most happily the direct opposite has proven to be the actual facts.

Chief among the causes for the striking success that has everywhere rewarded the efforts of the good people of this section seems to be the fact of their faith in co-operation in place of the private system of constructing irrigating canals. The year 1890 found the Milk River valley a mere sagebrush waste. In 1892 the first canal was organized in the vicinity of Chinook, which reclaimed over 14,000 acres of land. In the twelve years since there have been eight other canal systems organized in that locality reclaiming approximately 46,000 acres, and throughout the valley the land reclaimed will amount to approximately 86,000 acres, and all this has been brought about through co-operative effort.

It is calculated that the average first cost of reclamation under the co-operative practice has not exceeded $5 an acre and that the annual maintenance has not exceeded fifteen cents per acre. In the vicinity of Chinook it is estimated that the annual gross revenue from these lands has been at the rate of $15 per acre, or $696,000. That the cost of production has not exceeded $7.50 per acre, or $348,000. Allowing the first cost of reclamation at $5 an acre shows an aggregate of $232,000 invested in irrigation, upon which a yearly profit of about 150 per cent has been realized. In a round estimate it is safe to say that this land, counting its original cost and all improvements, has nearly or quite paid for itself each year since it was put under water.

In the vicinity of Harlem there are about 20,000 acres under irrigation at an estimated cost of $100,000. There were about 25,000 tons of hay alone cut during 1904, which sold for $10 in the stack, while the actual growing and harvesting is estimated at $1.50 per ton, leaving a net profit of over $200,000 for the year, and over 200 per cent.

The transformation that has come to pass in this section during only ten years is simply marvelous. Log and shingle board shacks have been abandoned for modern residences. Instead of the consolidation of small farms into large holdings the large ranches have disintegrated into smaller

farms and real homes established, and the tendency is that many of these will eventually be still further divided. In addition to the land that will be opened up by the Government canal project, much land now under co-operative systems can be purchased at from $25 to $40 an acre from farmers who realize that they have more land than they can profitably handle. All the staple crops that can be raised anywhere in Montana can be raised in this valley. Even melons and tomatoes have been raised, and standard varieties of apples as well as the small fruits, and during the past few years a great deal of attention has been given to sugar beets in an experimental way. It has been demonstrated that sugar beets will average 20 tons per acre and yield a sugar content of from 14 to 22 per cent and an average of 80 per cent in purity.

In point of settlement it is only the immediate valley that has so far been touched. Many thousands of acres of free government land yet remain unoccupied north and south of the valley proper. More or less of this will in time become reclaimed through the combined efforts of the Government and the co-operative work of individuals. At present it is used almost exclusively for stock range.

In recent years quite a number have settled upon the higher bench lands of the valley proper and have depended upon the natural rainfall for crop moisture. As yet, however, this must be regarded as an experiment because there is not yet an opportunity to judge of the average success over a series of years. It has been proven in instances, nevertheless, that some prolific crops of grain, grasses and vegetables have been yielded under the dry farming method and bright predictions are made for the possibilities in this direction. These lands were, until a few years ago, considered as absolutely worthless. So it will be with large areas in various parts of this region.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.

Practical demonstration of the resuults to be obtained by supplying water to Montana soil exists in Yellowstone county, where irrigation has reached a stage of development equal to that in any part of the country. The largest and oldest agricultural section of these irrigated lands is the Clarke's Fork bottom of the Yellowstone valley which contains approximately 68,500 acres; also west from Park City to Columbus there are about 5,000 acres. From Billings to Huntley, through the Huntley Flat section, there are 1,500 acres under an old ditch, and 25,000 acres between Billings and Razor creek, a distance of 25 miles, under the new ditch of the Billings Land and Irrigation Co. On the south side of the Yellowstone there are 5,000 acres in a strip from Billings to near Huntley; then in the district from Junction to Pease's bottom there are 3,000 acres in a distance of eight miles. On the Musselshell not less than 25,000 acres are under cultivation, the country being solidly settled for probably 30 miles. In the Lake Basin about 5,000 acres and on the south side of the Yellowstone, from Billings to Sweet Grass county on the west, about 4,000 acres. From present indications there is every reason to believe that Yellowstone will have the distinguished honor of producing the first Montana sugar.

The leading occupations are stockraising and farming, operations in the latter consisting principally in growing alfalfa, the yearly product being about 200,000 tons, most of which is fed to sheep. About 400,000 sheep were wintered and probably half of these were fed and marketed.

The county was organized in 1883, before which time the area formed a part of Gallatin and Custer counties, comprising most of the Crow Indian reservation. Farming was not seriously considered until the extension of the Northern Pacific railway into the valley in 1882, when construction of irrigation ditches was entered into and agriculture made rapid growth, especially since 1890.

Yellowstone contains 3,710 square miles with a population in 1900 of 6,212, since increased by probably 1,000, and destined to grow rapidly in the next two years. The climate is good, the nights being always cool, although it may be very hot during the day. Annual rainfall in this part of the State is about 12 inches, most of this coming in May and June. Soils vary from clay or gumbo to rich loams, sandy and gravelly, with some alkali and some swamp lands. The county is in the semi-arid belt and irrigation is necessary in all cases.

The total valuation for assessment purposes in 1904 is $7,794,577, and among the principal items on the roll are the following: First-class grain land, 16,400 acres, valued at $246,000, and 5,600 acres second-class at $28,000; first-class hay land, 21,800 acres, valued at $436,000; second-class, 10,200 acres at $51,000; of grazing lands there are 793,385 acres valued at $649,750, but much of this has already been transferred to other classification, having been brought under water. Railroad holdings are 225,516 acres, assessed at $85,483, or less than 40 cents an acre. All improvements on land were placed at $287,445. City and town lots are valued at $593,247, and their improvements at $1,008,120.

Livestock in the county has a total valuation of $1,183,260, made up of $164,493 for horses, $508,402 for cattle, $507,845 for sheep and $2,520 for hogs.

There are 170 miles of telephone lines, of which about 100 miles are owned by local companies.

Agricultural products are wheat, oats and alfalfa, while horticultural products include apples, plums and peaches. Indeed, the fruit display from this region arouses the greatest interest wherever shown, and in quality is thought by some to surpass that of any locality in the State.

Mineral resources are confined to sandstone, the most extensively developed quarry in Montana being located at Columbus. This deposit furnished the stone for the construction of the Capitol building.

One semi-weekly and two weekly papers are published. A splendid library and a sucessful county fair are maintained.

Forty school teachers are employed in the 17 school districts and the school census shows 1,688 persons of school age. The value of all school buildings in the county is $112,035, two in Billings costing $35,000 each. There are two others which cost $6,000 and $12,000 each.

Manufactures consist of a flour mill, brewery, brick yard, a cement paving block factory at Billings and grindstones at Columbus.

The resources of four banks, three of which are in Billings and one at Columbus, are: Capital stock, $275,000; surplus and profits, $69,500; deposits, $1,598,860; loans and discounts, $1,653,950; cash and exchanges, $269,210.

A number of church congregations have fine buildings, among them the Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist.

The city of Billings, the county seat was founded in 1882, and has grown into a beautiful modern city, enterprising and prosperous. Many of the street are parked, the city hall, erected in 1903, cost $32,000, and a $75,000 courts house is now in course of construction.

Other towns are Laurel, Park City and Columbus. The latter place shipped last year more than 15,000 pounds of dressed turkeys to Montana markets.

THE STATE FAIR.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Montana State Fair Association indicates the progress the Association has made during the past two years, and also shows its present condition :

"The law creating the State Fair appropriated $5,000 for 1903 and $5,000 for 1904. This represents the total cost to the State to this date. At the close of the Fair in 1903 it was apparent that the plant was not adequate to accommodate the exhibits that were offered and it became necessary to make provision for additional buildings and improvements in which to house exhibits. The funds available at the close of the Fair of 1903 consisted of $4,079, which was a balance from the contribution made by Mr. William Scallon of Butte. During the first year the sum of $10,758.21 went to permanent improvements, and a portion of what is now the main exhibit hall was constructed. In addition to that the sum of $14,044.86 was expended in the legitimate expenses of the Fair, which included premiums, purses and other items of expense, exclusive of the actual building.

When it became apparent to the managers that additional improvements were absolutely necessary it devolved upon the executive committee to provide the means with which to carry on the work. In January, 1904, this committee met in Helena and, after thoroughly investigating, decided upon certain improvements. These improvements were in the nature of buildings to house exhibits and comprised a machinery hall, an addition to the exhibition hall, a barn for exhibition cattle, an additional building for sheep and swine, additional stalls for speed stock, and a restaurant fully equipped for the accommodation of visitors. These, together with the grading and other minor expenses, were estimated at $25,000. The buildings mentioned here have all been constructed. The restaurant was fully equipped and furnished, and every improvement that was deemed necessary, with the exception of a modern grand stand, was made.

As an indication of the growth of the State Fair and the sentiment towards it as a place for the exhibition of products of Montana, the figures from the entry books prove interesting.

There is an increase in the number of exhibits of about 38 per cent in one year. The following comparative table gives the number of entries in the various divisions in 1903 and 1904:

DIVISION	NO. OF ENTRIES	
	1903	1904
A—Horses (Exclusive of Speed)	67	62
B—Cattle	107	157
C—Sheep and Goats	8	75
D—Swine	19	11
E—Agricultural Products	248	709
F—Fruit	329	406
G—County Collective Exhibits	7	28
H—Dairy Cattle and Products	26	11
I—Art	173	186
J—Women's	400	458
K—Educational	2	48
L—Bees and Apiary Products	13	9
M—Machinery	43	72
N—Domestic Arts	17	39
O—Poultry	95	104
P—Flowers (Collections)	.....	9
Q—Montana Manufactures	14	9
R—Mineral Collections	46	13
T—Discretionary	42	107
Special	40	45
Totals	1,696	2,342

The treasurer's report shows the aggregate of all expenditures under their various headings. To sum up the matter, the State had at the close of the Fair of 1903 a plant upon which had actually been expended $21,013.62 in permanent buildings, site and property. During 1904 the sum of $24,064.21 was expended in permanent improvements and the sum of $2,048.19 in permanent equipment, making a total property value of the State Fair site and improvements and equipment of $48,127.02. Added to this amount is the sum of $7,881 expended in premiums on livestock, agricultural and industrial products. To reduce this statement further it is shown that for the expenditure of $10,000 the State of Montana has had two creditable Fairs and has acquired property of an actual cash value of $48,127.02, upon which it is obligated at the present time in the sum of $17,000 due on deficiency certificates issued to bankers of the State for that amount advanced. Deducting this $27,000 from the total we have a balance of accrued property to the State of the value of $21,127.02, to which the State now holds title and which has been brought to it through the operations of the Fair in two years and by liberal contributions from its citizens.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

The amount of building improvements that are being carried on in any locality is certain to make its impression upon the visitor who is "looking for a location." If he has access to figures showing the building advancement of the various communites of a commonwealth before he leaves his Eastern home he will surely visit those places where the greatest activity in this line is known to exist. Building improvements are in a considerable measure a barometer to the intending investor and a persuader to the men looking for a home. They even "look good" to the "old settler" in the town itself, and he will visit the busy scene of construction of a beautiful home with unfailing regularity and criticise and talk about it with his friends as enthusiastically as though he owned an interest in it, though he is destined never to cross its threshold chiefly, perchance, because he owns no home of his own and he finds himself outclassed and out of diversion at its completion. But he, as do all others in a community, always continues to feel a pride in the building advancement that is going on for it reflects a general prosperity and inspires hope of better things to come.

In deductions which will readily be made from these facts of business and human nature will be found the reason of gathering data relating to the building improvements that are being carried on in this splendid Commonwealth. It is true that they are estimates, and it is also true that the facilities for collecting the data have been greatly better in some localities than in others, but that there has been progress all around and remarkable advancement in instances, is no guess. The work has continued throughout the year 1904; in fact, at quite a number of the more important places it was apparent that more building was being done this year than for the period the statistics were obtained, but these could not be considered except at a sacrifice of systematic work and so these figures were based upon all buildings that were begun during the year 1903. It is possible that some buildings were included that properly belong to another year, but in the very nature of the conduct of the undertaking it is more probable that a larger amount was overlooked or not recognized as eligible to count herein. This is particularly true of the country districts where no personal hand could be taken in the collection of the figures; and, again, there are a large number of localities from which no data could be obtained at all.

Leaving the Washoe smelter at Anaconda out of the comparison, there is an actual increase for the year 1903 over 1901 of nearly $40,000.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Estimate of Value of Buildings Erected and Improvements Made on Buildings at Various Places in Montana During the Year 1903

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

TOWN	Building Improvements on Farms	Dwellings, Barns and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc.	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Farms, etc.	Sidewalks, St. Pvg., Park Improvem'ts and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Bowen	$3,500	$600	$700	.....	.....	$50	.....	.....	.....	$4,850
Briston	3,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Dewey	250	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Dillon	8,000	55,150	19,400	10,000	.....	* 32,500	5,000	**121,200	.....	251,250
Jackson	1,500	.....	.....	.....	300	1,200	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Wisdom	10,000	6,000	500	10,000	1,000	1,500	.....	.....	.....	29,000
Total	$26,250	$62,950	$20,600	$20,000	$1,300	$35,250	$5,000	$121,200	.....	$292,550

* $23,500 for dormitory at State Normal School and $9,000 for jail.
** $80,000 for new municipal water works plant. $40,000 for power and lighting plant privately owned. $1,200 for sewers.

BROADWATER COUNTY

Canton	$35,000	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	$400	.....	.....	.....	$36,400
Glenwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Hassel	.....	.....	.....	2,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
Johnson	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Lombard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Radersburg	200	100	.....	250	200	75	.....	300	.....	1,125
Townsend	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Total	$36,700	$1,100	.....	2,250	$1,700	$475	.....	$300	.....	$42,525

CARBON COUNTY

Bridger	$15,000	$5,000	$500	$2,000	$30,000	$3,000	$200	$1,000	.....	$56,700
Ewing	1,000	500	.....	5,000	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	10,500
Fishtail	2,000	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Gebo	10,000	5,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	50	.....	3,000	20,050
Joliet	4,500	4,500	.....	250	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,250
Linley	7,000	1,000	.....	.....	1,500	500	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Red Lodge	12,500	93,950	.....	.....	.....	* 10,000	.....	.....	.....	116,450
Roberts	10,000	500	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Rockvale	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Total	$64,000	$113,950	$1,500	$7,250	$38,500	$16,500	$250	$3,000	$3,000	$247,950

* Jail

CASCADE COUNTY

Adel	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,000
Albright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Belt	75,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,000
Eden	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	3,250
Great Falls	20,000	38,000	.....	40,000	.....	266,000	7,959	** 39,539	.....	411,498
Hardy	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2,400	3,650
Houskin	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Midcanon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Monarch	2,000	3,000	.....	.....	300	300	.....	.....	500	6,100
Riceville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Sunnyside	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	2,050
Sun River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Total	$103,500	$51,000	.....	$40,000	$300	*$266,600	$7,959	$39,539	$4,650	$493,547

* $24,000 for school; $25,000 for hospital; $187,000 for court house; $35,000 for Library. ** Improvement of municipal water works system.

Building Improvements--Continued

CHOUTEAU COUNTY

TOWN	Building Improvements on Farms.	Dwellings, Barns and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc.	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining.	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Farms, etc.	Sidewalks, St. Pvg., Park Improvem'ts and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants.	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Ada	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,000
Alma	1,700	$450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,150
Big Sandy	2,500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Chester	500	250	.....	.....	$800	$2,500	.....	.....	.....	4,050
Chinook	7,000	9,700	.....	.....	24,100	.....	1,500	26,500	.....	68,800
Cleveland	3,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	5,800
Coburg	1,200	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	100	.....	.....	.....	4,300
Dodson	6,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,450
Ft. Benton	12,000	7,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	600	2,500	23,100
Galata	3,000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Harlem	5,000	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000
Havre	8,000	85,000	* 20,000	.....	25,000	** 18,000	750	***26,000	.....	182,750
Landusky	1,200	12,000	25,000	.....	3,500	1,600	.....	.....	7,000	50,300
Lloyd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Maddux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300
Sand Cliff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Steele	500	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	950
Teton	1,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Virgelle	10,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000
Whitlash	1,500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	3,200
Total	$65,550	$160,100	$45,000	.....	$55,900	$24,000	$2,250	$53,100	$9,750	$415,650

* Brewery; ** School; *** New municipal water works system.

CUSTER COUNTY.

Alzada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Beebe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Blatchford	$300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$300
Brandenburg	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$100	.....	.....	.....	5,100
Ekalaka	5,000	$7,000	.....	.....	$500	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500
Erickson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Etna	200	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$200	.....	700
Fallon	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	800	.....	.....	.....	2,800
Five Mile	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Garland	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Horton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Kinsey	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	700
Knowlton	1,000	700	.....	.....	300	50	.....	.....	.....	2,050
Midland	600	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Miles City	.....	23,400	.....	.....	62,143	.....	.....	15,000	.....	100,543
Mizpah	500	150	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Moorhead	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Preston	20,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000
Stacey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	500
Teedee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Tusler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Total	$61,800	$41,750	.....	.....	$63,993	$1,450	.....	$15,200	$500	$184,693

DEER LODGE COUNTY.

Anaconda	$5,330	$15,000	.....	$180,000	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$201,330
Deer Lodge	7,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Fishtrap	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Stuart	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Total	$17,330	$15,000	.....	$180,000	$6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$218,330

Building Improvements--Continued

DAWSON COUNTY.

TOWN	Building Improvements on Farms	Dwellings, Barns and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc.	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Farms, etc.	Sidewalks, St. Pvg., Park Improvem'ts and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Blackman	$500	$500								$1,000
Enid										None
Glendive		85,200			$56,500	$3,000	$5,500		$15,000	165,200
Hodges										None
Kismet	1,500									1,500
Newlon										None
Sanford										None
Sidney	1,000					2,200				3,200
Tokna	250									250
Wibaux		2,000			6,000	2,000				10,000
Total	$3,250	$87,700			$62,500	$7,200	$5,500		$15,000	$181,150

FERGUS COUNTY.

Armells	$825								$3,350	$4,175
Bercail										None
Christina									1,000	1,000
Cottonwood	10,000									10,000
Elso	3,000									3,000
Everson	500					150				650
Fergus										None
Ft. Maginnis										None
Garneill	1,000	450							300	1,750
Greene										None
Highfield	1,000	2,000								3,000
Judith	5,000									5,000
Knerville	200									200
Lewistown	20,000	66,750	3,000		58,600	* 41,000		10,000		199,350
Newyear										None
Pine Grove	5,000									5,000
Rockford	7,000								7,000	14,000
Rogers	1,500					600				2,100
Rothermay										None
Stanford										None
Utica	5,000	5,000		18,000	2,000					30,000
Weede	800	175				55				1,030
Yale										None
Total	$60,825	$74,375	$3,000	$18,000	$60,600	$41,805		$10,000	$11,650	$280,255

* County High School, $38,000; Catholic Hospital, $3,000.

FLATHEAD COUNTY.

Big Fork	$5,000	$7,000			$3,000	$1,300		$1,000		$17,300
Chautauqua										None
Creston	1,000	5,000	$7,000		100	1,300			150	14,550
Dayton	1,000	3,000								4,000
Echo	5,000									5,000
Essex										None
Kalispell	95,000	116,900	10,700		71,200	* 57,000	13,200	4,000		368,000
Libby	500	1,500								2,000
Marston		3,000	3,000		2,000	** 1,100	100			9,200
Somers	5,000	10,000	5,000			*** 1,000				21,000
Stryker	5,000	5,000			3,000					13,000
Total	$117,500	$151,400	$25,700		$79,300	$61,700	$13,300	$5,000	$150	$454,050

* County High School, $20,000; Hospital, $9,000; City Hall, $17,000; Library, $11,000. ** School, 100; Hosiptal, $1,000. *** School, $200; Church, $800.

Building Improvements--Continued

GALLATIN COUNTY.

TOWN	Building Improvements on Farms	Dwellings, Barns and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc.	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Farms, etc.	Sidewalks, St. Pvg., Park Improvements and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Bozeman	$30,000	$138,300	$100,000	.....	$41,000	* $48,000	$800	$30,000	**5,000	$393,100
Belgrade	17,000	13,000	30,000	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,000
Central Park	2,350	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Grayling	500	800	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300
Hyde	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400
Willow Creek	8,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	500	500	18,000
Total	$60,250	$158,150	$130,000	.....	$50,000	$51,000	$800	$30,500	$5,500	$486,200

* County High School $40,000; Addition to Court House, $8,000; **Race track buildings and fence.

GRANITE COUNTY.

Bearmouth	$4,000	$9,000	.....	.....	$75	$50	.....	.....	.....	$13,125
Drummond	1,500	2,000	.....	.....	800	1,400	.....	.....	.....	5,700
Garnet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Granite	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Hall	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Princeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Total	$10,500	$11,000	.....	.....	$875	$1,450	.....	.....	.....	$23,825

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Basin	.....	$25,000	.....	$250,000	$7,000	$500	.....	$2,000	.....	$284,500
Boulder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 52,100	.....	.....	.....	52,100
Elk Park	$6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	6,050
Jefferson Island	7,000	2,500	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Jefferson	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,300
Pipestone Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Welch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800
Whitehall	2,000	11,000	.....	.....	62,000	.....	500	500	.....	76,000
Wickes	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	1,123
Total	$15,000	$39,500	.....	$251,000	$69,500	$52,773	$500	$2,500	$1,100	$431,873

*Addition to the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, $50,000; Church, $2,100.

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY.

Augusta	$2,000	$2,500	.....	.....	.....	$500	.....	.....	.....	$5,000
Austin	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	100	1,100
Bald Butte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Birdseye	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	350
Canyon Creek	1,000	.....	1,500	4,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500
Canyon Ferry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	d 250,000	.....	250,800
Craig	1,000	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10,000	11,800
East Helena	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Fulton	2,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Gould	.....	5,000	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Helena	2,200	73,700	.....	7,000	9,300	12,000	.....	15,000	t82,500	201,700
Rimini	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980
Wolf Creek	.....	500	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500
Total	$8,400	$92,480	$1,500	$41,500	$14,300	$13,950	.....	$265,000	$92,600	$529,730

* Bridge across Missouri River; t, Union Depot $75,000; Fair Grounds, $7,500; d, Construction and improvement Missouri River Power Co.

Building Improvements--Continued

MADISON COUNTY.

TOWN	Building Improvements on Farms	Dwellings, Barns and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Farms, etc	Sidewalks, St. Pvg., Park Improvem'ts, and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Alder	.....	$4,250	.....	.....	.....	$300	.....	.....	.....	$4,550
Home Park	$2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Lakeview	5,000	.....	.....	.....	600	200	.....	.....	.....	5,800
McAllister	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Meadow Creek	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Monida	5,000	.....	.....	300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,300
Pageville	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	840
Parrot	1,500	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
Pony	55,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	7,000	.....	92,000
Puller Springs	1,000	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Rochester	.....	13,829	.....	74,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,729
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Total	$69,800	$39,379	.....	$78,200	$8,100	$10,540	.....	$7,000	.....	$213,019

MEAGHER COUNTY.

Big Elk	$3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$700	.....	.....	.....	$3,700
Castle	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300
Delpine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Musselshell	5,000	6,000	.....	.....	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,500
Shawmut	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	750
Sixteen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Two Dot	4,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	6,200
Wolsey	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,600	9,600
Total	$16,550	$7,000	.....	.....	$13,500	$1,900	.....	.....	$8,100	$47,050

MISSOULA COUNTY.

Arlee	$2,000	$1,000	.....	.....	$1,000	$100	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$7,100
Baird	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Blanchard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Camas	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Carlton	450	225	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,675
Heron	2,500	500	.....	.....	750	* 3,000	.....	.....	.....	6,750
Huson	.....	500	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Jocko	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Lothrop	1,400	1,000	.....	.....	.....	* 2,000	.....	.....	.....	4,400
Clinton	1,000	500	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700
Deborgia	.....	2,000	500	.....	.....	** 500	.....	.....	.....	3,000
DeSmet	2,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	2,400
Martina	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Missoula	17,000	297,500	12,000	.....	27,500	***55,000	17,000	50,000	4,500	480,500
Ravalli	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Stark	1,000	500	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	500	.....	2,100
Woodman	2,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	1,000	6,600
Total	$35,150	$307,175	$16,900	.....	$30,050	$61,400	$18,000	$51,500	$6,650	$526,825

* Schools; ** Church; *** School, $43,000; Library, $12,000.

Building Improvements--Continued.

PARK COUNTY.

TOWN	Building Improvements on Farms	Dwellings, Barns and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc.	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Farms, etc.	Sidewalks, St. Prg., Park Improvem'ts and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Chico				$10,000						$10,000
Contact										None
Cowles										None
Gardiner	$1,000	$12,000	$1,200		$45,000	*** 1,200		15,000	*62,000	137,400
Hoffman						**** 200				200
Horr										None
Hunters Hot Springs								** 30,000		30,000
Jardine				80,000						80,000
Livingston	10,000	100,000	11,000		6,000		30,000	4,200	1,000	162,200
Miner	2,000	3,000				**** 500		500		6,000
Muir	800									800
Springdale					3,000					3,000
Total	$13,800	$115,000	$12,200	$90,000	$54,000	$1,960	$30,000	$49,700	$63,000	$429,600

* Stone arch entrance to National Park, $37,000; Northern Pacific Depot, $25,000; **Private water system, $30,000; *** Jail; **** School.

POWELL COUNTY.

Avon		$4,000	$200							$4,200
Coloma										None
Deer Lodge					$1,000	$700				1,700
Elliston		14,750	10,000		1,000					25,750
Ovando	10,150	3,850	100		100	100			200	14,500
Pioneer										None
Sunset	425	300	150			40				915
Washington Gulch			2,000							1,500
Woodworth										2,000
Total	$10,575	$24,400	$12,450		$2,100	$840			$200	$50,565

RAVALLI COUNTY.

Alta										None
Corvallis	$6,000	$3,000			$500					$9,500
Darby	3,000									3,000
Florence										None
Kirby										None
Pyrites	1,500					$300				1,800
Rosemont	200									200
Total	$10,700	$3,000			$500	$300				$14,500

ROSEBUD COUNTY.

Birney	$5,000					* $1,000				$6,000
Decker	9,000									9,000
Forsyth	12,000	$30,000			15,000					57,000
Hathaway						20				20
Howard						* 2,500			$300	2,800
Lee	1,000	1,000								2,000
Lock	800	320				* 400				1,520
Rancher										None
Rosebud		8,000			8,000					16,000
Sabra										None
Total	$27,800	$39,320			$23,000	* $3,920			$300	$94,340

* Schools.

Building Improvements--Continued.

SILVER BOW COUNTY.

TOWN	Building Improvements on Farms	Dwellings, Barns, and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc.	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Jails, Poor Farms, etc.	Sidewalks, St. Pvg., Park Improvements and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Butte	.....	$133,620	.....	.....	$22,320	*$490,000	$2,817	$16,046	.....	$664,803
Divide	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	$1,200	1,700
Feeley	$1,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1.150
Meaderville	8,000	.....	60,000	.....	3,000	** 41,500	.....	.....	.....	112,500
Melrose	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	3,300
Silver Bow	5,000	7,500	5,000	5,000	200	150	.....	.....	2,000	24,850
Total	$14,000	$141,720	$65,000	$5,000	$26,020	$534,450	$2,817	$16,046	$3,250	$808,303

*Churches, $65,000; Schools, $125,000; Federal Building, $300,000. ** School, $40,000; Churches, $1,500
Note:—There were some thousands of dollars expended on mine and smelter buildings in Silver Bow county which it was impossible to collect.

SWEET GRASS COUNTY.

Big Timber	$3,000	$7,000	.....	.....	$5,500	$6,000	.....	.....	.....	$21,500
Howie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
McLeod	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Melville	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Merrill	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Reed	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	700	1,700
Total	$5,500	$7,000	.....	.....	$5,500	$6,500	.....	.....	$700	$25,200

TETON COUNTY.

Altyn	.....	$1,000	$200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,200
Chouteau	$4,000	3,000	.....	.....	$4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000
Collins	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,500	8,500
Conrad	7,000	6,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000
Elizabeth	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Lowry	2,000	5,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000
Midvale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None
Shelby	2,500	5,000	.....	.....	1,500	* 4,500	.....	.....	500	14,000
Saypo	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Total	$20,500	$23,000	$200	.....	$13,500	$4,500	.....	.....	$3,000	$64,700

* School, $2,000; Church, $2,500.

VALLEY COUNTY.

Culbertson	$10,400	$4,000	.....	.....	$17,000	* $13,700	$200	.....	.....	$45,300
Hinsdale	5,000	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500
Kenneth	8,000	1,500	.....	.....	3,000	200	.....	500	.....	13,200
Malta	9,000	20,150	.....	.....	35,000	** 2,500	.....	.....	.....	66,650
Milk River	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1,800
Nashua	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	*** 800	.....	.....	.....	3,800
Plentywood	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Poplar	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,500	*** 8,000	.....	.....	.....	13,000
Scoby	5,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
Wolf Point	5,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	6,400	400	15,000
Total	$46,900	$34,150	.....	.....	$61,000	$25,400	$200	$6,900	$1,200	$175,750

* School, $10,000; Church, $1,200; Hospital, $2,000; Jail, $500; ** Church; ***Schools.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.

Billings	$27,000	$135,900	.....	.....	114,000	*$105,500	$8,000	.....	$8,000	$398,400
Grey Cliff	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	** 900	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Laurel	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Park City	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	** 900	.....	$660	.....	3.960
Total	$31,000	$136,800	.....	.....	116,400	$107,300	$8,000	$660	$8,000	$408,160

* School, $2,000; Hospital, $3,500; Court House, $100,000; ** Schools.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Estimate of the Value of Buildings Erected and Repairs on Buildings During the Year 1903, by Counties

COUNTIES	Building Improvements on Farms	Dwellings, Barns and Other Outbuildings in Cities and Towns	Manufacturing Plants, Mills, Shops, etc.	Mine Buildings and Mills connected with Mining	Business Buildings	Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Court Houses, Poor Farms, etc.	Sidewalks, Street Paving, Park Improvements and Boulevarding	Water Works, Sewers, Lighting Plants	Any Other Improvements not classified	Total
Beaverhead	$26,250	$62,950	$20,600	$20,000	$1,300	$35,250	$5,000	$121,200	.....	$292,550
Broadwater	36,700	1,100	.....	2,250	1,700	475	.....	300	.....	42,525
Carbon	64,000	113,950	1,500	7,250	38,500	16,500	250	3,000	3,000	247,950
Cascade	103,500	51,000	.....	40,000	300	266,600	7,959	39,539	4,650	513,548
Chouteau	65,550	160,100	45,000	.....	55,900	24,000	2,250	53,100	9,450	415,650
Custer	61,800	41,750	.....	.....	63,993	1,450	.....	15,200	500	184,693
Dawson	3,250	87,700	.....	.....	62,500	7,200	5,500	.....	15,000	181,150
Deer Lodge	17,330	15,000	.....	180,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	218,330
Fergus	60,825	74,375	3,000	18,000	60,600	41,805	.....	10,000	11,650	280,255
Flathead	117,500	151,400	25,700	.....	79,300	61,700	13,300	5,000	150	454,050
Callatin	60,200	158,150	120,000	.....	50,000	51,000	800	30,500	5,500	486,200
Granite	10,500	11,000	.....	.....	875	1,450	.....	.....	.....	23,825
Jefferson	15,000	39,500	.....	251,000	69,500	52,773	500	2,500	1,100	431,873
Lewis and Clarke	8,400	92,480	1,500	41,500	14,300	13,950	.....	265,000	92,600	529,730
Madison	69,800	39,379	.....	78,200	8,100	10,540	.....	7,000	.....	213,019
Meagher	16,550	7,000	.....	.....	13,500	1,900	.....	.....	8,100	47,050
Missoula	35,150	307,175	16,900	.....	30,050	61,400	18,000	51,500	6,650	526,825
Park	13,800	115,000	12,200	90,000	54,000	1,900	30,000	49,700	63,000	429,600
Powell	10,575	24,400	12,450	.....	2,100	840	.....	.....	200	50,565
Ravalli	10,700	3,000	.....	.....	500	300	.....	.....	.....	14,500
Rosebud	27,800	39,320	.....	.....	23,000	3,920	.....	.....	300	94,340
Silver Bow	14,000	141,720	65,000	5,000	26,020	534,450	2,817	16,046	3,250	808,303
Sweet Grass	5,500	7,000	.....	.....	5,500	6,500	.....	.....	700	25,200
Teton	20,500	23,000	200	.....	13,500	4,500	.....	.....	3,000	64,700
Valley	46,900	34,150	.....	.....	61,000	25,400	200	6,900	1,200	175,750
Yellowstone	31,000	136,800	.....	.....	116,400	107,300	8,000	660	8,000	408,160
Total	$953,130	$1,938,399	$334,050	$733,200	$858,438	$1,333,103	$94,576	$677,145	$238,300	$7,160,341

STATISTICS OF CORONERS' INQUESTS.

For the first time in Montana the Bureau has compiled statistics of all the deaths that have come under the jurisdiction of the coroners of the various counties. In some of the counties the coroners made no record of the cases that were merely investigated by them under circumstances that did not seem to warrant the empaneling of a jury, while in other counties a record was found of every case that came to the notice of the coroner whether a jury was empaneled or not. In Silver Bow, most notably, a large number of cases were investigated and of record where, in the judgment of the coroner, the circumstances of death did not warrant the expense of establishing a court and this county itself has contributed a record of a large number of deaths which, in fact, were of an ordinary nature, and are only included in these statistics because of the rule of uniformity in collecting all data of record in the coroners' books of the State.

In the matter of railroad accidents an effort was made to make a separation of the deaths into classes of employes, passengers and trespassers, but the failure in this respect is due to the meagreness of the records. In many the transcript of testimony of the jury's verdict did not divulge this information definitely and in such cases the separation that appears was made in accordance with what the evidence seemed to infer.

In a few cases the railroad companies and mining corporations were censured by the coroner's jury.

The total number of deaths in 1902 was 497; in 1903, 427. In reviewing some of the most important features of this investigation it is found that in 1902 more deaths occurred on the railroads than in any other of the avenues of commerce or industry in the State, the number being 71 and 39 for the year 1903, 14.5 per cent of all in the former year and 9.1 per cent in the latter. The next highest number is furnished by the quartz mines, which for 1902 show 44 killed and in 1903, 34, 8.9 per cent and 8 per cent for the respective years. At the coal mines 11 were killed in 1902 and 5 in 1903. At the smelters, 14 in 1902 and 6 in 1903. At the sawmills, 2 in 1902 and 3 in 1903.

In 1903 there were no fatalities of record among the electric light and telephone employes, but in 1902 there were 6 who met death by coming in contact with live wires, one fell from a pole and one was crushed by a falling pole. Aside from the railroad accidents the heaviest death rate to be found under any classification is that of the suicides, which numbered in 1902 50 and 57 in 1903. Those classed as murders in the tables for 1902 number 37 and more or less akin to these may be added 3 shot by officers of the law, one shot in justifiable homicide and 3 shot in a manner unknown as to whether they were murders or suicides. In 1903 there were 30 classed as murders. To these might more or less appropriately be added 2 killed in fights, 1 by robbers, 4 shot by officers of the law and 2 either were murders or suicides.

A rather surpising item is the number who met death as a result of falls of one kind or another—13 in 1902 and 5 in 1903.

Undoubtedly intoxicants were the primary cause of quite a number of deaths that do not so show in the verdicts. In fact, it was hoped to be able to show the exact relation of excessive drink to these cases, but this hope was gradually dissipated as the investigation proceeded as, in a number of instances the records, while inferentially suggestive of the liquor accomplice, did not so state in definite terms and the statistician has avoided assumption.

In the tabulated report the words of the coroner's jury were followed as nearly as practicable. The words "fall of rock" and "fall of ground" may be regarded as synonymous.

CORONERS'

Table Showing the Number of Deaths, and Manner or Cause of Where the Coroner's Record Reported Merely an Investiga

Manner or Cause of Death.	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus
Abortion—Unknown Infant									
Alcoholism—Excessive	1				1			1	
Alcoholism—and exposure				1					
Alcoholism—and old age						1			
Asthma									
Bled to death from steel splinter in leg									
Blood poisoning				1					
Blow on head, by windlass crank on dozier plow									
Blow on head—by falling timber								1	
Blow on head—by falling board blown from shed									
Burned									
Burned—in house conflagration									
Cause not assigned	1			1	1			1	
Cerebral apoplexy									
Cholera Infantum									
Consumption									
Consumption—Miner's									
Contact with electric wire—not electric employee									
Contact with electric wire—electric employee—								1	
Criminal operation									
Croup									
Driving over embankment									
Dropsy									
Drowned					1			1	
Drowned—by falling in tub of water									
Drowned—while intoxicated					1				
Drugs—effects of								1	
Epileptic fit									
Exposure and over-exertion									
Falls—from balcony at hospital				1					
Falls—from electric light pole—electric employee								1	
Falls—from load of hay and dragged									
Falls—from load of logs									
Falls—from wagon while intoxicated									1
Falls—from water flume									
Falls—in well while in fit						1			
Falls—on cuspidor and bled to death									
Falls—on street car rail									
Falls—on stairs									
Falls—over embankment while intoxicated									
Falls—while intoxicated									
Falling electric pole—crushed by									
Falling tree—crushed by, while chopping									
Frozen while lost	1								
Gored by bull									
Heart disease				2					
Heart failure									
Heart failure—caused by dissipation					1				
Hemorrhage									
Hemorrhage—and old age									
Hemorrhage—caused by fall								1	
Hemorrhage—of lungs									
Kicked by horse									
Laudanum—overdose of while intoxicated									
Lightning—struck by				1			1		
Lynched									

INQUESTS.

Death, by Counties, During the Year 1902, Including the Cases tion as well as all Cases Where a Jury was Empaneled.

Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	Totals
					1												1
												4		1			8
																	1
																	1
												1					1
												1					1
																	1
1																	1
																	1
				1													1
												2					2
			1														1
	1											2					7
				1													1
												2					2
												1					1
												2					2
												1					1
				1			1					2		1			5
												1					2
												1					1
												1					1
												2					2
2		1					1				1						7
								1									1
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	1																1
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												2					2
												1					1
												1					1
												1				1	4
				1													1

Coroners' Inqu

Manner or Cause of Death.	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus
Mining accidents—Coal Mines:—									
Explosion									
Fall of coal				2					
Fall of rock			4	2					
Premature explosion				1					
Run over by mine car				1					
Mining Accidents—Placer Mines:—									
Caught in dredge machinery									
Mining Accidents—Quartz Mines:—									
Bursting of water column									
Cave in mine		1							
Confusion of signals									
Explosion of giant powder									
Explosion of powder magazine									
Falling down chute, man-way, or shaft									
Fall of ground									
Falling into bin of concentrates									
Ore car pushed into shaft									
Overcrowded skip									
Overturned mining car									
Pipe falling down shaft									
Premature blast									
Skip wheel falling down shaft									
Strangulated hernia aggravated by powder explosion									
Whim broke letting bucket fall down shaft		1							
Morphine—Excessive use of								1	
Morphine—Overdose while sick									
Murdered—by blow on head				1			1		1
Murdered—by shooting				1	2		1	2	4
Murdered—by stabbing		1							
Murdered—in fight									
Murdered—manner unknown									
Murdered—thrown from train (new born babe)									
Narcotic poisoning									
Natural causes	2			1				10	1
Natural Causes—accelerated by cigarettes					1				
Natural Causes—accelerated by use of drugs					1				
Neck broken by falling railroad tie									
Old age									
Old age—and exposure		1							
Old age—with pneumonia									
Poisoning accidental									
Premature birth									
Railroad Accidents:—									
Asphyxiated in railroad collision									
By contact with electric wire in refrigerator car; railroad employee									
By falling from box car; railroad employee									
By falling from moving train; passenger									
By falling while trying to board moving train								1	
By fast running of train causing wreck; employee									
By jumping from moving train; employee									
By jumping from moving train; not employee									

ests—Continued.

Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	Totals
								1									1
																	2
																	6
																	1
																	1
					1												1
												2					2
		1															2
												2					2
			1									2		1			4
					1												1
												7					7
												16					16
												1					1
												1					1
												1					1
												1					1
												1					1
												2					2
												1					1
												1					1
												1					1
												4					5
												1					1
1	1						1										6
		1		1		1		1	1	1		3		1	2	3	25
								1									2
											1						1
												2					2
1																	1
			1	2								1					4
1		1	1		1		1			1		17		1		1	39
																	1
																	1
	1																1
												3					3
																	1
	1																1
												1					1
												1					1
				1													1
												1					1
							1										1
1											1	1				1	4
	1						2					2					6
1																	1
													1				1
												1					1

Coroners' Inqu

Manner or Cause of Death.	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus
By striking open gate at stockyards chute; employee									
By train wreck				2	1				
Caught between freight cars									
Caught under wrecked car			1						
Clothing caught in shafting at railroad shops					1				
Crushed between engine and roundhouse doorway				1					
Run over by train; not employee		1		3	1			1	
Run over by train; employee	1								
Struck by engine while riding railroad velocipede									
Thrown from box car by striking rope; employee									
While attempting to cross railroad									
Runaways									
Runaways—jumped from bus in									
Runaways—trying to stop team in									
Run over by street car								1	
Run over by team				1					
Run over by wagon—thrown from									
Senile debility									
Shot—accidentally	1								
Shot—by falling on gun									
Shot—by officer								1	
Shot—justifiable homicide									
Shot—manner unknown									
Smelter Accidents:—									
Caught in revolving shaft									
Crushed by air engine								5	
Crushed by concentrates								1	
Crushed by ore								1	
Explosion of molten metal								2	
Fell down elevator shaft									
Fell into ore bin								1	
Run over by car on air line								1	
Scalded in matte furnace flume								1	
Still born									
Struck by skid									
Stone quarry accident									
Suffocation from powder gas								1	
Suicides								1	
Suicide—by carbolic acid									
Suicide—by cutting throat	1				1			1	1
Suicide—by drowning									
Suicide—by hanging				2	1			1	
Suicide—by laudanum									
Suicide—by morphine									
Suicide—by poison									
Suicide—by shooting	1		1	2		1		2	
Suicide by stabbing									
Suicide—by throwing self under moving train									
Surgical operation									
Swallowed a pin									
Thrown from a horse				1					1
Wagon—loaded—overturned									
Total	8	6	6	28	14	3	3	43	9

ests—Continued.

Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	Totals
													1				1
1							4							2		3	13
		1					1										2
																	1
																	1
																	1
1		2	1	1			8				2	3		2		1	27
1						1	1			1							5
											1						1
												1					1
	1											1					2
	1											2					3
							1										1
												1					1
																	1
																	1
				1								1					1
				1									1				3
						1											1
												1				1	3
															1		1
		2		1													3
			1														1
																	5
																	1
																	1
																	2
												1					1
																	1
																	1
												6					6
							1										1
				1													1
		1															2
								1				2					2
												3					5
	1																5
				1													1
																	4
				1									1				2
				1						1		2	1				5
						1		1				4					6
2				1								4	2	2			18
												1					1
														1			1
												1					1
												1					1
				1													2
									1	5	7	157	7	13	3	12	427

CORONERS'

Table Showing the Number of Deaths, and Manner or Cause of Where the Coroner's Record Reported Merely an Investi

Manner or Cause of Death.	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus
Abortion									
Abortion—attempted				1					
Alcoholism				1				2	
Anaesthetic administered previous to operation.									
Apoplexy				1				1	
Burns									
Birth—premature									
Bronchitis									
Cancer of womb									
Cholera infantum									
Cholera morbus									
Confinement—neglected during by midwife									
Consumption									
Convulsions									
Delicate condition									
Demented, cold and exposure									
Dog—knocked down by, causing concussion of brain								1	
Drowned					2	2		2	
Drowned—by falling in well									
Drugs—overdose of									
Epileptic fit									
Exposure									
Exposure—and starvation									
Falling down stairs									
Falling from balcony while walking in sleep									
Falling from bridge									
Falling from buggy									
Falling from river bank on ice while intoxicated					1				
Fight—bitten in									
Fight—struck on head with chair in									
Fire—suffocation in									
Frozen					1		1		
Gas—suffocated by and scalded by steam				1					
General debility									
Head—blow on									
Heart disease									
Heart disease and epileptic fits									
Heart failure								2	
Heart failure superinduced by alcoholism									
Heart trouble and asthma									
Heart—weak and overexcitement									
Hemorrhage—Internal									
Hemorrhage—of brain									
Hemorrhage—of lungs					1				
Horse—kicked by						1			
Horse—thrown from					1				
Invalid since birth—children, all									
Jumped from second story window while insane									
Kidney disease									
Laudanum—overdose of									
Lightning—struck by									
Lost and injured while hunting									
Lynched									

INQUESTS.

Death, by Counties, During the Year 1903, Including the Cases gation as well as all Cases Where a Jury was Empaneled.

Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	*Yellowstone	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	Totals
				1													1
																	1
1	3													1		2	10
												1					1
							1										3
												2					2
												1					1
												3					3
												1					1
												4					4
												2					2
												1					1
												23				1	24
												3					3
												1					1
												1					1
																	1
2			1	1			2					1	2		1	1	17
			1														1
												1					1
										1							1
												2					2
			1									1					1
												1					1
1																	1
												1					1
				1													1
								1				1					1
							1					1					3
												11					11
1				1								1					3
1			1	1			1					4					8
												1					1
2			2	1	2			1		1		33					44
					1							2					3
1																	1
												1					1
												2					2
				1								1					2
				1								1					3
																	1
							1										2
												33					33
			1														1
												1					1
						1											1
							1										1
1																	1
										1					1		2

Coroners' Inqu

Manner or Cause of Death.	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus
Mining—Coal Mines:—									
Cave									1
Fall of rock			3						
Run over by coal mine car			1						
Mining—Quartz Mines:—									
Accident									
Caught by ore car									
Delayed blast									
Dropping of crosshead in shaft									
Explosion of powder									
Explosion of powder while drilling it out of hole									
Fall of ground or rock	1								
Falling down chute, manway or shaft									
Falling three floors									
Neglect of company in not providing for safety of men according to law									
Premature explosion									
Run into shieve wheel									
Struck on head by skip									
Suffocation caused by burning of building at entrance									
Thrown from mine cage									
Miscarriage									
Morphine—excessive use of									
Morphine—overdose of									1
Murdered and robbed									
Murdered by use of an ax									
Murdered by drowning									
Murdered by knife									
Murdered by shooting	1				3	2	2		1
Murdered—supposed									
Natural causes			1	2	1				
No cause or manner assigned								1	
Odema of lungs									
Old age									
Over exertion									
Pneumonia								2	
Poisoning—accidental						1			
Railroads:—									
Collision									
Cook in railroad outfit cars, killed while switching cars				1					
Crushed between cars while inspecting; employee					1				
Crushed in wreck									
Crushed under cars; employee									
Derailment through excessive speed; employee								2	
Fell from bridge									
Fell from car; employee								1	
Fell from car result of defective brakerod									
Fell from train; not employee				1			1		
Run over—not employee					1		2		
Run over—employee									
Run over while asleep on railroad track									

ests—Continued.

Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	*Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	Totals
																	1
																	3
																	1
												3					3
												1					1
1																	1
							1					1					1
	1																1
												4					5
												4					5
												1					1
												2					2
												2					2
		1										1					2
												1					1
					8												8
												1					1
												1					1
					1							2					3
1																	1
1																	1
							1										1
												1					1
1		1			2		4	1				3			4		25
							1										1
				7	2			2				14	1	1		2	33
			1	1								3			1		7
												1					1
												6					6
					1												1
												9					11
												2					3
1																	1
																	1
																	1
			1											2	2		4
								1									3
			1														1
												2	1				4
												1					1
							1									1	4
1				1			1									2	8
2							1										3
	1																1

Coroners' Inqu

Manner or Cause of Death.	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus
Run over while attempting to board moving train; not employee									
Run over while attempting cross track									
Run over while intoxicated				1					
Run over while switching; employee									
Struck by engine while riding on speeder; employee									
Rheumatism of heart									
Robbers—assault by									
Runaway									
Saw Mills:									
Accident in									
Crushed by log									
Struck by log falling from truck									
Scuffling—neck broken while									
Senile debility									
Sexual assault—shocks caused by unnatural									
Sickness									
Shot—accidentally by companion									
Shot—accidentally in scuffle							1		
Shot—by officer	1						1		
Shot—either suicide or murder						1			
Shot—self while attempting to shoot a woman								1	
Smelters and Mills:—									
Caught in machinery									
Collapse of temporary construction structure								2	
Crushed									
Result of misplaced switch								1	
Run over by train								1	
Strangulation									
Strangulation—by being run over by go-cart									
Street cars—crushed while making coupling								1	
Street cars—Run over by				1					
Stillborn									
Suffocated in bedroom, result overturned lamp					1				
Suicide—by arsenic									
Suicide—by carbolic acid									
Suicide—by cutting throat					1	1			
Suicide—by drowning									1
Suicide—by hanging					1				
Suicide—by laudanum									
Suicide—by morphine									
Suicide—by poison							1		
Suicide—by placing neck under wheels of train	1								
Suicide—by shooting	1			3	2	1	2	1	2
Suicide—by strychnine					1				
Suicide—sickness cause—manner not given				1					
Suicide—by throwing self under locomotive									
Swing—run against, throwing backward causing concussion of the brain								1	
Tonsilitis									
Tree falling									
Typhoid fever									
Ulcer of stomach									
Verdict not recorded									
Wagon—crushed by overturned									
Total	4		5	14	18	9	11	22	6

* No record of inquests kept in Rosebud County in 1903.

ests—Continued.

Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	*Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	Totals
1																	1
								1									1
	1																2
	1																1
1																	1
												1					1
												1					1
				2								1					3
1																	1
							1										1
							1										1
									1								1
												1					1
										1							1
												2					2
												1					1
																	1
															2		4
												1					2
																	1
												1					1
												2					2
												1					1
																	1
												1					1
																	1
												2					2
												1					1
																	1
												2					2
																	1
1																	1
			1							1		4					6
			1				1										4
									1								2
								1				1					3
												1					1
	1			1								1					3
1				1								3					6
																	1
1	1			2	1		1					3	2			2	25
																	1
																	1
1							1							1			3
												1					1
												1					1
				1								1					2
												1					1
				2													2
			1				1	1				1					4
25	9	2	13	26	18	1	23	9	2	5	*	242	6	5	11	11	497

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 1.--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Real Property after Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903

COUNTIES	Real Estate Other Than City or Town Lots	Improvements on Same	Value of Improvements on Lands Listed to Another	Value of City and Town Lots	Value of Improvements on Same	Value of Mining Claims	Value of Improvements on same	TELEGRAPH LINES		TELEPHONE LINES		MINING AND IRR DITCHES		Value of Depots, Round-houses, Etc.	Total Value of Real Estate and Improvements
								No. of Miles	Value	No. of Miles	Value	No. of Miles	Value		
Beaverhead	$899,415	$447,198	$4,935	$319,846	$406,878	$16,320	$6,100	79	$9,027	142	$10,304	.....	$315	$26,630	$2,147,468
Broadwater	618,016	149,047	25,237	76,554	114,250	.....	.....	42	9,030	220	6,485	65	11,630	11,600	1,021,849
Carbon	792,054	215,602	137,525	126,575	228,510	.....	.....	80	3,372	209	7,563	.....	20,470	7,950	1,539,621
Cascade	3,626,101	1,641,964	75,755	3,018,112	2,129,315	23,346	48,600	345	8,539	455	16,127	3	7,500	90,320	10,685,679
Chouteau	828,349	455,964	1,000	190,658	413,220	.....	.....	277	27,750	60	3,824	.....	910	85,900	2,007,575
Custer	571,898	120,210	64,809	164,072	371,155	.....	.....	73	13,070	5	2,500	26	1,000	16,875	1,325,589
Dawson	408,364	12,550	56,745	74,034	184,200	.....	.....	438	10,905	3	5,000	.....	.....	29,700	781,498
Deer Lodge	297,237	2,507,285	8,430	1,311,074	1,323,255	14,315	14,050	97	19,276	51	4,382	45	113,375	27,990	5,640,669
Fergus	1,370,334	545,351	250	218,310	464,264	2,951	124,822	.....	.....	234	7,715	6	3,050	.....	2,737,077
Flathead	2,304,346	238,915	47,755	553,969	491,865	7,270	4,000	803	19,048	.....	3,185	.....	2,750	54,015	3,727,118
Gallatin	3,248,299	553,695	20,955	594,080	1,084,330	.....	.....	80	23,600	.....	13,988	43	27,400	20,825	5,587,172
Granite	267,506	160,273	91,257	137,631	204,928	49,079	191,000	111	9,762	65	5,067	115	21,491	18,300	1,156,294
Jefferson	476,378	350,150	1,015	194,698	259,240	54,600	50,000	331	10,882	506	19,531	67	47,900	22,025	1,486,419
Lewis and Clarke	1,562,790	1,666,715	.....	3,466,035	3,781,815	62,330	261,140	710	18,095	593	27,550	.....	.....	39,375	10,885,845
Madison	1,028,496	653,570	90,450	149,435	330,410	.....	.....	103	6,000	395	11,955	.....	4,000	11,766	2,286,082
Meagher	1,157,863	183,520	28,205	82,675	162,070	9,927	4,250	.....	.....	182	6,380	5	250	2,775	1,637,915
Missoula	2,387,941	460,012	18,520	1,122,661	1,134,030	.....	.....	348	42,440	185	13,339	40	17,970	65,350	5,262,263
Park	1,068,457	383,120	57,340	531,151	586,641	20,933	.....	355	8,975	128	6,385	195	9,735	90,850	2,763,587
Powell	856,345	171,260	47,015	73,427	212,686	33,517	33,110	110	18,788	82	7,875	42	13,000	12,250	1,479,273
Ravalli	1,218,179	367,659	10,535	196,015	220,725	2,669	4,900	30	1,475	37	4,494	72	71,675	5,500	2,103,806
Rosebud	567,207	106,725	24,090	59,169	109,955	.....	.....	126	14,245	100	2,000	.....	.....	22,600	908,991
Silver Bow	300,265	260,875	379,545	8,845,960	7,418,100	104,880	639,955	112	9,350	100	43,335	55	33,500	63,960	18,099,725
Sweet Grass	770,780	122,925	33,530	69,983	147,215	.....	.....	52	10,183	95	4,777	.....	.....	10,200	1,169,593
Teton	837,769	120,247	36,955	70,306	84,675	.....	.....	207	12,835	121	2,145	10	3,000	47,300	1,215,232
Valley	38,868	16,930	102,360	57,137	127,185	.....	.....	209	20,965	.....	.....	1	200	37,150	400,795
Yellowstone	1,391,688	228,315	52,125	559,982	958,555	.....	.....	231	26,970	150	8,530	125	43,150	64,191	3,333,506
Total	28,894,945	12,140,077	1,416,338	22263,579	22,949,472	402,137	1,381,927	5,349	357,582	4,118	$244,416	915	$454,771	$885,397	91,390,641

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 2--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Certain Classes of Personal Property after Equaliztion by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903

COUNTIES	Mortgages and Bonds	Express, Water, Street R. R., Electric and Gas Companies.	Value of Franchises of Same.....	Value of Watches, Jewelry or Plate....	Value of Household Goods and Furniture	Value of Musical Instruments.....	Value of Libraries—Law, Medical and Miscellaneous.....	Value of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Consigned Goods.....	Fixtures of Saloons, Stores, Offices, and Other Business Places	Farming Utensils....	Machinery.....	Wagons, Etc., Harness, Robes, Saddles Blankets, Etc.....	Total.....
Beaverhead	$99,442	$9,000	.....	$2,840	$33,625	$12,705	$3,350	$174,870	$13,825	$5,743	$20,940	$55,902	$432,242
Broadwater	16,630	.....	.....	815	20,090	4,685	795	58,400	5,990	4,813	27,530	23,480	163,228
Carbon	98,609	.....	.....	200	26,375	4,387	4,050	151,605	11,070	4,275	97,072	46,005	443,048
Cascade	227,725	107,340	30,000	4,705	154,726	27,393	5,490	631,668	51,363	24,133	464,159	80,890	1,809,592
Chouteau	119,096	4,000	.....	2,315	56,540	7,875	1,450	221,892	17,325	12,614	27,966	84,121	555,194
Custer	26,762	.....	.....	2,945	54,514	9,085	6,255	134,961	20,800	16,456	*	58,325	330,103
Dawson	68,402	.....	.....	1,778	31,948	9,405	1,390	76,945	8,150	2,642	14,828	36,948	252,436
Deer Lodge	150,293	147,715	.....	11,065	29,955	19,930	6,495	356,627	36,404	2,874	569,712	7,628	1,338,698
Fergus	96,618	.....	1,000	1,891	49,703	12,235	4,710	266,758	27,835	30,129	139,931	90,295	721,105
Flathead	111,228	71,000	.....	1,667	53,710	11,080	2,792	301,100	24,995	26,556	110,590	54,893	769,611
Gallatin	166,505	10,000	.....	4,470	70,570	22,905	8,500	279,320	17,865	56,360	55,585	100,730	792,810
Granite	27,568	15,200	.....	3,100	24,123	7,939	2,265	111,230	11,495	6,725	93,386	23,018	326,049
Jefferson	56,977	123,700	.....	5,808	52,595	16,320	3,050	106,621	13,980	9,141	388,995	39,745	816,932
Lewis and Clarke	179,425	373,150	264,595	22,235	287,440	45,760	25,320	989,745	85,035	.16,380	125,440	84,230	2,498,755
Madison	216,300	15,100	.....	4,205	23,295	13,380	1,860	193,174	12,665	12,450	64,135	73,220	629,784
Meagher	54,109	1,500	.....	2,239	24,680	8,175	1,490	146,350	7,695	9,970	20,815	36,325	313,348
Missoula	240,063	159,870	30,000	6,456	95,127	17,210	6,585	390,973	39,386	13,617	102,837	62,852	1,164,976
Park	52,617	43,000	6,000	3,070	69,920	11,765	4,220	284,095	32,408	17,275	111,565	50,968	686,903
Powell	95,919	4,263	.....	1,364	18,385	5,140	1,685	101,290	8,030	5,894	16,590	36,843	295,403
Ravalli	118,809	44,000	.....	710	29,995	9,350	1,255	159,646	7,560	8,675	35,482	44,830	460,312
Rosebud	20,470	.....	.....	1,033	25,245	5,400	1,020	83,915	7,989	11,914	*	30,671	187,657
Silver Bow	238,275	515,730	133,000	21,010	176,660	34,840	34,690	1,615,390	208,620	2,455	1,020,915	67,875	4,069,460
Sweet Grass	24,375	4,000	.....	625	20,070	7,795	2,175	94,915	8,215	9,025	11,935	18,425	201,555
Teton	78,067	.....	.....	.....	15,386	2,070	1,110	122,060	6,805	16,810	*	28,530	270,838
Valley	24,239	.....	.....	3,004	29,083	5,333	2,155	99,538	11,688	2,630	16,894	33,455	228,019
Yellowstone	61,777	80,000	.....	4,953	89,625	23,600	5,455	441,746	34,950	65,233	*	54,093	862,332
Total	$2,669,700	1,728,568	$464,595	$114,503	$1,563,385	$355,762	$139,612	7 594,834	$732,143	$394,789	$3,537,302	$1,324,297	20,620,390

* Included in farming utensils.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 2 Continued--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Certain Classes of Personal Property after Equalization by County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903

COUNTIES	Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay and Wool	Lumber and Wood	Coal	Coke	Ice	Solvent Credits, Including Deposits in Banks	Money on Hand or Special Deposits	Notes	Bank Stocks	Stored Ore	Tailings	Insurance Premiums	Net Proceeds of Mines	Any Other Personal Property Not Specified	Total Personal Property
Beaverhead	$5,515	$1,100	.....	.....	.....	$36,000	$32,360	.....	$48,490	.....	.....	.....	$400	$88,246	$212,111
Broadwater	6,070	50	.....	.....	.....	13,836	14,045	.....	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,231	62,252
Carbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,625	.....	202,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,940	221,111
Cascade	1,500	6,850	10,000	.....	5,050	34,090	10,072	.....	365,852	410,014	.....	32,716	9,034	94,341	979,519
Chouteau	500	80	.....	.....	.....	34,300	5,154	.....	243,965	.....	.....	7,628	.....	185	291,812
Custer	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	15,370	126,192	.....	249,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,156	415,763
Dawson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,944	d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	34,044
Deer Lodge	3,500	13,075	.....	.....	.....	49,568	119,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,596	.....	e 115,611	346,553
Fergus	.....	3,180	.....	.....	.....	41,384	300	.....	230,280	.....	.....	23,929	250,000	4,767	553,840
Flathead	15,675	241,855	.....	.....	.....	1,635	.....	.....	108,011	.....	.....	16,071	.....	11,900	395,147
Gallatin	30,360	17,150	.....	.....	.....	38,830	34,505	.....	196,370	.....	.....	13,239	.....	36,780	367,234
Granite	2,445	6,645	.....	.....	350	6,255	10,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,374	.....	900	34,183
Jefferson	425	.....	a 3,241	.....	.....	47,016	30,556	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,822	120,060
Lewis and Clarke	.....	b 26,435	.....	.....	.....	88,080	145,555	.....	712,605	.....	c 84,145	126,390	82,505	.....	1,265,715
Madison	2,695	7,625	.....	.....	.....	239,850	104,504	.....	149,700	.....	.....	12,868	500	.....	517,742
Meagher	10,565	3,165	.....	.....	10	21,515	77,654	.....	100,000	.....	.....	10,805	.....	20,000	243,894
Missoula	15,512	490,040	.....	.....	2,000	12,425	30,725	.....	123,450	.....	.....	47,366	.....	29,625	751,143
Park	960	10,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,068	20,948	101,131	.....	.....	18,194	29,400	60,769	265,070
Powell	4,413	22,775	.....	.....	.....	12,030	21,599	.....	56,400	.....	.....	3,158	.....	82,702	203,077
Ravalli	5,895	167,070	.....	.....	310	12,880	39,295	.....	45,794	.....	.....	3,140	.....	8,242	282,627
Rosebud	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	23,425	5,383	.....	48,250	.....	.....	1,879	.....	2,594	83,031
Silver Bow	9,315	b 88,950	.....	.....	.....	924,316	669,195	.....	727,380	.....	.....	236,345	7,684,516	130,785	10,470,802
Sweet Grass	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	10,000	.....	81,778	.....	.....	13,172	.....	200	111,150
Teton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,175	3,305	.....	16,440	.....	.....	4,478	.....	1,625	42,023
Valley	350	2,055	.....	.....	.....	33,613	1,295	.....	14,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	54,580
Yellowstone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,765	d	.....	174,657	.....	.....	25,328	.....	6,656	261,806
Total	$115,695	$1,113,200	$13,291	.....	$7,810	$1,795,322	$1,518,805	$20,948	$4,049,661	$410,014	$84,145	$649,766	$8,056,355	$751,277	18,586,289

(a) Includes Coke and Ice.
(b) Includes Coal and Coke.
(c) Includes Ice.
(d) Included in Solvent Credits.
(e) Includes Bank Stock.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 3--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Live Stock after Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903

COUNTIES	Thoroughbred Horses		Range Horses		Common & Work Horses—Mules		Total		Beef Cattle	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Beaverhead	46	$6,005	5,266	$78,990	2,454	$98,650	7,766	$183,645	2,810	$105,279
Broadwater	49	3,825	2,626	38,795	1,252	46,275	3,927	88,895	14	540
Carbon	.....	.....	4,228	63,415	2,926	96,150	7,154	159,565	.....	.....
Cascade	15	3,275	5,472	56,607	4,690	168,260	10,177	228,142	200	6,528
Chouteau	51	5,490	7,256	114,785	4,239	191,051	11,546	311,326	a 3,243	a 99,700
Custer	74	10,675	14,945	280,253	4,151	145,335	19,170	436,263	.....	.....
Dawson	79	8,450	12,010	275,520	1,201	42,938	13,290	326,908	12,571	391,005
Deer Lodge	129	6,725	1,159	11,765	1,128	39,077	2,416	57,567	249	10,820
Fergus	25	4,375	7,488	149,760	4,512	190,577	12,025	344,712	.....	.....
Flathead	11	1,475	2,105	33,320	2,116	89,493	4,232	124,288	.....	.....
Gallatin	320	18,950	3,823	47,155	5,585	175,280	9,728	241,385	2,183	73,176
Granite	10	1,150	1,512	22,690	1,055	36,950	2,577	60,790	1	25
Jefferson	10	1,725	1,619	17,110	1,638	53,345	3,267	72,180	b 108	b 5,025
Lewis and Clarke	40	8,000	3,925	58,875	2,928	103,200	6,893	170,075	c 225	11,250
Madison	562	42,150	7,668	115,020	3,656	149,401	11,886	306,571	138	6,348
Meagher	13	3,000	3,648	54,835	e 1,563	e 58,995	5,224	116,830	.....	.....
Missoula	34	3,650	2,199	33,723	2,809	96,265	5,042	133,638	184	8,480
Park	22	2,115	3,315	63,041	2,173	92,524	5,510	158,680	303	8,877
Powell	98	10,375	2,885	55,082	1,835	74,130	4,818	139,587	247	8,445
Ravalli	(f) 61	(f) 5,350	1,747	28,218	2,839	87,533	4,647	121,101	g 10	g 493
Rosebud	.....	.....	7,630	137,241	1,922	62,663	9,552	199,904	.....	.....
Silver Bow	50	5,250	592	11,775	1,876	72,245	2,518	89,270	12	760
Sweet Grass	20	3,465	1,430	21,450	1,990	58,625	3,440	83,540	295	10,275
Teton	.....	.....	4,878	73,170	1,966	68,810	6,844	141,980	h 1,376	h 43,350
Valley	16	1,710	4,127	72,205	2,602	88,475	6,745	162,390	g 81	g 3,570
Yellowstone	80	6,525	5,214	99,061	2,253	94,375	7,547	199,961	2,097	73,285
Total	1,815	$163,710	$118,767	$2,013,861	67,359	$2,481,622	187,941	$4,659,193	26,347	$867,231

(a) Includes 57 bulls at $4,100.00.
(b) Includes 78 thoroughbred cattle valued at $4,025.00.
(c) Thoroughbred cattle.
(e) Includes 3 jacks valued at $225.
(f) Standard bred horses.
(g) Bulls.
(h) Includes 142 thoroughbred cattle valued at $6,180.00.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 3 Continued--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Live Stock after Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903

COUNTIES	YEARLINGS		TWO-YEAR OLDS		THREE-YEAR OLDS		COWS		STOCK-CATTLE		TOTAL CATTLE	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Beaverhead	5,982	$77,766	4,598	$82,764	.....	.....	967	$29,010	24,534	$564,282	38,891	$859,101
Broadwater	1,275	18,095	341	6,097	.....	.....	281	8,690	11,314	257,093	13,225	290.515
Carbon	.....	.....	6,088	78,975	2,873	51,714	1,356	40,680	15,507	356,646	25,824	528,015
Cascade	3,434	44,662	1,864	33,418	881	27,386	1,773	53,255	42,432	930,754	48,584	1,096,003
Chouteau	.....	.....	2,042	44,916	.....	.....	892	26,770	67,355	1,549,481	73,532	1,720,867
Custer	2,476	28,748	10,153	227,859	13,328	423,565	597	18,667	63,738	1,458,359	90,292	2,157.194
Dawson	5,615	74,960	15,070	259,551	.....	.....	234	6,930	49,970	932,687	83,460	1.665,133
Deer Lodge	208	2,806	91	1,643	.....	.....	854	25,620	2,583	59,471	3,985	100,360
Fergus	849	11,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	15,390	50,160	1,153,680	51,522	1,180,105
Flathead	1,938	26,215	778	13,882	153	4,610	3,602	99,925	7,957	185,908	14,428	330,540
Gallatin	9,209	138,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,635	78,960	17,600	411,355	31,627	701,626
Granite	2,912	37,856	1,994	35,892	68	2,040	686	20,580	5,411	124,453	11,072	220,846
Jefferson	3,348	50,220	2,279	45,580	278	8,340	1,204	36,120	7,248	166,748	14,465	312,033
Lewis and Clarke	3,466	45,185	1,236	22,605	2,303	69,275	3,102	93,065	19,075	438,790	29,407	680,170
Madison	4,727	62,978	3,156	56,808	1,529	43,196	1,838	64,330	26,536	611,378	37,924	845,038
Meagher	42	581	41	741	66	2,090	551	16,890	26,734	613,981	27,434	634,283
Missoula	1,569	20,991	1,069	19,701	533	16,326	2,613	78,305	12,244	281,973	18,212	425,776
Park	1,581	23,010	660	13,181	.....	.....	1,589	47,988	14,508	306,478	18,641	399,534
Powell	3,439	51,831	2,876	57,275	.....	.....	908	30,674	12,180	280,983	19,650	429,208
Pavalli	3,512	45,723	2,632	47,378	1,927	61,518	2,538	76,290	3,798	87,256	14,417	318,658
Rosebud	535	7,149	528	10,578	11,529	345,070	164	4,920	42,468	977,598	55,224	1,345,315
Silver Bow	578	8,765	447	9,065	2	80	1,706	51,250	840	21,045	3,585	90,905
Sweet Grass	119	1,547	4	80	.....	.....	267	8,010	24,690	567,870	25,375	587,782
Teton	588	7,644	690	13,800	.....	.....	131	3,930	29,158	670,634	31,943	739,358
Valley	915	12,138	1,551	32,080	.....	.....	800	24,505	34,441	765,011	37,788	837,304
Yellowstone	2,152	34,335	300	5,826	.....	.....	1,503	45,090	31,349	722,555	37,401	881,091
Total	60,469	$832,375	60,488	$1,119,631	35,470	$1,055,210	33,304	$1,005,844	641,830	14,496,469	857,908	19,376,760

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 3 Continued--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Live Stock after Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903

COUNTIES	SHEEP		LAMBS		RAMS		ANGORA GOATS		TOTAL		HOGS		BUFFALO	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Beaverhead	114,229	$285,577	37,916	$75,832	1,483	$7,565	.....	.....	153,628	$368,974	316	$1,594	....	.....
Broadwater	51,153	127,914	.....	.....	40	200	.....	.....	51,193	128,114	456	2,400	....	.....
Carbon	58,548	146,370	21,250	35,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,798	181,470	860	4,175	....	.....
Cascade	118,474	255,197	52,660	105,320	886	6,285	1	5	172,021	366,807	756	3,785	....	.....
Chouteau	681,155	1,532,600	106,887	213,775	6,851	40,095	26	130	794,919	1,786,600	358	1,795	....	.....
Custer	328,567	946,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,567	946,033	.....	.....	....	.....
Dawson	407,348	1,016,613	2,768	14,249	.....	.....	200	800	410,316	1,031,662	13	88	....	.....
Deer Lodge	1,092	2,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092	2,880	203	993	....	.....
Fergus	679,832	1,529,622	18,130	36,260	6,524	32,620	.....	.....	704,486	1,598,502	875	3,267	....	.....
Flathead	271	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	670	1,509	7,874	....	.....
Gallatin	24,400	63,330	5,750	11,000	845	2,725	184	630	31,179	77,685	1,861	9,400	....	.....
Granite	7,946	19,865	1,400	2,800	.....	.....	594	2,079	9,940	24,744	130	390	10	$720
Jefferson	5,438	13,782	1,800	3,600	.....	.....	320	1,520	7,558	18,902	230	1,279	....	.....
Lewis and Clarke	93,210	233,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,031	5,785	94,241	238,810	497	2,485	....	.....
Madison	80,020	200,050	8,810	17,620	448	2,464	10	100	89,288	220,234	1,179	8,253	a 3	75
Meagher	340,465	851,162	11,300	22,600	3,490	17,986	5	15	355,260	891,763	242	1,354	....	.....
Missoula	7,274	18,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	7,284	18,162	1,518	7,555	200	30,000
Park	72,983	181,354	15,475	31,450	.....	.....	545	1,447	89,003	214,251	784	4,465	....	.....
Powell	60,226	142,872	.....	.....	256	768	630	2,495	61,112	146,135	165	825	....	.....
Ravalli	42,932	107,246	.....	.....	241	1,180	.....	.....	43,173	108,426	2,092	10,460	....	.....
Rosebud	186,077	465,193	2,440	4,880	753	3,430	.....	.....	189,270	473,503	57	300	....	.....
Silver Bow	6,800	17,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800	17,640	367	1,990	....	.....
Sweet Grass	193,295	483,237	18,200	36,400	812	4,042	930	2,790	213,237	526,469	92	460	....	.....
Teton	307,930	769,825	7,851	15,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,781	785,527	34	170	....	.....
Valley	226,607	546,039	28,243	58,770	2,093	10,495	.....	.....	256,943	615,304	44	264	....	.....
Yellowstone	322,977	803,890	32,170	64,340	1,863	10,815	.....	.....	357,010	879,045	438	2,190	....	.....
Total	$4,419,249	$10,760,048	$373,050	$749,698	$26,585	$140,670	$4,486	17,896	$4,823,370	11,668,312	15,076	$77,811	213	$30,795

(a) Elk.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 4--Showing Assessed Valuation of Railroads after Equalization by the State Board of Equalization for the Year 1903

NAME OF RAILROAD	MAIN LINE								SIDE TRACKS			
	Franchise..	Roadway...	Roadbed ..	Rails.....	Rolling Stock.....	Value per Mile.....	Mileage ...	Valuation Main Line	Mileage ...	Value per Mile.	Total Value ..	Total Value to be Assessed ...
Big Horn Southern	$120	$184	$1,680	$1,680	$736	$4,400	101.74	$447,656	17.24	$440	$7,586	$455,242
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	150	1,100	1,100	900	3,250	85.54	278.005	5.37	325	1,745	279,750
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific	350	620	5,370	2,640	5,100	14,080	25.67	361.434	49.90	1,048	70,259	431.693
Spurs	260	620	4,400	1,760	3,784	10,824	19.34	209.336	14.45	1,082	15,635	224,971
Stuart Branch	180	440	3,780	1,840	976	7,216	8.17	58,955	7.19	721	5,184	64,139
Montana & Great Northern	100	300	2,000	1,200	400	4,000	185.16	740.640	12.63	400	5,052	745,692
Great Northern	400	900	6,000	2,500	4,280	14,080	418.36	5,890.509	81.54	1,408	114,808	6,005,317
Pacific Extension	400	900	6,000	2,500	4,280	14,080	384.50	5,413.760	53.34	1,408	75,103	5,488,863
O'Brien Spur	75	600	1,000	400	180	2,255	10.32	23.272	1.85	225	416	23,688
Montana Central	400	900	6,000	2,500	4,280	14,080	172.55	2,429,504	42.75	1,408	60,192	2,489,696
Barker Branch	25	100	400	400	100	1,025	10.79	11.060	0.37	102	37	11,097
Fair Ground Branch	25	125	345	.....	.....	495	.85	421	.....	.....	.....	421
Neihart Branch	200	300	1,900	1,900	1,200	5,500	56.24	309.320	7.33	550	4,031	313,351
Red Mountain Branch	50	200	477	400	.....	1,127	1.47	1.657	.....	.....	.....	1,657
Sand Coulee Branch	200	500	3,900	2,400	1,800	8,800	19.73	173.624	6.00	880	5,280	178,904
Montana Railroad	70	200	1,015	1,015	200	2,500	94.66	236,650	4.75	250	1,888	237,338
Northern Pacific	100	800	6,190	2,300	4,690	14,080	782.807	11,021.923	205.39	1,408	289,199	11,311,122
Bitter Root Branch	300	800	6,000	2,000	3,220	12,320	56.384	694,651	15.84	1,232	19,515	714,166
Boulder Branch	75	300	1,200	1,200	300	3,075	34.70	106.703	4.32	307	1,326	108,029
Butte Line	400	900	6,000	2,500	4,280	14,080	71.522	1,007.030	20.07	1,408	28,259	1,035,289
Clark's Fork Branch	120	350	1,400	1,400	1,240	4,510	19.439	87,670	7.61	451	3,432	91,102
Couer d'Alene Branch	300	400	3,800	1,600	2,700	8,800	109.517	963.750	10.61	880	9,337	973.087
Cokedale Branch	25	200	400	400	.....	1,025	3.619	3.709	.....	.....	.....	3,709
Elkhorn Branch	100	260	900	870	870	3,000	20.125	60.375	1.85	300	555	60,930
Gaylord & Ruby Valley	200	300	1,900	1,900	1,200	5,500	45.73	251.515	5.93	550	3,262	254,777
Marysville Branch	200	410	2,500	1,600	1,890	6,600	12.532	82,711	1.40	660	924	83,635
Montana Union	400	900	6,000	2,500	4,280	14,080	51.20	720.896	21.47	1,408	30,230	751,126
Butte Hill Spur	200	400	1,082	1,000	700	3,382	12.00	40.584	7.06	338	2,386	42,970
Park Branch	300	400	3,800	1,600	2,700	8,800	54.065	475.772	6.44	880	5,667	481,739
Philipsburg Branch	100	400	2,000	1,700	773	5,073	32.121	162.950	6.28	507	3,184	166,134
Pony Branch	200	300	2,200	1,950	300	4,950	7.092	35,105	0.67	495	332	35,437
Red Bluff Branch	200	360	2,200	1,950	300	4,950	20.895	103.430	0.81	495	401	103,831
Red Mountain Branch	75	150	700	600	165	1,690	15.436	26.087	4.21	169	712	26,799
Rocky Fork Branch	300	400	3,800	1,600	2,700	8,800	44.375	390.482	9.60	880	8,448	398,930
Wickes Branch	37	100	700	700	.....	1,537	5.118	7.866	2.41	153	369	8,235
Oregon Short Line	400	900	6,000	2,500	4,280	14,080	126.37	1,779.290	29.17	1,408	41,071	1,820,361
Yellowstone Park Railway	75	150	700	600	165	1,690	11.0	18.590	1.00	169	169	18,759
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,131.137	$34,626,892	666.857	.....	$815,294	$35,442,186

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 5--Showing the Total Assessed Valuation of all Classes of Property after Equalization by the State and County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903.

COUNTIES	Acres.....	Real Estate and Improvements--Telegraph and Telephone Lines--Mining and Irrigating Ditches, Depots, R'nd Houses, Station Gr'nds and Gravel Beds	Personal Property Other than Real Estate	Live Stock.....	Total.....	Railroads, except Railroad Lands, Gravel Beds, Station Grounds, Depots, and R'd Houses	GRAND TOTAL.....
Beaverhead	288,680	$2,147,468	$644,353	$1,413,314	$4,205,135	$1,128,991	$5,334,126
Broadwater	190,141	1,021,849	225,480	509,924	1,757,253	607,695	2,364,948
Carbon	94,807	1,539,621	664,159	873,225	3,077,005	531,154	3,608,159
Cascade	1,011,362	10,685,679	2,789,111	1,694,737	15,169,527	1,661,273	16,830,800
Chouteau	315,487	2,007,575	847,006	3,820,588	6,675,169	3,947,581	10,622,750
Custer	771,590	1,325,589	745,866	3,539,490	5,610,945	1,035,927	6,646,872
Dawson	735,307	781,498	286,480	3,023,791	4,091,769	902,190	4,993,959
Deer Lodge	103,256	5,640,669	1,685,251	161,800	7,487,720	577,942	8,065,662
Fergus	229,200	2,737,077	1,274,945	3,126,586	7,138,608	.....	7,138,608
Flathead	603,411	3,727,118	1,164,758	463,372	5,355,248	3,081,148	8,436,396
Gallatin	502,974	5,587,172	1,160,044	1,030,096	7,777,312	1,198,636	8,975,948
Granite	117,388	1,156,294	360,232	307,490	1,824,016	561,861	2,385,877
Jefferson	213,673	1,486,419	936,992	404,390	2,827,805	1,654,406	4,482,211
Lewis and Clarke	457,140	10,885,845	3,764,470	1,091,540	15,741,855	1,411,246	17,153,101
Madison	421,438	2,286,082	1,147,526	1,380,171	4,813,779	551,761	5,365,540
Meagher	690,602	1,637,915	557,242	1,644,230	3,839,387	177,645	4,017,032
Missoula	647,751	5,262,263	1,916,119	615,131	7,793,513	3,893,383	11,686,896
Park	427,694	2,763,587	951,973	776,930	4,492,490	968,669	5,461,159
Powell	423,838	1,479,273	498,480	715,755	2,693,508	947,812	3,641,320
Ravalli	278,080	2,103,806	742,939	558,645	3,405,390	492,825	3,898,215
Rosebud	827,823	908,991	270,688	2,019,022	3,198,701	1,266,065	4,464,766
Silver Bow	73,556	18,099,725	14,540,262	199,805	32,839,792	1,482,179	34,321,971
Sweet Grass	556,294	1,169,593	312,705	1,198,251	2,680,549	744,014	3,424,563
Teton	254,864	1,215,232	312,831	1,667,035	3,195,128	1,802,932	4,998,060
Valley	12,818	400,795	282,599	1,615,262	2,798,656	2,904,704	5,203,360
Yellowstone	853,116	3,333,506	1,124,138	1,962,287	6,419,931	1,910,149	8,330,080
Total	11,102,290	$91,390,641	39,206,679	$35,812,871	$166,910,191	$35,442,188	$201,852,379

TAX LEVY 1903

COUNTIES	STATE							COUNTY										
	State.....	Stock Detective and Inspector....	Stock Indemnity..	Sheep Inspection and Indemnity Tax.....	State Bounty.....	Fish and Game..	Total Mills.....	General Fund.....	Contingent Fund.	School Fund.....	High School Fund.	Bond and Interest Fund	Road Fund.....	Poor Fund.....	Bridge Fund	Sinking Fund.....	Total Number Mills Levied.....	Total State and County.....
Beaverhead	2½	1½	⅝	2½	3½	1-10	7 73-80	4½	....	2	2¼	¼	1¾	½	½	¾	12½	20 33-80
Broadwater	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	4	5	2	1⅝	....	2	½	½	....	15⅝	23 23-40
Carbon	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	6½	3	2	.....	1½	3	....	1	....	17	24 19-20
Cascade	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8 4-20	5½	....	2	.....	....	2	....	....	....	9½	17 7-10
Chouteau	2½	1½	⅛	½	3½	1-10	8 9-40	3	1½	2	.....	1½	1	1	1	....	11	19 9-40
Custer	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8 2-10	5	....	2	1	1½	1½	....	....	2	13	21 2-10
Dawson	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	.....	8 1-10	2½	1	2	.....	....	½	½	½	1	8	18 1-10
Deer Lodge	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 95-100	6½	..	2	.....	1	1½	1	½	....	12½	20 9-20
Fergus	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	8 7-20	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	14½	22 17-20
Flathead	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8 2-10	5½	....	2	1 1-10	9-10	3	....	1	....	13½	21 7-10
Gallatin	2½	1½	¼	½	3½	1-10	8 3-10	3	2	2	1	....	2½	....	½	1	12	20 3-10
Granite	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8 2-10	11	5	2	.....	....	2	2	....	....	22	30 2-10
Jefferson	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	.....	7 17-20	4	3½	2	¾	....	2	....	....	....	12¼	20 1-10
Lewis and Clarke	2½	1½	½	¼	3½	1-10	8 7-20	3½	....	2	.....	....	2	1	1	....	9½	17 17-20
Madison	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8 2-10	2	1	2	.....	....	3	2	....	1	11	19 2-10
Meagher	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	.....	7 17-20	4	....	2	.....	....	1	....	....	1	8	15 17-20
Missoula	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	.....	7 17-20	3	3½	2	.....	....	2	½	....	½	11½	19 7-20
Park	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	.....	8 1-10	1½	3	2	1½	2	2	½	1	1	14½	22 6-10
Powell	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 95-100	8½	....	2	1½	½	2	1	....	....	15½	23 9-20
Ravalli	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3	1-10	7 9-20	6	2½	2	1½	1½	2	1	1	....	16	23 9-20
Rosebud	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	.....	8 1-10	8 6-10	....	2	.....	7-10	1	....	....	....	12 3-10	20 4-10
Silver Bow	2½	1½	½	½	3	1-10	8 1-10	3½	....	7	.....	½	1½	1	....	½	14	23 1-15
Sweet Grass	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8 2-10	5	3	2	1½	1½	2	....	....	....	15..	23 2-10
Teton	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	.....	7 17-20	7	....	2	¾	¾	2	¼	....	....	12¾	20 12-20
Valley	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8 1-5	6	2¼	2	.....	....	1	¾	1	1	14	22 2-10
Yellowstone	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 95-100	3	1¾	2	.....	¾	1½	½	½	1	11	18 19-20

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

Table No. 1.—Showing the Assessed Value of Real Property After Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1904.

COUNTY	Real Estate Other than City or Town Lots	Improvements on Same	Value of Improvements on Lands Listed to Another	Value of City and Town Lots	Value of Improvements on Same	Value of Mining Claims	Value of Improvements on Same	Telegraph Lines		Telephone Lines		Mining and Irrigating Ditches		Value of Depots, Round Houses, Etc.	Total Value of Real Estate and Improvements
								No. of Miles	Value	No. of Miles	Value	No. of Miles	Value		
Beaverhead	$958,786	$454,773	$7,450	$299,708	$467,132	$22,030	$22,715	79	$9,027	150	$12,241	.....	$500	$24,875	$2,279,237
Broadwater	576,870	184,025	25,265	84,470	112,840	.....	.....	42	9,030	105	6,985	83	21,450	10,550	1,031,485
Carbon	949,137	207,850	113,950	114,117	277,737	.....	.....	80	3,372	214	10,783	.....	17,070	9,150	1,703,166
Cascade	3,699,260	1,809,232	98,510	2,947,656	2,137,260	23,346	43,600	341	9,244	734	41,632	20	20,125	85,715	10,915,580
Chouteau	1,023,309	490,047	3,300	218,957	447.230	.....	.....	1,210	27,862	154	6,409	.....	.....	81,985	2,299,099
Custer	703,786	121,171	69,176	159,309	453,480	.....	.....	72	13,070	8	3,040	20	2,000	15,800	1,540,832
Dawson	401.265	16,315	81,035	104,543	217,595	.....	.....	551	11,490	.....	5,000	.....	.....	29,600	866,843
Deer Lodge	283,008	2,817,546	2,135	1,018,665	1,325,760	15,305	14,450	48	6,528	44	5,775	.....	117,295	30,425	5,636,892
Fergus	1,520,825	566,079	985	286,275	514,190	8,775	129,622	.....	.....	.....	8,365	11	15,000	.....	3,050,107
Flathead	2,592,556	282,225	35,030	614,581	556,375	26,600	.....	601	19,098	.....	5,860	.....	2,475	66,295	4,201,095
Gallatin	3,328,659	692,005	14,215	658,373	1,167,950	.....	.....	684	15,270	381	13,485	44	24,000	21,010	5,934,967
Granite	282,959	156,403	77,795	125,681	201,748	51,932	190,000	92	9,432	65	5,376	140	21,663	8,000	1,140,989
Jefferson	492,978	348,300	1,575	193,002	253,180	57,170	60,000	273	10,867	551	15,734	67	46,575	38,845	1,518,226
Lewis and Clarke	1,583,470	1,684,230	.....	3,448,235	3,797,500	65,135	237,610	761	17,865	589	30,080	.....	.....	74,900	10,939,025
Madison	1,095,546	687,825	97,520	157,715	379,585	.....	.....	103	6,000	179	13,454	.....	.....	11,616	2,449,261
Meagher	1,180,315	190,170	23,660	66,859	160,295	12,042	3,610	.....	.....	220	6,980	.....	.....	3,875	1,647,806
Missoula	2,533,295	394,642	38,240	1,081.398	1,226 835	10,925	7,125	1,900	44,485	514	19,188	.....	27,085	68,450	5,451,668
Park	1,054,462	400,278	46,630	553,144	628,470	22,186	.....	355	8,975	128	6,702	.....	8,875	94,450	2,824,172
Powell	976,374	172,815	56,950	72,686	212,431	35,181	32,365	933	18,788	279	8,105	.....	3,813	12,350	1,601,861
Ravalli	1,212,227	355,805	6,340	196,982	224,980	3,973	4,355	30	1,475	37	4,659	60	67,750	5,550	2,084,096
Rosebud	618,517	100,040	28,445	73,845	153,870	.....	.....	627	16,971	76	820	20	20,000	30,850	1,043,358
Silver Bow	294,630	256,920	417,255	8,820,320	7,480,255	105,590	665,875	91	9,530	134	34,880	47	13,600	61,310	18,160,165
Sweet Grass	963,052	144,110	25,840	73,324	151,070	.....	.....	52	10,182	95	5,014	.....	.....	10,800	1,383,392
Teton	961,767	131,646	37,045	76,354	93,920	.....	.....	207	12,835	557	4,380	.....	.....	51,430	1,369,387
Valley	52,509	22,977	109,930	69,452	171,860	.....	.....	209	20,365	.....	.....	.....	200	41,285	489,178
Yellowstone	1,411,764	235,935	51,400	593,097	1,008,120	.....	.....	215	26,710	170	21,826	128	44,000	65,233	3,458,145
Total	$30,751,326	$12,923,355	$1,469,739	$22,118,748	$23,821,678	$460,193	$1,411,327	9,556	$339,071	5,384	$296,773	640	$473,476	$954,349	$95,020,032

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

Table No. 2—Showing the Assessed Valuation of Certain Classes of Personal Property After Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization, for the Year 1904.

COUNTY	Mortgages, Bonds, Trust Deeds and other Similar Obligations..	Solvent Credits, Including Deposits in Banks.....	Money on Hand as Special Deposit.....	Bank Stock	Insurance Premiums	Express, Water, Street Railroad, Electric Light and Gas Companies.....	Value of Franchises of Same.....	Watches, Jewelry, or Plate—Cut Glass and Precious Stones....	Household Goods, Furniture, and Fire-arms.....	Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines	Libraries—Law, Medical and Miscellaneous.....	Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Consigned Goods.....	Fixtures of Saloons, Stores, Offices and Other Business Places
Beaverhead	$127,283	$21,750	$43,394	$50,250	$30,414	$10,135	.....	$1,895	$32,455	$12,170	$3,435	$168,980	$17,180
Broadwater	7,325	48,381	.....	23,000	3,957	2,100	.....	590	20,857	4,735	870	49,900	6,330
Carbon	101,122	1,040	7,695	72,198	.....	.....	500	350	20,835	4,540	2,300	156,115	14,347
Cascade	227,345	3,156	31,105	353,925	23,074	79,460	25,000	5,730	155,450	27,490	6,290	697,409	46,659
Chouteau	130,789	38,809	18,152	249,075	31,074	8,000	.....	1,510	60,418	8,430	1,240	217,774	17,330
Custer	26,723	13,805	31,414	303,775	.....	.....	.....	3,830	57,158	11,395	7,235	149,068	29,157
Dawson	84,777	33,048	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,053	37,930	10,843	1,540	84,406	11,505
Deer Lodge	138,051	18,403	21,382	91,152	37,602	146,051	20,000	11,154	30,320	19,100	7,130	347,041	36,577
Fergus	238,125	23,890	(a)	262,299	36,185	.....	.....	2,108	54,337	16,708	4,430	264,518	26,312
Flathead	107,029	3,187	.....	118,822	34,132	86,150	.....	2,475	59,070	13,300	2,590	361,455	20,345
Gallatin	158,551	40,735	21,734	224,020	28,505	16,200	.....	4,290	79,140	25,380	8,500	301,550	26,385
Granite	25,323	3,506	11,843	.....	10,226	15,200	.....	2,155	18,521	7,764	1,405	96,180	9,855
Jefferson	74,824	63,193	44,379	20,000	10,074	123,700	.....	4,883	51,304	17,130	3,190	109,375	14,925
Lewis and Clarke	177,345	137,340	99,170	757,135	135,365	374,530	271,610	21,125	287,395	42,525	25,840	983,725	85,935
Madison	213,539	166,078	161,438	181,210	30,756	22,400	.....	3,650	23,565	16,740	2,010	202,815	13,125
Meagher	33,712	17,625	13,250	100,000	13,269	1,500	.....	1,605	24,175	7,705	1,425	119,644	8,960
Missoula	243,990	7,255	13,085	316,556	54,480	170,500	.....	5,530	95,595	27,760	4,635	393,450	35,908
Park	79,906	4,950	22,315	123,750	15,861	46,300	5,000	2,025	65,785	13,235	3,270	272,720	37,940
Powell	110,951	13,600	20,088	56,800	6,447	14,263	.....	1,144	20,685	4,925	1,375	92,135	6,068
Ravalli	173,265	14,255	(b) 3,500	41,592	3,300	44,000	.....	465	26,170	9,955	650	157,595	8,475
Rosebud	40,755	3,340	13,260	39,012	8,227	.....	.....	1,030	28,747	4,905	1,210	84,400	10,855
Silver Bow	232,030	2,394,190	505,385	688,405	250,840	557,030	131,000	11,215	158,965	26,835	26 575	1,576,030	199,690
Sweet Grass	45,865	3,550	5,500	83,145	9,801	4,000	.....	575	20,260	6,725	2,100	93,465	7,710
Teton	48,440	24,130	.....	16,440	11,951	.....	.....	35	16,482	2,080	1,055	121,210	7,185
Valley	75,195	19,530	1,700	27,017	.....	.....	.....	2,959	38,669	6,850	2,640	104,103	14,493
Yellowstone	32,669	.....	62,756	233,340	36,664	80,000	.....	3,905	88,195	23,095	6,035	437,864	34,410
Total	2,954,929	$3,118,746	1,218,745	$4,442,928	$821,807	$1,811,519	$453,110	$98,886	$1,572,493	$372,410	$129,055	$7,648,927	$748,691

(a) Included in Solvent Credits.
(b) Includes $1,900 of notes.

Table No. 2 Concluded--Showing Value of Certain Classes of Personal Property After Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1904.

COUNTY	Farming Utensils	Machinery	Wagons, Harness, Robes, Saddles, Blankets, Etc.	Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Wool	Lumber, Wood	Coal	Coke	Ice	Stored Ore	Tailings	Net Proceeds of Mines	Any Other Personal Property	Total Value of Certain Classes of Personal Property
Beaverhead	$5,130	$30,760	$55,530	$9,000	$525	.....	.....	.....	$300	.....	.....	.....	$620,586
Broadwater	4,098	31,105	23,400	5,810	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	665	233,463
Carbon	89,268	(a)	48,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,627	15,388	594,871
Cascade	42,410	602,660	86,350	.....	12,595	(b)	.....	1,000	.....	.....	10,340	8,575	2,446,023
Chouteau	26,924	31,927	88,985	450	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	938,687
Custer	18,254	(a)	55,344	.....	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,432	754,615
Dawson	3,252	20,157	49,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,200	356,710
Deer Lodge	3,466	734,089	8,505	1,100	13,175	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	2,400	56,789	1,744,037
Fergus	21,571	161,382	92,590	.....	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403,847	1,035	1,610,857
Flathead	28,490	106,180	57,384	28,152	186,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,790	1,277,545
Gallatin	57,355	62,485	102,010	16,365	12,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,920	1,222,115
Granite	6,910	80,260	23,235	1,588	1,750	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	600	316,821
Jefferson	10,886	412,167	40,421	410	1,435	.....	.....	.....	1,350	.....	.....	788	1,014,437
Lewis and Clarke	13,245	75,620	74,170	.....	24,340	(b)	(b)	.....	171,450	(c)	10,705	.....	3,769,570
Madison	13,515	72,270	73,535	1,525	10,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500	.....	1,218,801
Meagher	10,415	20,135	33,413	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407,458
Missoula	11,881	91,900	56,256	21,754	506,363	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	7,500	63,000	2,128,998
Park	20,995	127,610	44,976	800	14,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,667	971,605
Powell	3,864	20,799	36,078	1,050	7,865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,468	451,605
Ravalli	8,035	27,595	37,333	15,207	262,824	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	22,131	856,397
Rosebud	12,233	(a)	32,212	.....	225	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	10,029	293,850
Silver Bow	2,665	1,146,945	63,515	1,130	85,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,355,615	209,205	15,692,310
Sweet Grass	10,620	11,975	21,935	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	329,956
Teton	18,094	(a)	28,255	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,465	301,822
Valley	1,846	20,632	38,529	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,780	361,453
Yellowstone	66,225	(a)	53,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,905	1,160,983
Total	$511,647	$3,888,653	$1,325,626	$104,341	$1,160,416	.....	.....	3,890	$173,100	.....	$7,861,624	$654,032	$41,075,575

(a) Included in farming utensils.

(b) Included in Lumber and Wood.

(c) Included in Stored Ore.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

Table No. 3--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Live Stock After Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1904.

COUNTIES	Thoroughbred Horses		Range Horses		Common and Work Horses and Mules		Total		Thoroughbred Cattle		Beef Cattle		Yearlings	
	Number...	Value.....	Number...	Value	Number ..	Value	Number...	Value	Number ..	Value	Number ..	Value	Number...	Value ....
Beaverhead	53	$6,820	5,123	$76,625	2,466	$95,962	7,642	$179,407	44	$1,775	5,403	$188,850	1,625	$16,330
Broadwater	27	4,275	2,637	39,235	1,273	48,030	3,937	91,540	.....	.....	3	110	(a)	(a)
Carbon	.....	.....	3,348	50,220	3,025	101,270	6,373	151,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,319	53,186
Cascade	22	4,525	3,073	49,600	5,098	177,760	8,193	231,885	.....	.....	375	12,340	3,171	31,710
Chouteau	38	5,820	7,251	108,815	4,429	204,780	11,718	319,415	(b) 83	5,780	7,387	184,675	.....	.....
Custer	114	14,745	13,080	222,846	4,235	144,610	17,429	382,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071	13,184
Dawson	77	8,600	12,556	335,078	1,334	66,402	13,967	410,080	.....	.....	12,256	309,905	3,788	37,825
Deer Lodge	173	9,093	1,243	12,825	1,204	46,682	2,620	68,600	.....	.....	82	3,165	202	2,066
Fergus	36	5,875	7,677	153,540	4,645	197,550	12,358	356,965	.....	.....	78	2,720	.....	.....
Flathead	16	3,650	2,023	32,517	3,270	111,380	5,309	147,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,208	22,065
Gallatin	377	16,985	3,506	48,295	5,699	207,130	9,582	272,410	.....	.....	1,386	46,540	7,854	78,540
Granite	19	4,475	1,414	21,205	1,122	31,680	2,555	60,3 0	(d) 9	825	.....	.....	2,954	29,540
Jefferson	22	3,075	1,638	17,370	1,621	54,825	3,281	75,270	84	4,200	136	4,380	3,435	34,350
Lewis and Clarke	45	6,725	3,330	50,025	2,806	99,335	6,181	156,085	475	15,140	.....	.....	2,950	29,505
Madison	51	11,775	8,753	131,300	4,412	174,735	13,216	317,810	.....	.....	111	4,350	4,696	47,262
Meagher	12	2,350	2,992	45,120	(e) 1,670	57,420	4,674	104,890	(f) 96	5,560	108	2,780	577	5,770
Missoula	24	2,548	1,970	26,101	2,995	93,373	4,989	122,022	(g) 107	3,305	.....	.....	441	11,022
Park	7	725	2,634	46,960	2,176	95,085	4,817	142,770	.....	.....	456	13,310	348	3,730
Powell	96	9,320	2,391	48,635	1,541	62,415	4,028	120,370	(h) 56	2,305	365	12,235	3,662	36,590
Ravalli	100	9,075	1,677	21,798	2,924	90,800	4,701	121,673	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,148	31,480
Rosebud	.....	.....	6,335	121,725	2,019	70,880	8,354	192,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	729	8,606
Silver Bow	47	4,750	337	6,375	1,954	73,020	2,338	84,146	.....	.....	42	2,040	440	6,840
Sweet Grass	17	3,300	1,424	22,385	1,787	63,370	3,228	89,055	.....	.....	236	7,020	51	510
Teton	6	1,600	5,000	76,350	2,107	73,745	7,203	151,695	(i) 430	11,654	1,021	25,525	2,282	22,820
Valley	15	1,150	4,853	97,095	2,228	89,482	7,096	187,727	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	825
Yellowstone	98	7,595	4,380	79,433	2,061	84,515	6,539	171,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,076	10,760
Total	1,492	$148,851	110,735	$1,941,473	70,101	$2,619,236	182,328	$4,709,560	1,384	$50,604	29,445	$819,975	52,092	$534,325

(a) Included in Two-year-olds.
(b) Common bulls.
(c) Includes Three-year-olds.
(d) 6 thoroughbreds and 3 grades.
(e) Includes 3 jacks.
(f) Includes 10 grades.
(g) Includes grades.
(h) Common and grade bulls.
(i) Includes 268 bulls not specified.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

Table No. 3--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Live Stock After Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1904.

COUNTIES	Two Year Olds		Three Year Olds		Cows		Stock Cattle		Total Cattle	
	Number ..	Value	Number ..	Value	Number ..	Value	Number ..	Value	Number ..	Value ....
Beaverhead	780	$10,920	.....	.....	823	$20,595	34,365	$619,013	43,040	$857,483
Broadwater	1,280	17,380	(a)	(a)	451	12,685	11,872	213,726	13,606	243,901
Carbon	2,836	39,704	.....	.....	1,337	40,199	15,499	278,989	24,991	412,078
Cascade	3,286	46,004	.....	.....	1,291	35,120	41,956	755,583	50,079	880,757
Chouteau	.....	.....	.....	.....	874	21,850	72,330	1,301,940	80,674	1,514,245
Custer	5,972	103,776	7,545	191,880	285	8,085	59,451	1,358,644	74,324	1,675,569
Dawson	10,878	153,910	.....	.....	317	7,947	52,069	954,898	79,308	1,464,485
Deer Lodge	126	1,646	.....	.....	909	27,460	2,355	41,969	3,674	76,306
Fergus	.....	.....	.....	.....	495	13,110	58,191	1,047,428	58,764	1,063,268
Flathead	1,123	16,700	277	6,920	2,717	78,057	10,143	185,053	16,468	308,795
Gallatin	5,710	79,940	.....	.....	2,670	66,375	14,663	(c) 263,265	32,283	534,660
Granite	2,346	32,844	916	22,039	644	19,310	5,563	100,134	12,432	204,692
Jefferson	3,015	45,410	634	15,634	1,210	30,810	6,679	119,937	15,193	254,721
Lewis and Clarke	187	2,630	1,738	44,360	1,552	38,820	23,700	423,490	30,602	556,945
Madison	2,903	41,092	1,210	32,840	1,476	44,585	27,740	498,408	38,136	668,537
Meagher	119	1,785	.....	.....	526	14,075	27,259	498,798	28,685	528,768
Missoula	3,084	30,852	2,560	35,946	2,008	50,380	9,930	179,296	18,130	310,861
Park	258	5,089	.....	.....	2,610	58,737	16,608	250,074	20,280	330,979
Powell	2,714	38,006	.....	.....	850	26,719	12,526	224,240	20,173	340,095
Ravalli	2,638	36,942	993	30,040	2,537	63,425	4,137	74,294	13,453	236,181
Rosebud	1,113	17,247	5,951	149,935	1,544	38,632	27,412	493,573	36,749	707,993
Silver Bow	351	7,200	50	1,240	1,688	50,610	681	16,780	3,252	84,710
Sweet Grass	2	31	.....	.....	304	7,600	21,992	395,856	22,585	411,017
Teton	769	10,766	.....	.....	389	9,725	32,587	586,566	37,478	667,056
Valley	875	12,330	510	14,755	.....	.....	38,026	722,498	39,476	750,408
Yellowstone	698	9,772	1,082	29,845	1,555	38,910	22,729	409,125	27,140	498,412
Total	53,063	$761,976	23,466	$575,434	31,062	823,821	650,463	$12,016,587	833,960	$15,582,922

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 4--Showing the Assessed Valuation of Sheep, Angora Goats, Hogs, Buffaloes and the Grand Total of Live Stock after Equalization by the County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1903.

COUNTY	Sheep		Lambs		Rams		Angora Goats		Total		Hogs		Buffalo		Grand Total of all Live Stock—Amount
	Number.....	Amount.....	Number.....	Amount.....	Number.....	Amount.....	Number.....	Amount.....	Number.....	Amount.....	Number.....	Amount.....	Number.....	Amount.....	
Beaverhead	152,291	$303,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	$25	152,296	$303,119	331	$1,655	.....	.....	$1,341,664
Broadwater	46,706	94,977	500	875	568	$2,812	.....	.....	47,774	98,664	697	3,515	.....	.....	437,620
Carbon	46,625	93,250	9,976	17,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,601	110,708	976	4,880	.....	.....	679,156
Cascade	132,113	264,226	20,398	35,696	452	3,585	3	15	152,966	303,522	1,054	5,270	.....	.....	1,421,434
Chouteau	665,949	1,331,898	26,800	40,200	6,076	30,380	154	545	698,979	1,403,023	479	2,395	.....	.....	3,239,078
Custer	239,673	623,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,673	623,253	73	454	.....	.....	2,681,477
Dawson	421,942	823,788	.....	.....	2,656	13,415	.....	.....	424,598	837,203	40	261	.....	.....	2,712,029
Deer Lodge	4,202	8,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,202	8,410	289	1,405	.....	.....	154,721
Fergus	605,333	1,210,666	.....	.....	6,158	24,632	36	144	611,527	1,235,442	1,292	6,460	.....	.....	2,662,135
Flathead	1,530	3,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	440	1,705	4,083	1,947	10,586	40	$4,000	475,011
Gallatin	21,943	44,410	3,920	6,860	82	410	523	1,570	26,468	53,250	1,832	9,420	.....	.....	869,740
Granite	10,310	20,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	2,400	10,910	23,020	105	525	.....	.....	288,597
Jefferson	9,484	18,968	.....	.....	25	125	1,153	5,286	10,662	24,379	389	2,008	.....	.....	356,378
Lewis and Clarke	89,605	179,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267	5,280	90,872	184,490	425	2,125	.....	.....	899,645
Madison	68,819	137,638	4,092	7,184	456	2,240	77	375	73,444	147,437	1,180	7,974	.....	.....	1,141,758
Meagher	269,615	539,301	.....	.....	2,346	10,440	.....	.....	271,961	549,741	236	1,209	.....	.....	1,184,608
Missoula	9,564	19,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	1,104	9,836	20,232	1,473	7,387	230	23,000	483,502
Park	66,512	135,664	1,900	3,325	.....	.....	2,948	5,456	71,360	144,445	746	3,879	.....	.....	622,073
Powell	58,896	115,603	.....	.....	450	2,155	780	3,120	60,126	120,878	150	750	.....	.....	582,093
Ravalli	30,634	61,308	.....	.....	326	1,630	.....	.....	30,960	62,938	2,327	11,635	.....	.....	432,427
Rosebud	148,970	298,340	1,900	3,325	451	2,905	90	360	151,411	304,930	115	640	.....	.....	1,206,168
Silver Bow	4,238	10,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,238	10,820	410	2,195	.....	.....	181,870
Sweet Grass	175,465	350,930	5,800	10,150	247	1,235	985	2,955	182,497	365,270	153	765	.....	.....	866,107
Teton	252,324	504,648	3,000	5,250	125	625	40	160	255,489	510,683	57	285	.....	.....	1,329,719
Valley	240,151	496,302	7,649	13,387	1,581	7,905	.....	.....	249,381	517,594	24	120	.....	.....	1,455,948
Yellowstone	249,962	499,925	7,540	13,195	435	2,175	.....	.....	257,937	515,295	504	2,520	.....	.....	1,187,770
Total	4,022,856	$8,190,020	93,475	$156,905	22,434	$106,669	9,108	$29,235	4,147,873	8,482,829	17,322	$90,318	270	$27,000	28,892,629

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 5--Showing Assessed Valuation of Railroads after Equalization by the State Board of Equalization for the Year 1904

	MAIN LINE								SIDE TRACKS			
	Franchise	Road way	Road-bed	Rails	Rolling Stock	Val. per Mile	Mileage	Val. Main Line	Mileage	Val. per Mile	Valuation Side Tracks	Totalvalue to be assessed
Big Horn Southern	200	200	$1,800	$1,800	$1,000	$5,000	101.74	$508,700	1..29	$500	$8,645	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	200	200	1,100	1,100	800	3,400	85.54	290,836	5.37	340	1,825	$810,006
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific	500	700	5,400	2,700	5,132	14,432	25.67	370,469	47.81	1,443	68,989	.....
Spurs	300	700	5,000	1,900	3,194	11,094	19.34	214,557	14.17	1,109	15,714	.....
Stuart Branch	200	500	3,800	1,896	1,000	7,396	8.17	60,425	6.46	739	4,773	734,927
Great Northern	500	1,000	6,000	2,600	4,296	14,396	418.36	6,022,710	80.44	1,439	115,753	.....
Pacific Extension	500	1,000	6,000	2,600	4,296	14,396	384.50	5,535,262	59.13	1,439	85,088	.....
O'Brien Spur	125	600	1,000	400	180	2,305	10.32	23,787	2.18	230	646	.....
Montana & Great Northern	190	300	2,000	1,200	400	4,090	185.16	757,304	14.33	409	5,860	12,546,410
Montana Central	450	1,000	6,000	2,600	4,382	14,432	172.55	2,490,241	40.73	1,443	58,773	.....
Barker Branch	100	25	.....	.....	.....	125	10.79	1,348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fair Ground Branch	100	407	.....	.....	.....	507	0.85	430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neihart Branch	250	350	1,900	1,900	1,237	5,637	56.24	317,024	7.37	563	4,149	.....
Red Mountain Branch	60	200	495	400	.....	1,155	1.47	1,697	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sand Coulee Branch	220	550	3,950	2,450	1,850	9,020	19.73	177,964	5.40	902	4,870	3,056,496
Montana Railroad	200	250	1,275	1,275	1,000	4,000	156.33	625,320	6.12	400	2,448	627,768
Northern Pacific	400	852	6,190	2,300	4,690	14,432	782.38	11,291,308	214.90	1,443	310,100	.....
Bitter Root Branch	400	900	6,000	2,000	3,328	12,628	56.41	712,345	10.26	1,262	12,948	.....
Boulder Branch	151	300	1,200	1,200	300	3,151	34.88	108,951	4.44	315	1,398	.....
Butte Line	450	950	6,000	2,600	4,432	14,432	71.42	1,030,733	23.39	1,443	33,751	.....
Clark s Fork Branch	150	400	1,400	1,400	1,282	4,622	19.44	89,851	7.91	462	3,654	.....
Couer d'Alene Branch	350	450	3,800	1,720	2,700	9,020	109.50	987,690	11.33	902	10,219	.....
Cokedale	50	200	400	400	.....	1,050	3.62	3,801	0.62	105	65	.....
Elkhorn Branch	100	260	900	870	870	3,000	20.13	60,390	2.15	300	645	.....
Gaylord & Ruby Valley	250	387	1,900	1,900	1,200	5,637	45.73	257,780	7.48	563	4,211	.....
Marysville Branch	250	565	2,500	1,600	1,900	6,765	12.58	85,103	1.58	676	1,068	.....
Montana Union	500	1,000	6,100	2,500	4,362	14,432	52.82	762,298	22.53	1,443	32,510	.....
Butte Hill Spur	250	420	1,086	1,000	700	3,466	12.07	41,834	7.70	346	2,664	.....
Park Branch	350	500	3,870	1,600	2,700	9,020	54.31	489,876	7.38	902	6,656	.....
Philipsburg Branch	250	450	2,000	1,700	800	5,200	32.12	167,024	6.28	520	3,265	.....
Pony Branch	250	350	2,200	1,950	323	5,073	7.09	35,967	0.48	507	243	.....
Red Bluff Branch	250	350	2,200	1,950	323	5,073	20.90	103,025	1.87	507	948	.....
Red Mountain Branch	100	150	700	600	182	1,732	16.51	28,595	4.25	173	735	.....
Rocky Fork Branch	350	450	3,800	1,700	2,720	9,020	44.37	400,217	13.41	902	12,095	.....
Wickes Branch	75	100	700	700	.....	1,575	5.81	9,150	1.75	157	274	17,106,397
Oregon Short Line	500	1,000	6,000	2,500	4,432	14,432	125.86	1,816,411	29.70	1,443	42,857	1,859,268
Yellowstone Park Ry	85	150	700	600	165	1,700	11.00	18,700	.....	.....	.....	18,700
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$35,902,193	.....	.....	$857,839	$36,759,972

ASSESSED VALUATIONS

Table No. 6--Showing the Total Assessed Valuation of all Classes of Property after Equalization by the State and County Boards of Equalization for the Year 1904

COUNTIES	Acres	Real Estate and Improvements--Telegraph and Telephone Lines--Mining and Irrigating Ditches--Dep'ts, R'd H. Sta'n Gro's, Grav'l Bds	Personal Property Other than Live Stock	Livestock	Total	Railroads, Except Railroad Lands, Gravel Beds, Station Grounds, Depots, and Round Houses	Grand Total
Beaverhead	302,688	$2,279,237	$620,586	$1,341,664	$4,241,487	$1,157,399	$5,398,886
Broadwater	190,266	1,031,485	233,463	437,620	1,702,568	625,755	2,328,323
Carbon	123,333	1,703,166	594,871	679,156	2,977,193	545,739	3,522,932
Cascade	802,881	10,915,580	2,446,023	1,421,434	14,783,037	1,687,609	16,470,646
Chouteau	398,696	2,299,099	938,687	3,239,078	6,476,834	4,037,404	10,514,268
Custer	974,581	1,540,832	754,615	2,681,477	4,976,924	1,058,831	6,035,755
Dawson	754,615	866,843	356,710	2,712,029	3,935,582	927,425	4,863,007
Deer Lodge	109,219	5,636,892	1,744,037	154,721	7,535,650	586,057	8,121,707
Fergus	271,223	3,050,107	1,610,857	2,662,135	7,323,099	166,040	7,489,139
Flathead	684,684	4,201,095	1,277,545	475,011	5,953,651	3,155,766	9,109,417
Gallatin	520,182	5,934,957	1,223,115	839,740	8,026,822	1,250,791	9,277,613
Granite	133,947	1,140,989	316,821	288,597	1,746,407	571,671	2,318,078
Jefferson	213,685	1,518,226	1,014,437	356,378	2,889,041	1,695,426	4,584,467
Lewis and Clarke	469,674	10,939,025	3,769,570	899,645	15,608,240	1,446,922	17,055,162
Madison	436,034	2,449,261	1,218,801	1,141,758	4,809,820	579,570	5,389,390
Meagher	694,320	1,647,806	407,458	1,184,608	3,239,872	365,424	3,605,296
Missoula	783,578	5,451,668	2,128,998	483,502	8,064,168	3,999,996	12,064,164
Park	497,835	2,824,172	971,605	622,273	4,417,850	1,000,466	5,418,316
Powell	435,986	1,601,861	451,605	582,093	2,635,559	972,581	3,608,140
Ravalli	278,200	2,084,096	856,397	432,427	3,372,920	497,574	3,870,494
Rosebud	827,744	1,043,358	293,850	1,206,168	2,543,376	1,326,875	3,870,251
Silver Bow	93,348	18,160,165	15,692,310	181,870	34,034,345	1,536,068	35,570,413
Sweet Grass	560,959	1,383,392	329,956	866,107	2,579,455	763,423	3,342,878
Teton	292,311	1,369,387	301,822	1,329,719	3,000,928	1,847,253	4,848,181
Valley	16,789	489,178	361,453	1,455,849	2,306,480	2,970,228	5,276,708
Yellowstone	847,358	3,458,145	1,160,983	1,187,770	5,806,898	1,987,679	7,794,557
Total	12,314,169	$95,020,032	$41,075,575	$28,892,629	$164,988,236	$36,759,972	$201,748,208

TAX LEVY 1904

COUNTIES	STATE							COUNTY											
	State	Stock Detective and Inspector	Stock Indemnity	Sheep Inspection and Indemnity Tax	State Bounty	Fish and Game	Total	General Fund	Contingent Fund	School Fund	High School Fund	Bond and Interest Fund	Road Fund	Poor Fund	Bridge Fund	Sinking Fund	Industrial School	Total	Total State and County
Beaverhead	2½	1½	1-20	¼	2½	1-10	7 9-10	4½	....	2	2¼	¾	1¾	½	½	.....	.....	12¼	20 3-20
Broadwater	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	4	6	2	1⅞	....	2..	½	½	.....	.....	16⅞	24 33-40
Carbon	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	6½	3	2	....	1½	3	.....	1	.....	.....	17	24 19-20
Cascade	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	5½	....	2	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9½	17 9-20
Chouteau	2½	1½	⅛	½	3½	1-10	8 9-40	3	1½	2	1½	1½	1	1	1	.....	.....	11	19 7-40
Custer	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	6	....	2	½	2	1	½	.....	2	.....	14	22⅕
Dawson	2½	1½	1-10	½	3¼	.....	8 1-10	2½	2½	2	....	....	1	½	½	1	.....	10	18 1-10
Deer Lodge	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	3½	3⅕	2	....	1¼	1½	½	½	.....	.....	12¼	20⅕
Fergus	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	¼	7 19-20	3½	2⅖	2	1	⅕	2	½	.....	1½	.....	13½	21 9-20
Flathead	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	5	....	2	9-10	1	3	.....	1..	.....	.....	13	21⅕
Gallatin	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	3	2	2	1	....	2½	.....	½	1	.....	12	20⅕
Granite	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	10½	5	2	3	....	2½	2	.....	.....	.....	25	33⅕
Jefferson	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	4	2½	2	¾	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11¼	19⅕
Lewis and Clarke	2½	1½	½	¼	3½	1-10	8 7-20	3	....	2	....	....	1	1	½	.....	.....	7½	15 17-20
Madison	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	2	1	2	....	....	2	1	1	1	.....	10	18⅕
Meagher	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	6	....	2	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	17 19-20
Missoula	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	3½	3½	2	....	....	2	½	.....	½	.....	12	19 13-20
Park	2½	1½	1-10	½	3	1-10	7 7-10	1½	3	2	2¾	1¾	2	½	1	1½	.....	15	22 7-10
Powell	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	7	....	2	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	15	22 19-20
Ravalli	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3	1-10	7 9-20	6	3½	2	....	2	2	½	1	.....	.....	17	24 9-20
Rosebud	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	9⅗	....	2	....	7-10	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	13⅘	22
Silver Bow	2½	1½	½	½	3	1-10	8 1-10	3½	....	2	....	½	1½	1	1½	½	½	14½	223⅖
Sweet Grass	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	5	3	2	1½	1½	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	23⅕
Teton	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	7	....	2	3	....	2	¼	.....	¾	.....	15	22 19-50
Valley	2½	1½	1-10	½	3½	1-10	8⅕	6	2¼	2	....	....	¾	1	1	1	.....	14	22⅕
Yellowstone	2½	1½	1-10	¼	3½	1-10	7 19-20	4½	2	2	....	1	2	½	½	1	.....	13½	21 9-20

Table Showing the Growth of the State as Reflected in the Assessed Valuation of Property From 1890 to 1904, Inclusive.

YEAR	Lands Other Than City and Town Lots			City and Town Lots			Railroad Valuation...	Total Valuation of the State.....
	Number of Acres.....	Total Value..	Value of Improvements.	Total Valu e.	Total Value of Improvements.....	Total Value of All Real Estate.....		
1890	4,930,196	13,031,912	5,340,687	27,288,955	9,617,131	55,278,685	6,523,380	112,916,272
1891	5,402,016	16,611,744	7,991,431	30,965,303	13,099,303	68,693,038	8,181,390	143,472,743
1892	5,737,841	15,854,376	8,225,110	30,240,516	13,865,556	69,307,564	9,287,532	129,466,949
1893	6,055,807	17,219,441	7,260,114	24,388,290	14,356,792	65,094,167	9,953,355	127,548,175
1894	6,523,346	15,675,856	7,463,835	21,193,636	14,418,057	60,744,959	10,062,407	118,850,892
1895	6,558,425	17,020,977	7,926,305	22,036,844	16,084,986	65,237,835	10,455,405	124,076,586
1896	7,725,240	17,069,855	8,100,071	20,843,550	15,980,144	65,331,433	10,438,231	120,697,847
1897	7,886,094	17,821,955	8,660,809	20,615,994	16,743,171	67,175,589	13,674,053	130,757,412
1898	8,210,376	19,149,354	9,500,668	19,451,962	17,495,735	68,548,412	13,793,582	133,969,519
1899	9,123,673	20,499,746	9,937,786	20,000,954	18,699,160	72,514,900	14,992,690	142,117,656
1900	8,877,833	21,416,061	10,091,880	20,888,926	19,006,897	75,173,763	15,000,096	153,401,594
1901	8,651,348	23,185,370	10,638,660	21,409,195	20,729,320	79,762,809	15,485,617	166,787,593
1902	10,542,536	25,300,972	12,836,909	21,945,909	22,344,222	86,471,577	32,036,565	185,725,657
1903	11,102,290	28,894,945	13,556,415	22,263,579	22,949,472	91,390,641	35,442,188	201,852,370
1904	12,314,169	30,751,326	14,393,091	22,118,748	23,821,678	95,020,032	36,759,972	201,748,208

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

Statment of the Indebtedness of the Incorporated Cities of Montana, as Reported by City Clerks at the Expiration of the Last Fiscal Year.

NAME OF CITY	Fiscal Year Ends....	Year in Which Bonds were Issued.....	Amount.....	Rate of Interest.....	Number of Years Run.....	Purpose for which Issued	Floating Indebtedness	Amount Paid on Bond Issues.....
Anaconda	Apr. 30	1889	$25,000	6	10—20	Sewer	.....	$10,000
		1895	34,000	6	20	City Hall	.....	.....
Billings	Apr. 30	1899	25,000	6	25	Refunding of City debt	*	.....
		1901	35,000	4½	20	City Hall	.....	.....
Bozeman	Apr. 30	1892	3,000	6	10—20	Dump ground	.....	2,000
		1898	10,000	5	10—20	City Hall Funding	.....	3,000
		1899	165,000	5	10—20	Water Works	.....	.....
		1901	30,000	4	10—20	City Hall funding, 2d series	.....	.....
Butte	Apr. 30	1889	50,000	6	10—20	For sewers	$297,866	42,000
		1890	20,000	6	10—20	City Hall	.....	.....
		1892	50,000	6	10—20	Library	.....	.....
Chinook	Nov. 30	1903	26,900	6	14—20	Water Works	none	.....
Deer Lodge	Apr. 30	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dillon	May 30	1903	65,000	5	10—20	Water Works	none	.....
Ft. Benton	Apr. 30	1904	12,500	5	10—20	Refund of Water Bonds	none	.....
Glendive	Apr. 30	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Falls	Apr. 30	1898	125,000	5	10	Water	.....	.....
		1898	125,000	5	15	Water	.....	.....
		1898	125,000	5	20	Water	.....	.....
		1900	25,000	5	20	Sewer	.....	.....
		1902	45,000	5	20	Water improvements and extension in parks	.....	.....
		1903	141,000	4	10—20	Refunding bonds formerly bearing 6 per cent..	none	.....
Hamilton	.....	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	.....
Havre	Apr. 30	1904	26,500	.....	.....	.....	none	.....
Helena	Apr. 30	1891	75,000	6	10—20	Funding	none	.....
		1896	159,000	5	10—20	Refunding	.....	.....
		1896	191,800	5	10—20	Funding	.....	.....
		1899	65,000	4	20	Refunding	.....	.....
Kalispell	Apr. 30	1895	20,000	6	10—20	Sewer	14,705	.....
Lewistown	Apr. 30	1902	50,000	5	20	Water and Sewer	none	.....
		1903	10,000	5	20	Sewer	.....	.....
Livingston	Apr. 30	1896	10,000	6	10—20	City Hall	4,913	.....
Miles City	Dec. 31	1896	17,000	6	10—15	Water and Light	none	.....
		1903	15,000	5	15—20	Water extension	.....	.....
Missoula	Apr. 30	1904	55,000	4½	10—20	Refund Sewer bonds from 6 per cent.	39.101	.....
		1904	38,000	4½	10—20	Refund Bridge bonds from 6 per cent.	.....	.....
Neihart	Apr. 30	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	.....
Philipsburg	Apr. 30	none	.....	.....	(a)	Water	10,000	.....
Pony	.....	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	.....
Red Lodge	Apr. 30	1899	25,000	5	10—20	Water	none	.....
		1900	10,000	5	10—20	Water	.....	.....
Townsend	Apr. 30	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,896	.....
Virginia City	Feb. 1	1896	8,500	6	20	City Hall	.....	4,500
Whitehall	.....	none	.....	.....	.....	.....	none	.....
White Sul. Springs	Apr. 30	1897	30,000	6	20	Water.	none	9,000

* Not known.

(a) $3,000 due yearly beginning 1904.

PENITENTIARY

Statment Showing by Counties the Offenses For Which Prisoners Were Calendar

Tracing Number	OFFENSE FOR WHICH COMMITTED	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus	Flathead	Gallatin	Granite
1	Assault												
2	Assault, Second Degree	1			2	1		1	2	5			
3	Assisting Prisoner to Escape												
4	Arson												
5	Attempted Extortion												
6	Bigamy												
7	Burglary			1		4	1	1	2	1	1		
8	Burglary, Second Degree	1			1		1	3			1		
9	Bribery												
10	Escaping												
11	Forgery			2	4	1	1			3	1		
12	False Report to Compt. of Cur.												
13	Grand Larceny	2		1	4	9		3	5		3	3	
14	Injury to Jail	1				3							
15	Manslaughter					2				2	1	1	
16	Murder, Second Degree		1	1					1	1			1
17	Passing Raised Money												
18	Petit Larceny				1								
19	Rape					1							
20	Robbery				2	5				1			
21	Receiving Stolen Property												
22	Sodomy								1				
23	Total	5	1	5	14	26	3	8	11	13	7	4	1
24	Total in Confinement Dec. 31, 1901	10	?	4	27	33	13	8	35	16	18	5	2
23	Grand Total	15	3	9	41	59	16	16	46	29	25	9	3
26	Discharged 1902—Expiration	2		1	11	8	3	4	6	5	7		
27	Discharged 1902—Diminution												
28	Discharged 1902—Pardon				2	1			1	1		1	
29	Discharged 1902—Order of Court							2					
30	Escaped												
31	Died												
32	Total Discharged, Etc.	2		1	13	9	3	6	7	6	7	1	
33	Total in Confinement Dec. 31, 1902	13	3	8	28	50	13	10	39	23	18	8	3
34	Percentage of Prisoners confined from each County	2.70	.62	1.66	5.82	10.40	2.70	2.08	8.11	4.78	3.74	1.66	.62

STATISTICS.--1902.

Committed to the Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge, During the Year 1902.

Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	United States Court	Total	Percentage of Commitments during 1902 classified by crime	Tracing Number
....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1.91	1
....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	22	10.52	2
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	4
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	6
1	5	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	6	.....	34	16.27	7
....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7.67	8
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.48	9
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.48	10
....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	21	10.04	11
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.48	12
....	6	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	7	3	1	1	1	.....	57	27.27	13
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2.87	14
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4.31	15
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2.87	16
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.48	17
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.48	18
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1.91	19
3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	10.04	20
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.48	21
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.48	22
5	22	2	1	14	7	3	.....	6	26	4	1	4	14	2	209	.....	23
7	51	12	2	9	25	.....	7	.....	82	8	11	5	22	5	419	.....	24
12	73	14	3	23	32	3	7	6	108	12	12	9	36	7	628	.....	25
4	17	3	2	8	7	.....	2	.....	22	1	4	.....	12	4	133	.....	26
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27
....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	28
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	29
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	31
4	19	3	2	8	8	.....	2	1	24	1	4	.....	12	4	147	.....	32
8	54	11	1	15	24	3	5	5	84	11	8	9	24	3	481	.....	33
1.66	11.25	2.29	.21	3.12	4.99	.62	1.04	1.04	17.46	2.29	1.66	1.87	4.99	.62	.....	100.00	34

PENITENTIARY

Statement Showing by Cuonties the Offenses For Which Prisoners Were Calendar

Tracing Number	OFFENSE FOR WHICH COMMITTED	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus	Flathead	Gallatin	Granite
1	Assault	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Assault, Second Degree	....	1	1	....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	Burglary	1	....	....	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	Burglary, Second Degree	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
5	Felony	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Forgery	3	....	....	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
7	Grand Larceny	3	....	2	1	5	1	2	.....	5	3	2	1
8	Incest	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Injury to Jail	....	....	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
10	Kidnapping	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Malicious Mischief	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Manslaughter	1	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Murder, Second Degree	....	....	1	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
14	Petit Larceny (Second Offence)	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Robbery	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
16	Rape	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
17	Seduction	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18	Sodomy	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Total	8	1	8	13	23	8	6	1	9	7	6	1
20	Total in Confinement Dec. 31, 1902..	13	3	8	28	50	13	10	39	23	18	8	3
21	Grand Total	21	4	16	41	73	21	16	40	32	25	14	4
22	Discharged 1903—Expiration	8	....	1	11	20	4	4	13	11	5	4	.....
23	Discharged 1903—Diminution	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Discharged 1903—Pardon	1	....	....	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....
25	Discharged 1903—Order of Court	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Escaped	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Died	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Insane	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Total Discharged, Etc	9	....	1	15	22	4	7	16	11	5	6	.....
30	Total in Confinement Dec. 31, 1903..	12	4	15	26	51	17	9	24	21	20	8	4
31	Percentage of Prisoners Confined from each County	2.57	.86	3.21	5.57	10.92	3.64	1.93	5.14	4.50	4.28	1.72	.86

STATISTICS.--1903.

Committed to the Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge, During the Year 1903

Jefferson	Lewis and Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	U. S. Court	Total	Percentage of Commitments During 1903 Classified by Crime	Tracing Number
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4.03	1
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	6.90	2
....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	33	18.97	3
1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	16	9.20	4
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.15	5
....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	19	10.92	6
....	2	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	51	29.31	7
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.57	8
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.72	9
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.57	10
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.57	11
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2.30	12
....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	4.03	13
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.57	14
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	5.75	15
....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2.30	16
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.57	17
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.57	18
1	6	4	1	13	9	.....	1	2	22	2	8	4	9	1	174	100.00	19
8	54	11	1	15	24	3	5	5	84	11	8	9	24	3	481	.....	20
9	60	15	2	28	33	3	6	7	106	13	16	13	33	4	655	.....	21
8	8	.....	2	10	3	2	1	4	14	3	7	8	11	2	164	.....	22
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	23
....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	18	.....	24
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	26
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28
9	9	.....	2	10	3	2	1	4	17	4	8	10	11	2	188	.....	29
0	51	15	0	18	30	1	5	3	89	9	8	3	22	2	467	.....	30
....	10.92	3.21	.....	3.85	6.42	.21	1.07	.64	19.06	1.93	1.71	.64	4.71	.43	.....	100.00	31

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS--1896 to 1903.

Statement Showing the Number Offenses For Which Commitments Were Made to the State Penitentiary by Years, From 1896 to 1903, Inclusive.

Offense for Which Committed.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	Total
Abortion	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arson	...	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
Assault	2	.....	.....	.....	8	15	4	7	36
Assault, first degree	1	1	5	9	1	.....	.....	.....	17
Assault, second degree	16	19	15	13	.....	.....	22	12	97
Assisting prisoner to escape	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bigamy	....	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	.....	8
Branding—Felonious	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bribery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Burglary	11	.....	.....	.....	47	43	34	33	168
Burglary, first degree	35	30	33	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Burglary, second degree	19	9	22	10	.....	.....	16	16	92
Cheating	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Counterfeiting	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Counterfeit money—attempting to pass	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Counterfeit money—passing	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Counterfeit money—having in possession	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Destroying registered letter	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Embezzlement	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Escaping from State Prison	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
Extortion—Attempted	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
False pretenses—Obtaining money or property	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
False report to Comptroller of the Currency	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Felony	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Forgery	7	10	56	19	14	21	21	19	167
Gambling	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Larceny	37	46	22	29	41	70	57	51	353
Grand Larceny—attempted	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Incest	....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Injury to jail	....	3	3	2	.....	8	6	3	25
Kidnapping	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Larceny	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Letter—Mailing obscene	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malicious Mischief	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Manslaughter	5	6	4	12	8	10	9	4	58
Mayhem	....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Misappropriating Bank Funds	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Murder, second degree	6	3	12	8	10	11	6	7	63
Opening U. S. Mail	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Passing Raised Money	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Perjury	....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	8
Petit Larceny	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	16
Prizefighting	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rape	5	7	3	2	1	6	4	4	32
Rape—Attempted	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rape—Assault to	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Receiving Stolen Property	1	2	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	10
Robbery	6	20	7	9	9	9	21	10	91
Robbery—Attempted	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Secreting Public Record	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seduction	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stealing from U. S. Mail	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sodomy	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	9
Uttering Fictitious Check	....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	169	174	197	148	158	209	209	174	1,438
Number of Prisoners Discharged, by Years	182	151	173	177	156	135	147	188	1,309
Increase or Decrease	13	23	24	29	2	74	62	14	129
Add Total Number in Confinement Dec. 31, 1895	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
Total in Confinement Dec. 31, 1903	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS--1896 to 1903.

Statement Showing the Number of Commitments to the State Penitentiary by Counties From 1896 to 1903 Inclusive; Also the Total Number of Prisoners Discharged Each Year.

Tracing Number	YEAR	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fergus	Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Lewis & Clarke	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell
1	1896	2	....	2	27	11	14	.....	13	.....	10	8	3	9	12	2	1	15	2	.....
2	1897	5	1	4	17	12	14	1	17	2	5	6	3	7	25	8	.....	8	1	.....
3	1898	3	....	3	9	7	20	3	33	4	18	6	1	4	13	6	1	12	4	.....
4	1899	5	....	.....	12	15	3	1	14	5	9	4	.....	2	13	.....	3	9	7	.....
5	1900	.....	2	4	15	17	2	2	14	6	6	....	1	5	22	3	2	6	9	.....
6	1901	7	1	2	20	17	4	5	11	10	13	1	.....	4	18	4	3	9	4	.....
7	1902	5	1	5	14	26	3	8	11	13	7	4	1	5	22	2	1	14	7	3
8	1903	8	1	8	13	23	8	6	1	9	7	6	1	1	6	4	1	13	9	.....
9	Total Committed 1896 to 1903 Inclusive..	35	6	28	127	128	68	26	114	49	75	35	10	37	131	29	12	86	43	3
10	Total in Confinement Dec. 31, 1895.....	12	....	2	38	21	19	1	21	5	6	7	3	9	40	5	6	19	12	.....
11	Grand Total	47	6	30	165	149	87	27	135	54	81	42	13	46	171	34	18	105	55	3
12	Total No. in Penitentiary Dec. 31, 1903..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Tracing Number	YEAR	Ravalli	Rosebud	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	U. S. Court	Total	Discharged by Reason of: Expiration of Sentence	Diminution of Sentence	Pardon	Order of Court	Escaped	Died	Transferred to Insane Asylum	Total Discharged	Tracing Number
1	1896	3	.....	28	3	1	1	2	.....	169	149	.....	27	2	1	3	.....	182	1
2	1897	2	.....	18	6	1	2	9	.....	174	39	90	18	3	1	.....	.....	151	2
3	1898	4	.....	19	6	3	5	12	.....	197	33	101	28	4	4	3	.....	173	3
4	1899	5	.....	29	.....	3	3	6	.....	148	60	101	10	1	.....	4	1	177	4
5	1900	1	.....	23	1	.....	7	8	2	158	58	66	29	3	.....	.....	.....	156	5
6	1901	3	.....	42	3	6	4	13	5	209	103	9	9	5	4	5	.....	135	6
7	1902	...	6	26	4	1	4	14	2	209	133	1	8	2	.....	3	.....	147	7
8	1903	1	2	22	2	8	4	9	1	174	164	1	18	.....	4	.....	1	188	8
9	Total Committed 1896 to 1903 inclusive.....	19	8	207	25	23	30	74	10	1,438	739	369	147	20	14	18	2	1,309	9
10	Total in Confinement Dec. 31, 1895.....	7	.....	69	2	7	7	20	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Grand Total	26	8	276	27	30	37	94	10	1,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Total number in Penitentiary Dec. 31, 1903....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

INSANE ASYLUM

Statment of Commitments to the State Insane Asy

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	Primary Mental Deterioration	Mania	Melancholia	Primary Dementia	Secondary Dementia	Terminal Dementia	Primary Confusional Insanity	Secondary Confusional Insanity	Chronic Confusional Insanity	Primary Delusional Insanity	Secondary Delusional Insanity
1	Beaverhead	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
2	Broadwater	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
3	Carbon	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....
4	Cascade	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1
5	Chouteau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
6	Custer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	1
7	Dawson	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
8	Deer Lodge	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
9	Fergus	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
10	Flathead	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	.....
11	Gallatin	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....
12	Granite	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
13	Jefferson	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lewis and Clarke	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	.....	5	.....
15	Madison	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
16	Meagher	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
17	Missoula	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8	2
18	Park	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....
19	Powell	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
20	Ravalli	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
21	Rosebud	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
22	Silver Bow	1	5	4	3	....	2	....	....	.....	8	2
23	Sweet Grass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
24	Teton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
25	Valley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....
26	Yellowstone	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....
27	Flathead Indian Reservation	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
28	State Penitentiary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
29	United States Penitentiary	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
30	Total Committed During 1902, Classified by Disease	8	20	32	6	....	2	1	....	.....	44	6
31	Total in Asylum Dec. 31, 1901, Classified by Disease	10	18	78	6	10	4	1	....	19	81	26
32	Grand Total Confined	18	38	110	12	10	6	2	....	19	125	32
33	Number Discharged, 1902	6	12	16	2	....	....	....	....	.....	29	3
34	Number Escaped, 1902	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	.....
35	Number Died, 1902	1	7	5	2	....	6	....	....	1	6	.....
36	Total Discharged, Escaped and Died, 1902	7	20	21	4	....	6	....	....	1	37	3
37	Total Patients in Asylum Dec. 31, 1902, Classified by Disease	11	18	89	8	10	....	2	....	18	88	29

COMMITMENTS--1902.

lum at Warm Springs, During the Year 1902.

Chronic Delusional Insanity	Paranoia	Epileptic	Periodical Insanity	Traumatic Insanity	Homicidal Insanity	Stuperous Insanity	Alcoholic Dementia	Syphilitic Dementia	Paretic Dementia	Hysterical Insanity	Senile Dementia	Imbecility	Idiocy	Acute Mania	Not Insane	Total Committed During the Year 1902	Percentage of Commitments from Each County	No. Discharged Recovered	No. Discharged Improved	No. Died	No. Escaped	Total No. in Asylum Dec. 31, 1902	Tracing No.
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1.14	1	....	2	....	14	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	3.41	2	1	1	....	9	3
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	10	5.68	6	2	4	....	30	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	.57	....	....	....	....	14	5
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	7	3.98	1	....	....	1	17	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	2.27	1	....	....	....	7	7
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	4.55	5	....	5	....	60	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	7	3.98	5	1	1	....	13	9
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	1	....	12	6.81	8	....	....	....	15	10
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	10	5.68	5	2	2	....	27	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1.70	4	....	2	....	4	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1.70	2	....	1	1	14	13
1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	14	7.95	4	2	2	....	67	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	1.70	2	1	....	....	10	15
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	1	....	....	....	4	2.27	2	....	....	....	15	16
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	20	11.37	3	....	3	....	52	17
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	1.70	1	....	2	....	13	18
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	7	3.98	2	1	....	....	7	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	1.14	2	....	1	....	4	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	.57	....	....	....	....	3	21
2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	36	20.46	9	7	13	2	92	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	3	....	4	23
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	.57	....	1	....	....	4	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	1.14	1	1	....	....	1	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	10	5.68	4	1	....	1	20	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	29
8	3	8	....	....	....	6	....	1	3	4	17	2	3	1	1	176	100.00	71	20	42	5	522	30
121	12	28	....	....	....	8	1	....	3	2	7	10	39	....	....	484	.....	....	....	....	....	....	31
129	15	36	....	....	....	14	1	1	6	6	24	12	42	1	1	660	.....	....	....	....	....	....	32
4	3	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	3	1	....	1	1	1	91	.....	....	....	....	....	....	33
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	34
2	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	42	.....	....	....	....	....	....	35
6	4	9	....	....	....	6	1	....	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	138	.....	....	....	....	....	....	36
123	11	27	....	....	....	8	....	1	4	3	20	11	41	....	....	522	.....	....	....	....	....	....	37

The percentage of patients discharged as "Recovered" to the total commitments during the year was 40.34 per cent.

The percentage of patients discharged as "Improved" to the total commitments during the year was 11.36.

The percentage of patients who died to the total commitments during the year was $23.86.

The percentage of increased commitments over he year 1901 was 18.12.

The percentage of increased patients in the Asylum Dec. 31, 1902, as compared with the same date 1892 was 80.00 per cent.

The percentage of increased population in Montana from 1890 to 1900 was 84.1 per cent.

INSANE ASYLUM

Statement of Commitments to the State Insane Asy

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	Primary Mental Deterioration	Mania	Melancholia	Primary Dementia	Secondary Dementia	Terminal Dementia	Primary Confusional Insanity	Secondary Confusional Insanity	Chronic Confusional Insanity	Primary Delusional Insanity	Secondary Delusional Insanity
1	Beaverhead			1							1	
2	Broadwater											
3	Carbon			1							1	1
4	Cascade	3	2	5							3	
5	Chouteau	1	1	1	1							
6	Custer	1		1							1	
7	Dawson		1	1								
8	Deer Lodge	1		1	1			1		1	5	1
9	Fergus		2	1	1						2	
10	Flathead		3	1	2							1
11	Gallatin										2	1
12	Granite											2
13	Jefferson	1	1		1						2	1
14	Lewis and Clarke		2	1							5	2
15	Madison											
16	Meagher											
17	Missoula	1	2	2					1		2	2
18	Park	1	1									
19	Powell		1	3							1	
20	Ravalli				1							
21	Rosebud	1			1							
22	Silver Bow	4	4	2							5	1
23	Sweet Grass	1		2	1						1	
24	Teton			2	1						1	1
25	Valley										1	
26	Yellowstone		3								1	
27	Blackfeet Indian Reservation											
28	Flathead Indian Reservation											
29	Ft. Peck Indian Reservation											
30	Ft Belknap Indian Reservation											
31	State Penitentiary			1								
32	United States Penitentiary											
33	Total committed during 1093, Classified by Disease	15	23	26	10			1	1	1	34	13
35	Total in Asylum Dec. 31, 1902, Classified by Disease	11	18	89	8	10		2		18	88	29
35	Grand Total Confined	26	41	115	18	10		3	1	19	122	42
36	Number discharged 1903	10	9	11	2					2	27	3
37	Number escaped 1903	2	1	1							5	
38	Number died 1903		9	6	3	1				2	4	
39	Total discharged, escaped and died 1903	12	19	18	5	1				4	36	3
40	Total patients in Asylum Dec. 31, 1903, Classified by Disease	14	22	97	13	9		3	1	15	86	39

COMMITMENTS--1903.

lum at Warm Springs, During the Year 1903.

Chronic Delusional Insanity	Paranoia	Epileptic	Periodical Insanity	Traumatic Insanity	Homicidal Insanity	Stuperous Insanity	Alcoholic Dementia	Syphilitic Dementic	Paretic Dementia	Hysterical Insanity	Senile Dementia	Imbecility	Idiocy	Not Insane	Total Committed During the Year 1903	Percentage of Commitments from Each County	No. Discharged Recovered	No. Discharged Improved	No. Died	No. Escaped	Total Number in Asylum Dec. 31, 1903	Tracing Number
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	2.30	1	....	....	....	17	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	2.30	....	4	1	....	8	3
....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	3	....	19	10.91	4	2	3	1	38	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	4	2.30	....	....	2	....	16	5
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	4	2.30	2	3	1	1	14	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	2	1.15	....	2	....	....	7	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	6.89	3	2	3	....	62	8
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	8	4.60	1	4	1	....	15	9
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	8	4.60	....	....	3	1	20	10
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	....	....	....	6	3.45	2	1	1	2	26	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	2	1.15	1	....	....	....	5	12
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	10	5.75	2	4	1	1	17	13
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	16	9.20	6	4	7	....	65	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	....	2	1.15	1	....	....	1	10	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	1	1	12	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	....	1	....	13	7.47	2	6	2	2	52	17
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	2.87	....	2	2	1	13	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	4.02	1	1	2	1	9	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	....	3	1.73	1	....	....	....	6	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	2	1.15	1	1	1	....	2	21
2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	23	13.22	2	6	11	....	99	22
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	7	4.02	1	2	....	....	8	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	6	3.45	....	....	....	....	10	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....	....	....	....	2	1.15	1	....	1	1	1	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	4	2.30	3	5	1	....	15	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	.57	....	....	1	....	1	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32
4	1	9	....	....	....	5	....	....	6	4	11	4	5	....	1	174	100.00	35	50	46	13	552	33
123	11	27	....	....	....	8	....	1	4	3	20	11	41	....	....	522	.....	....	....	....	....	....	34
127	12	36	....	....	....	13	....	1	10	7	31	15	46	....	1	696	.....	....	....	....	....	....	35
1	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	6	3	....	....	1	85	.....	....	....	....	....	....	36
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	13	.....	....	....	....	....	....	37
3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	....	2	....	....	46	.....	....	....	....	....	....	38
6	1	7	....	....	....	3	....	....	4	3	15	4	2	....	1	144	.....	....	....	....	....	....	39
121	11	29	....	....	....	10	....	1	6	4	16	11	44	....	....	552	.....	....	....	....	....	....	40

REVENUE FROM LICENSES--1902.

Revenue From Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1902, As Reported by County Treasurers.

COUNTIES	Assayers	Attorneys	Auctioneers	Bankers	Billiard Table	Brewers	Builders and Manufacturers	Butchers	Cigarette Selling	Common Carriers
Beaverhead	.....	.....	.....	.....	$112 50	$65 00	.....	$18 00	$30 00	.....
Broadwater	.....	.....	.....	$130 00	45 00	.....	.....	27 00	.....	.....
Carbon	$5 00	.....	.....	110 00	37 50	90 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....
Cascade	.....	$370 00	.....	200 00	520 00	300 00	140 00	*	560 00	.....
Chouteau	.....	110 00	$10 00	.....	187 88	.....	.....	97 80	30 00	.....
Custer	.....	155 00	20 00	.....	116 25	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....
Dawson	.....	75 00	.....	230 00	32 50	.....	.....	27 00	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	.....	165 00	15 00	320 00	101 25	195 00	40 00	285 00	.....	.....
Fergus	.....	214 50	5 00	.....	87 74	45 00	.....	72 00	.....	.....
Flathead	.....	150 00	5 00	40 00	67 50	90 00	.....	60 00	.....	.....
Gallatin	.....	240 00	45 00	30 00	157 50	150 00	.....	144 00	120 00	.....
Granite	.....	87 00	5 00	40 00	172 50	60 00	.....	165 00	.....	.....
Jefferson	.....	115 00	.....	91 67	.....	.....	.....	153 00	.....	.....
Lewis and Clarke	.....	b 1,335 00	10 00	505 00	188 00	435 00	110 00	*	140 00	50 00
Madison	.....	50 00	.....	175 00	63 75	50 00	.....	114 00	.....	.....
Meagher	.....	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 00	.....	.....
Missoula	.....	5 00	10 00	.....	30 00	300 00	.....	165 00	90 00	.....
Park	.....	100 00	10 00	60 00	30 00	.....	.....	42 00	180 00	.....
Powell	.....	55 00	.....	200 00	.....	75 00	.....	111 00	.....	100 00
Ravalli	.....	50 00	30 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	51 00	.....	.....
Rosebud	.....	50 00	.....	60 00	71 25	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Silver Bow	.....	600 00	35 00	1,120 00	160 00	1,020 00	*	*	1,510 00	.....
Sweet Grass	.....	70 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	12 00	.....	.....
Teton	.....	65 00	.....	30 00	105 00	.....	.....	33 00	.....	25 00
Valley	.....	50 00	.....	75 00	48 75	.....	.....	81 00	.....	.....
Yellowstone	.....	280 00	.....	140 00	161 25	300 00	.....	144 00	425 00	.....
Total	$5 00	$4,481 50	$200 00	$3,556 67	$2,541 12	$3,175 00	$290 00	$1,942 80	$3,085 00	$175 00
Total for 1901	75 00	4,765 50	160 00	3,785 00	3,027 75	3,602 40	720 00	2,405 00	3,050 00	642 25
Increase or decrease	$70 00	$284 00	$40 00	$228 33	$486 63	$427 40	$430 00	$462 20	$35 00	$467 25
Percentage by each business	.....	.73	.03	.58	.42	.52	.05	.32	.51	.03
Totals for year 1897	.....	$4,359 57	$161 00	$489 00	$2,233 11	$3,711 64	$243 00	$3,594 70	$6,302 00	$635.25

* Included in Merchants. b, Includes physicians

REVENUE FROM LICENSES 1902.--Continued.

COUNTIES	Dentists	Gambling	Hotels, Restaurants, and Lodging Houses	Real Estate Agents, Loans and Insurance	Intelligence Offices	Laundries	Retail Liquor Selling	Livery, Hacks, Express, Etc.	Merchants Including Liquors at Wholesale.	Pawnbrokers and Peddlers
Beaverhead	$45 00	.....	$370 00	$80 00	.....	$110 00	$12,830 00	$99 50	$1,655 00	$60 00
Broadwater	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	3,600 00	15 00	468 00	.....
Carbon	.....	.....	.....	65 00	.....	.....	12,580 00	92 00	787 00	210 00
Cascade	155 50	.....	1,055 00	290 00	.....	190 00	45,925 10	906 50	5,378 00	430 00
Chouteau	85 50	.....	666 00	65 00	.....	300 00	20,550 00	145 00	1,506 00	257 50
Custer	60 00	.....	130 00	100 00	.....	110 00	8,160 00	50 00	558 00	62 50
Dawson	35 00	.....	120 00	100 00	.....	40 00	3,280 00	110 00	560 00	12 50
Deer Lodge	110 00	.....	590 00	100 00	.....	245 00	29,500 00	498 00	3,728 00	210 00
Fergus	75 00	.....	283 50	100 00	.....	141 50	16,323 00	303 00	1,915 00	282 50
Flathead	75 00	.....	325 00	310 00	.....	180 00	23,230 00	150 00	1,445 00	.....
Gallatin	80 00	.....	240 00	220 00	$10 00	250 00	9,720 00	255 00	2,133 00	42 50
Granite	45 00	.....	405 00	45 00	.....	90 00	10,400 00	508 00	1,149 00	122 50
Jefferson	30 00	.....	190 00	153 88	.....	90 00	10,600 00	143 00	707 00	50 00
Lewis and Clarke	315 00	.....	800 00	430 00	50 00	340 00	42,890 00	648 00	5,106 00	880 00
Madison	70 00	.....	160 00	.....	.....	.....	16,000 00	190 00	1,840 00	230 00
Meagher	10 00	.....	55 00	40 00	.....	60 00	5,650 00	85 00	534 00	30 00
Missoula	.....	.....	200 00	50 00	.....	.....	24,200 00	164 00	1,833 00	55 00
Park	25 00	.....	120 00	60 00	.....	195 00	14,430 00	45 00	990 00	100 00
Powell	.....	.....	158 00	.....	.....	30 00	8,130 00	81 00	1,365 00	107 50
Ravalli	55 00	.....	150 00	40 00	.....	80 00	5,050 00	206 00	1,221 00	90 00
Rosebud	20 00	.....	95 00	35 00	.....	.....	2,800 00	167 00	339 00	50 00
Silver Bow	200 00	.....	2,100 00	500 00	100 00	1,455 00	120,410 00	645 00	18,582 00	1,502 50
Sweet Grass	40 00	.....	135 00	80 00	.....	80 00	3,100 00	74 00	561 00	.....
Teton	35 00	.....	260 00	5 00	.....	60 00	8,150 00	333 00	600 00	25 00
Valley	15 00	.....	165 00	.....	.....	.....	6,300 00	75 00	590 00	75 00
Yellowstone	90 00	.....	415 00	100 00	20 00	230 00	18,520 00	.....	1,710 00	37 50
Total	$1,671 00	.....	$9,287 50	$3,018 88	$180 00	$4,276 50	$482,328 10	$5,988 00	$57,260 00	$4,922 50
Total for 1901	1,765 00	.....	12,544 00	3,540 00	280 00	3,677 00	479,497 70	6,082 50	83,559 41	5,127 75
Increase or decrease	$94 00	.....	$3,256 50	$521 12	$100 00	$599 50	$2,830 40	$94 50	$26,299 41	$205 25
Percentage by each business	.27	.....	1.52	.50	.03	.70	79.08	.98	9.40	.81
Totals for year 1897	$1,362 50	$16,475 78	$10,637 70	$2,835 50	$197 00	$3,252 00	$352,030 00	$6,227 65	$68,210 27	$6,061 10

REVENUE FROM LICENSES 1902.--Continued.

COUNTIES	Poolson Races	Power & Light Companies	Photographers	Physicians and Surgeons	Street Railways	Telegraphs and Telephones	Theaters	Water Companies	All Others	Total	Percentage of Total Licenses Collected from Each County
Beaverhead			$20 00	$135 00					$145 00	$15,775 00	2 59
Broadwater			5 00	65 00			$9 00		10 00	4,474 00	.73
Carbon			15 00	20 00			40 00		226 00	14,307 50	2.35
Cascade	$18 75	$250 00	70 00	446 00	200 00		81 00	50 [illegible]	804 00	58,339 85	9.56
Chouteau			5 00	130 00			10 00		25 00	24,180 68	3.96
Custer			35 00	70 00			21 00		195 00	9,878 75	1.62
Dawson				75 00		37 50	113 00		60 00	4,907 50	.80
Deer Lodge		100 00	20 00	325 00	200 00		205 00	100 00	279 00	37,331 25	6.10
Fergus			20 00	253 50			50 00		73 00	20,244 24	3.32
Flathead			55 00	235 00		63 00	282 00	100 00	319 50	27,182 00	4.46
Gallatin		50 00	30 00	220 00	100 00		235 00		295 00	14,767 00	2.42
Granite			10 00	115 00			40 00	50 00	125 00	13,634 00	2.23
Jefferson			5 00	110 00			30 00			12,468 55	2.04
Lewis and Clarke		450 00	65 00		200 00		175 00	450 00	506 25	56,078 25	9.19
Madison				170 00			10 60	100 00	30 00	19,252 75	3.16
Meagher				45 00			48 00			6,710 00	1.10
Missoula		50 00	5 00	50 00			1,505 00	50 00	115 00	28,877 00	.4.73
Park		100 00	25 00	115 00			60 00	100 00	281 00	17,068 00	2.80
Powell				80 00			56 00	50 00	100 00	10,698 50	1.75
Ravalli			20 00	130 00			40 00	50 00	60 00	7,338 00	1.23
Rosebud				30 00		6 00	45 00		90 00	3,870 25	.63
Silver Bow	$25 00	600 00	120 00	550 00	200 00		575 00	600 00	3,316 50	156,776 00	25.74
Sweet Grass				55 00					115 00	4,352 00	.71
Teton			25 00	110 00		16 50	54 00		25 00	9,956 50	1.63
Valley			5 00	75 00			17 00		23 00	7,594 75	1.24
Yellowstone		50 00	35 00	245 00			425 00	100 00	438 00	23,865 75	3.91
Total	$843 75	$1,650 00	$590 00	$3,854 50	$900 00	$123 00	$4,126 00	$1,800 00	$7,656 25	$609,922 07	100.00
Total 1901	1,075 00	1,600 00	645 00	4,847 00	1,000 00	320 25	4,448 00	2,000 00	5,362 72	639,604 23	.....
Increase or decrease	$231 25	$50 00	$55 00	$992 50	$100 00	$197 25	$322 00	$200 00	$2,293 53	$29,676 16	.....
Percentage by each business	.14	.27	.10	.63	.15	.02	.68	.30	1.25	.....	.....
Totals for year 1897	$701 00	$1,862 00	$591 00	$4,169 30	$989 00	$813 24	$3,269 00	$2,587 00	$4,654 26	$508,654 57	.....

REVENUE FROM LICENSES—1903

Revenue from Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1903, as Reported by County Treasurers

COUNTIES	Assayers	Attorneys	Auctioneers	Bankers	Billard Tables	Brewers	Builders and Manufacturers	Butchers	Cigarette Selling	Common Carriers
Beaverhead					$67 50	$35 00		$90 00	$10 00	$35 00
Broadwater		$110 00		$60 00	138 75			36 00		
Carbon		135 00		180 00	52 50	90 00		30 00		
Cascade		450 00		300 00	472 50	450 00	50 00	174 00		
Clouteau		85 00	$5 00	120 00				78 90		
Custer		150 00			172 50			63 00		
Dawson		55 00		160 00	11 25					3 00
Deer Lodge		195 00		320 00	307 50	180 00	40 00	309 00		
Fergus		267 00	20 00	330 00	18 75	54 75		117 00		
Flathead		180 00	10 00	40 00	41 25	90 00		75 00		
Gallatin		205 00	40 00	90 00	131 25	150 00		101 00	140 00	
Granite		85 00		40 00	90 00	60 00		99 00		100 00
Jefferson		90 00		110 00				229 00		
Lewis and Clarke		835 00	10 00	1,020 00	251 25	435 00	140 00	264 00	360 00	49 50
Madison		205 00		270 00	131 25	60 00		110 00		
Meagher		75 00						81 00		
Missoula		20 00			22 50	250 00		132 00	130 00	
Park		90 00		80 00				66 00	120 00	
Powell		60 00		160 00		45 00		111 00		50 00
Ravalli		65 00	45 00		30 00			69 00		
Rosebud		85 00		90 00	90 00			15 00		
Silver Bow		555 00	25 00	1,200 00	240 00	720 00			1,290 00	
Sweet Grass		90 00			22 50			12 00		
Teton		55 00		30 00	108 75			36 00		
Valley		65 00		150 00	71 25			87 00		
Yellowstone		60 00		100 00	142 25	300 00		90 00	70 00	
Total		$4,267 00	$155 00	$4,850 00	$2,613 50	$2,919 75	$230 00	$2,474 90	$2,120 00	$237 50
Total 1902	$5 00	4,481 50	200 00	3,556 67	2,541 12	3,175 00	290 00	1,942 80	3,085 00	175 00
Increase				$1,293 33	$72 38			$532 10		$62 50
Decrease	$5 00	214 50	45 00			255 25	60 00		965 00	
Percentage paid by each business		.65	.02	.74	.40	.45	.04	.38	.32	04
Total Licenses collected in 1894		* $4,603 00						$2,962 00		

* Includes Physicians and Dentists.

REVENUE FROM LICENSES 1903—Continued

COUNTIES	Dentists	Hotels, Restaurants, and Lodging Houses	Real Estate Agents, Loans and Insurance	Intelligence Offices	Laundries	Liquor Selling at Retail	Livery, Hacks Express, Etc.	Merchants Including Liquors at Wholesale	Pawnbrokers and Peddlers	Pools on Races
Beaverhead	$30 00	$260 00	$35 00	.....	$120 00	$12,050 00	$140 50	$1,360 00	$55 00	.....
Broadwater	.....	120 00	.....	.....	.....	5,700 00	150 00	627 00	.....	.....
Carbon	.....	.....	95 00	.....	.....	12,180 00	99 00	972 00	50 00	.....
Cascade	215 00	1,020 00	360 00	10 00	165 00	41,920 00	935 50	6,612 40	430 00	.....
Chouteau	70 50	600 00	40 00	.....	281 00	b 19,300 00	160 00	a 1,717 40	320 00	.....
Custer	55 00	195 00	150 00	.....	245 00	b 9,960 00	190 00	a 991 00	.....	.....
Dawson	30 00	130 00	85 00	.....	30 00	b 5,400 00	125 00	a 642 00	25 00	.....
Deer Lodge	90 00	515 00	95 00	.....	255 00	26,000 00	472 50	3,382 00	75 00	.....
Fergus	80 00	294 50	75 50	.....	140 00	17,544 00	245 50	1,768 50	210 00	.....
Flathead	90 00	565 00	215 00	.....	225 00	37,770 00	200 00	1,859 00	45 00	.....
Gallatin	80 00	210 00	280 00	10 00	250 00	11,670 00	193 00	1,776 00	75 00	25 00
Granite	45 00	290 00	40 00	.....	80 00	8,970 00	211 00	1,098 00	85 00	.....
Jefferson	.....	225 00	110 00	.....	50 00	10,750 00	216 00	798 00	12 50	.....
Lewis and Clarke	250 00	1,070 00	430 00	100 00	515 00	b 50,035 00	813 00	a 6,585 00	972 50	150 00
Madison	35 00	390 00	.....	.....	40 00	14,850 00	255 00	1,826 00	230 00	.....
Meagher	5 00	55 00	40 00	.....	65 00	5,550 00	95 00	597 00	30 00	.....
Missoula	.....	145 00	.....	.....	.....	25,725 00	108 00	1,983 00	.....	.....
Park	25 00	125 00	20 00	.....	165 00	16,200 00	184 00	898 00	70 00	.....
Powell	20 00	90 00	.....	.....	50 00	7,820 00	92 00	882 00	120 00	.....
Ravalli	40 00	205 00	45 00	.....	80 00	7,950 00	128 00	1,113 00	30 00	.....
Rosebud	.....	85 00	25 00	.....	30 00	2,550 00	92 00	428 00	.....	.....
Silver Bow	375 00	11,075 00	275 00	130 00	1,455 00	120,020 00	630 00	20,230 00	2,212 00	.....
Sweet Grass	40 00	150 00	70 00	.....	70 00	3,100 00	100 00	546 00	.....	.....
Teton	25 00	240 00	.....	.....	80 00	8,000 00	268 00	516 00	50 00	.....
Valley	20 00	235 00	.....	.....	30 00	7,215 00	95 00	565 00	50 00	.....
Yellowstone	60 00	465 00	80 00	40 00	250 00	19,260 00	240 00	1,850 00	560 00	.....
Total	$1,680 50	$18,754 50	$2,565 50	$290 00	$4,671 00	507,579 00	$6,437 70	$61,622 30	$5,707 00	$175 00
Total 1902	1,671 00	9,287 50	3,018 88	180 00	4,276 50	482,328 10	5,988 00	57,260 00	4,922 50	843 75
Increase	$9 50	$9,467 00	.....	$110 00	$394 50	$25,250 90	$449 70	$4,362 30	$784 50	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	453 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$668 75
Percentage paid by each business	.26	2.87	.39	.04	.72	77.66	.98	9.43	.87	.03
Total Licenses collected in 1894	(d)	$3,927 00	$1,172 00	.....	$1,810 00	246,615 00	$4,491 00	$52,929 00	$3,625 00	.....

(a) Does not include wholesale liquors. (b) Includes wholesale liquors. (d) See Attorneys.

COUN	Total	Percentage of Total Licenses Collected by Each County..
Beaverhead	$15,000 18	2.30
Broadwater	7,139 40	1.09
Carbon	14,298 20	2.19
Cascade	56,816 40	8.69
Chouteau	23,263 80	3.56
Custer	12,946 00	1.98
Dawson	7,015 00	1.07
Deer Lodge	33,940 36	5.19
Fergus	21,712 95	3.32
Flathead	42,762 30	6.54
Gallatin	16,212 25	2.48
Granite	11,594 50	1.78
Jefferson	12,765 40	1.95
Lewis and Clarke	68,095 00	10.42
Madison	18,815 65	2.88
Meagher	6,748 50	1.03
Missoula	30,095 50	4.60
Park	18,932 25	2.90
Powell	9,665 55	1.48
Ravalli	10,115 35	1.55
Rosebud	3,616 50	.56
Silver Bow	164,470 00	25.16
Sweet Grass	4,445 65	.68
Teton	9,572 75	1.46
Valley	8,747 25	1.34
Yellowstone	24,797 25	3.80
Total	$609,928 07	100.00
Total for 1902	609,928 07	.....
Increase	$43,625 87	.....
Decrease	.....	.....
Percentage paid by each	.....	.....
Total Licenses collect	e $369,674 77	.....

(c) $191.80 for Olcomarg w discontinued.

ERRATA.

For the year 1903 the total collections for Theater Licenses was $3,668.00 instead of $4,126.00; Water Companies, $1,775.00 instead of $1,800.00; All Others, $5,640.55 instead of $7,656.25; Grand Total All Collections, $653,553 instead of $609,928.07.

COUNT	Pawnbrokers and Peddlers	Pools on Races
Beaverhead	$55 00	.....
Broadwater	.....	.....
Carbon	50 00	.....
Cascade	430 00	.....
Chouteau	320 00	.....
Custer	.....	.....
Dawson	25 00	.....
Deer Lodge	75 00	.....
Fergus	210 00	.....
Flathead	45 00	.....
Gallatin	75 00	25 00
Granite	85 00	.....
Jefferson	12 50	.....
Lewis and Clarke	972 50	150 00
Madison	230 00	.....
Meagher	30 00	.....
Missoula	.....	.....
Park	70 00	.....
Powell	120 00	.....
Ravalli	30 00	.....
Rosebud	.....	.....
Silver Bow	2,212 00	.....
Sweet Grass	.....	.....
Teton	50 00	.....
Valley	50 00	.....
Yellowstone	560 00	.....
Total	$5,707 00	$175 00
Total 1902	4,922 50	843 75
Increase	$784 50	.....
Decrease	.....	$668 75
Percentage paid by each	.87	.03
Total Licenses collect	$3,625 00	.....

(a) Does not include whol

REVENUE FROM LICENSES 1903—Continued

COUNTIES	Power & Light Companies.....	Photographers..	Physicians and Surgeons.....	Street Railways	Telegraphs and Telephones....	Theaters.....	Water Companies.....	All Others.....	Total.....	Percentage of Total Licenses Collected by Each County..
Beaverhead	$100 00	$20 00	$97 50	.....	$283 68	.....	.....	$211 00	$15,000 18	2.30
Broadwater	.....	35 00	90 00	.....	36 65	$6 00	.....	30 00	7,139 40	1.09
Carbon	.....	50 00	5 00	.....	119 70	100 00	.....	140 00	14,298 20	2.19
Cascade	300 00	75 00	479 00	200 00	1,082 00	100 00	75 00	941 00	56,816 40	8.69
Chouteau	.....	5 00	155 00	.....	145 50	42 00	.....	138 50	23,263 80	3.56
Custer	.....	65 00	125 00	.....	130 50	19 00	.....	435 00	12,946 00	1.98
Dawson	.....	.....	75 00	.....	66 75	102 00	.....	75 00	7,015 00	1.07
Deer Lodge	100 00	40 00	305 00	200 00	475 86	100 00	200 00	283 50	33,940 36	5.19
Fergus	.....	30 00	226 50	161 25	.....	49 00	.....	81 00	21,712 95	3.32
Flathead	100 00	25 00	195 00	.....	122 25	250 00	.....	c 664 80	42,762 30	6.54
Gallatin	50 00	10 00	215 00	50 00	.....	96 00	.....	365 00	16,212 25	2.48
Granite	.....	20 00	95 00	.....	44 50	32 00	.....	110 00	11,594 50	1.78
Jefferson	.....	5 00	135 00	.....	34 90	.....	.....	.....	12,765 40	1.95
Lewis and Clarke	550 00	120 00	480 00	250 00	1,332 75	270 00	450 00	357 00	68,095 00	10.42
Madison	.....	.....	210 00	.....	44 15	6 00	100 00	53 25	18,815 65	2.88
Meagher	.....	.....	85 00	.....	13 50	17 00	.....	40 00	6,748 50	1.03
Missoula	50 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	1,355 00	50 00	115 00	30,095 50	4.60
Park	87 50	35 00	110 00	.....	161 75	60 00	100 00	245 00	18,932 25	2.90
Powell	.....	.....	80 00	.....	26 55	9 00	50 00	.....	9,665 55	1.48
Ravalli	.....	15 00	105 00	.....	12 35	13 00	50 00	120 00	10,115 35	1.55
Rosebud	.....	5 00	40 00	.....	15 00	9 00	.....	57 50	3,616 50	.56
Silver Bow	400 00	200 00	680 00	200 00	562 50	575 00	600 00	820 50	164,470 00	25.16
Sweet Grass	.....	.....	65 00	.....	58 65	14 00	.....	77 50	4,415 65	.68
Teton	.....	25 00	105 00	.....	24 00	.....	.....	10 00	9,572 75	1.46
Valley	.....	10 00	85 00	.....	.....	44 00	.....	25 00	8,747 25	1.34
Yellowstone	50 00	40 00	180 00	.....	215 00	400 00	100 00	245 00	24,797 25	3.80
Total	$1,787 50	$830 00	$4,433 00	$1,061 25	$5,008 49	$4,126 00	$1,800 00	$7,656 25	$609,928 07	100.00
Total for 1902	1,650 00	590 00	3,854 50	900 00	123 00	4,126 00	1,800 00	7,656 25	609,928 07	.....
Increase	$137 50	$240 00	$578 50	$161 25	$4,885 49	.....	.....	.....	$43,625 87	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$458 00	$25 00	$2,015 70	.....	.....
Percentage paid by each business	.27	.13	.68	.16	.77	.57	.27	.86	.....	.....
Total Licenses collected in 1894	$2,543 33	.....	(d)	.....	.....	$898 00	$6,204 00	.....	e $369,674 77	.....

(c) $191.80 for Oleomargarine.

(d) See Attorneys.

(e) Includes $37,894.44 for gambling, which is now discontinued.

COURT BUSINESS

Statement Showing by Counties and Judicial Districts the Court Business Transacted in Montana During the Calendar Year 1902

	COUNTIES	Judicial District to which County Belongs	Civil Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1901	Civil Cases Begun During 1902	Civil Cases Disposed of	Civil Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1902	Criminal Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1901	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Information	Criminal Cases Begun by Finding Indictments	Criminal Cases Appealed from Lower Courts	Convictions for Felonies	Convictions for Misdemeanors	Commitments to State Reform School	Criminal Cases Dismissed Nolle Prossed, Etc.	No. of Persons Tried and Acquitted of Criminal Ch's	Criminal Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1902	Persons Tried for Insanity	Persons Committed to Asylum	Persons Acquitted of Insanity Charge	Administrations Pending Dec. 31, 1901	Letters of Administration Issued	Estates Settled	Administrations Pending Dec. 31, 1902	Guardians Appointed	Guardianships Pending Dec. 31, 1901	Guardianships Disposed of	Guardianships Pending Dec. 31, 1902	Executions Issued	Decrees of Foreclosure Issued	Orders of Sale	Tracing Number
1	Beaverhead	5	41	75	42	74	4	12	....	....	5	3	1	....	1	6	2	2	.....	48	15	4	59	37	....	....	37	6	1	1	1
2	Broadwater	9	15	13	23	5	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	0	....	....	.....	24	10	6	28	5	1	....	6	2	2	2	2
3	Carbon	6	42	70	47	65	4	7	....	17	4	2	....	3	8	11	6	6	.....	33	6	....	39	4	13	1	16	2	2	1	3
4	Cascade	8	239	206	216	229	15	29	....	5	16	1	2	18	3	9	12	10	2	142	41	33	150	53	11	1	63	19	7	6	4
5	Chouteau	12	41	60	72	29	85	49	....	2	27	1	....	33	....	75	3	1	2	72	17	8	81	33	5	3	35	3	3	3	5
6	Custer	7	54	71	36	89	2	8	....	....	2	....	1	4	1	2	7	1	.....	53	9	16	46	17	5	....	22	5	4	4	9
7	Dawson	7	25	24	20	29	6	9	....	....	5	1	....	3	2	4	4	4	.....	24	14	17	21	8	11	4	15	1	1	1	7
8	Deer Lodge	3	70	110	107	73	4	5	....	17	14	....	4	4	2	2	10	8	2	94	27	54	67	33	3	....	36	8	3	3	8
9	Fergus	10	117	96	139	74	6	19	....	2	13	2	....	2	2	8	7	7	.....	32	17	9	40	21	7	4	24	9	5	5	9
10	Flathead	11	77	103	97	83	9	24	....	38	9	2	1	45	4	10	16	13	3	46	25	15	56	21	20	....	41	10	3	2	10
11	Gallatin	9	37	94	78	53	9	10	....	2	5	5	1	2	4	4	10	10	.....	43	22	22	43	32	10	7	35	6	3	5	11
12	Granite	3	67	35	22	80	3	3	....	....	1	2	....	1	2	....	3	3	.....	25	7	7	25	6	9	....	15	1	2	2	12
13	Jefferson	5	101	38	31	108	....	9	....	1	6	1	....	....	1	2	8	6	2	57	11	15	53	20	4	3	21	2	1	2	13
14	Lewis and Clarke	1	186	199	195	190	31	28	....	6	20	2	1	13	2	27	15	14	1	140	48	42	146	56	14	1	69	15	12	12	14
15	Madison	5	72	74	77	69	3	9	....	....	5	....	....	1	1	5	4	4	.....	74	22	10	86	33	2	1	34	6	1	3	15
17	Meagher	9	12	13	20	5	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	4	4	0	16	8	6	18	7	1	....	8	1	....	....	16
17	Missoula	4	66	144	119	91	....	33	....	1	14	....	4	10	2	4	25	19	6	93	27	15	105	67	9	....	76	8	3	3	17
18	Park	6	70	69	52	87	11	12	....	2	9	....	2	1	4	9	3	3	.....	50	20	5	65	13	8	1	20	10	....	2	18
19	Powell	3	16	33	28	21	5	8	....	2	4	1	2	5	1	2	6	6	0	13	8	9	12	1	2	0	3	6	1	0	19
20	Ravalli	4	63	67	66	64	6	10	....	....	2	7	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	42	19	9	52	27	5	....	32	3	1	1	20
21	Rosebud	7	8	24	21	11	...	13	....	2	6	2	....	2	....	5	1	1	.....	6	8	2	12	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	21
22	Silver Bow	2	1,616	803	513	1,906	48	81	....	28	20	7	6	20	5	99	45	36	9	364	96	55	405	162	19	3	178	79	6	7	22
23	Sweet Grass	6	15	29	19	25	5	15	....	....	5	....	1	9	3	2	3	3	.....	15	3	5	13	13	1	1	13	2	2	2	23
24	Teton	11	16	26	22	20	1	16	....	....	....	....	3	....	8	2	4	....	.....	20	10	3	27	6	3	1	8	10	1	1	24
25	Valley	12	58	15	7	66	73	12	....	2	2	1	1	....	4	79	1	1	.....	6	5	0	11	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	25
26	Yellowstone	7	32	81	57	56	4	31	....	8	14	1	1	7	....	20	11	10	1	43	9	15	37	21	4	6	19	8	2	1	26
27	Total	....	3,156	2,572	2,126	3,602	237	455	....	135	210	45	31	194	55	392	209	180	29	1,575	504	382	1,697	701	168	37	832	232	66	70	27
28	Total for 1901	....	2,562	2,753	2,174	3,141	290	459	3	98	214	58	29	242	101	206	181	147	34	1,384	600	387	1,597	589	156	45	700	287	92	94	28
29	Increase or decrease	....	594	181	48	461	47	4	3	37	4	13	2	48	46	186	28	33	5	191	96	5	100	112	12	8	132	55	26	24	29

COURT BUSINESS

Statement Showing by Counties and Judicial Districts the Court Business Transacted in Montana During the Calendar Year 1903

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	Judicial District to which County Belongs	Civil Cases Pending Dec 31, 1902	Civil Cases Begun	Civil Cases Disposed of	Civil Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1903	Criminal Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1902	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Informations	Criminal Cases Begun by Filing Indictments	Criminal Cases Appealed from Lower Courts	Convictions for Felonies	Convictions for Misdemeanors	Commitments to State Reform School	No. Persons Tried & Acquitted of Criminal Charge	Criminal Cases Dismissed Nolle, Prossed, Etc	Criminal Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1903	Persons Tried for Insanity	Persons Committed to Asylum	Persons Acquitted of Insanity Charge	Administrations Pending Dec. 31, 1902	Letters of Administration Issued	Estates Settled	Administrations Pending Dec. 31, 1903	Guardianships Pending Dec. 31, 1902	Guardians Appointed	Guardianships Disposed of	Guardianships Pending Dec. 31, 1903	Executions Issued	Decrees of Foreclosure Issued	Orders of Sale	Tracing Number
1	Beaverhead	5	74	72	51	95	50	23	....	....	9	1	....	3	3	57	5	5	.....	59	18	8	69	37	1	1	37	5	2	2	1
2	Broadwater	9	5	19	18	6	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	.....	28	3	7	24	6	1	....	7	3	2	2	2
3	Carbon	6	65	59	88	36	11	7	....	12	10	....	....	8	8	4	4	4	.....	39	5	25	19	16	5	2	19	3	2	0	3
4	Cascade	8	229	212	176	265	10	41	....	14	13	4	3	32	6	7	17	16	1	150	36	21	165	63	16	4	75	29	....	7	4
5	Chouteau	12	29	87	56	60	75	40	....	12	28	....	3	71	1	24	4	4	.....	81	17	7	91	35	2	6	31	5	1	1	5
6	Custer	7	89	43	38	94	2	21	....	....	9	....	....	4	6	4	4	3	1	46	20	9	57	22	8	2	28	7	....	....	6
7	Dawson	7	29	24	16	37	4	18	....	1	6	2	....	10	4	1	3	3	.....	21	12	9	24	15	1	....	16	1	....	....	7
8	Deer Lodge	3	73	134	98	109	2	14	....	8	1	1	5	6	6	5	15	11	4	67	27	18	76	36	34	3	67	18	3	3	8
9	Fergus	10	74	180	115	139	8	13	....	....	9	....	1	....	4	7	8	8	.....	40	14	5	49	24	10	1	33	27	7	7	9
10	Flathead	11	83	137	145	75	10	56	....	4	16	....	1	33	3	17	14	7	7	56	44	24	76	41	3	....	44	5	4	4	10
11	Gallatin	9	53	82	88	47	4	15	....	4	6	2	3	5	5	2	5	5	.....	43	23	20	46	28	8	5	31	7	1	1	11
12	Granite	3	80	65	100	45	....	8	....	....	....	2	....	3	1	2	3	2	1	25	13	17	21	15	2	1	16	12	2	2	12
13	Jefferson	5	108	50	31	127	2	1	....	4	1	1	....	1	3	1	10	10	.....	53	11	13	51	21	6	....	27	7	....	1	13
14	Lewis and Clarke	1	190	194	197	187	27	41	....	6	8	8	4	16	9	29	18	15	3	146	59	36	169	69	23	9	83	13	9	14	14
15	Madison	5	69	76	54	91	5	20	....	1	4	5	....	4	9	4	2	2	.....	86	13	21	78	34	7	1	40	12	6	5	15
16	Meagher	9	5	18	15	8	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	.....	18	5	9	14	15	....	1	14	3	2	1	16
17	Missoula	4	91	159	138	112	4	33	....	....	17	....	5	10	1	4	16	14	2	105	32	13	124	76	16	3	89	17	6	7	17
18	Park	6	87	141	116	112	9	27	....	....	13	....	4	7	2	10	6	5	1	65	25	10	80	20	4	....	24	15	4	2	18
19	Powell	3	22	33	21	34	2	7	....	2	....	1	....	5	....	5	6	6	.....	12	14	3	23	3	....	....	3	2	....	1	19
20	Ravalli	4	64	83	75	72	3	7	....	5	2	1	1	3	....	8	3	3	.....	52	16	14	54	32	7	1	38	8	6	5	20
21	Rosebud	7	11	40	31	20	5	9	....	....	3	3	....	3	1	4	3	2	1	12	7	1	18	4	7	....	11	....	1	1	21
22	Silver Bow	2	1,906	669	576	1,999	99	106	....	5	22	7	11	61	11	98	30	24	6	405	90	42	453	178	33	....	211	46	28	18	22
23	Sweet Grass	6	21	32	32	21	2	7	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	6	6	5	1	13	8	3	18	13	3	....	16	4	3	3	23
24	Teton	11	20	36	31	25	4	16	....	1	....	11	....	1	6	3	6	6	.....	27	11	2	36	8	3	1	10	1	1	1	24
25	Valley	12	66	27	24	69	79	14	....	....	6	2	....	5	41	76	3	3	.....	11	5	2	14	2	2	....	4	....	....	....	25
26	Yellowstone	7	56	87	94	49	20	39	....	12	9	19	....	31	9	3	4	3	1	37	12	19	30	19	5	....	24	8	3	3	26
27	Total	....	3,599	2,759	2,424	3,934	439	588	....	94	195	72	42	324	103	385	195	166	29	1,697	540	358	1,879	832	207	41	998	258	93	90	27
28	Total for 1902	....	3,156	2,572	2,126	3,602	337	475	....	135	210	45	31	194	55	392	209	180	29	1,578	504	382	1,697	701	168	37	832	232	66	70	28
29	Increase or decrease	....	443	187	298	332	102	133	....	41	15	27	11	130	48	7	14	14	.....	122	36	24	182	131	39	4	166	26	27	20	29

NATURALIZATIONS–1902.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number and Nativity of Persons to Whom Naturalization Papers were Issued During the Year 1902, as Reported by Clerks of the District Courts.

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	Austria	Belgium	Bohemia	Canada	Cuba	Denmark	England	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy	Norway	Russia	Sandwich Islands	Scotland	South America	Sweden	Switzerland	Wales	Holland	All Other Countries	Total	Percentage of Persons Naturalized in Each County, 1902	Total, 1901	Percentage of Persons Naturalized in Each County, 1901	Tracing Number
1	Beaverhead	4	....	....	3	....	9	5	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	30	1.53	7	2.57	1
2	Broadwater	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	.20	2	.73	2
3	Carbon	....	....	....	1	....	4	31	19	....	24	8	2	25	11	....	20	....	1	1	....	....	.....	21	1.07	11	4.01	3
4	Cascade	43	....	..	49	....	3	31	19	....	24	8	2	25	11	....	20	....	39	1	5	1	4	286	14.56	49	18.01	4
5	Chouteau	....	1	....	10	....	2	1	....	....	6	4	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	.....	28	1.42	19	6.99	5
6	Custer	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	1	3	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	2	16	81	8	2.95	6
7	Dawson	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	....	1	1	....	....	12	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	26	1.3	3	1.10	7
8	Deer Lodge	62	....	....	13	....	....	4	1	....	3	48	4	2	3	....	....	..	16	....	....	1	5	162	8.24	21	7.72	8
9	Fergus	8	....	....	13	....	2	8	....	1	14	8	3	4	1	....	7	....	3	3	....	1	.....	76	3.87	30	11.03	9
10	Flathead	2	....	....	21	....	7	1	1	....	6	....	5	10	....	....	....	....	8	1	....	....	.....	62	3.16	14	5.15	10
11	Gallatin	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	.....	17	87	3	1.10	11
12	Granite	1	1	....	8	....	....	8	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	.....	25	1.27	2	.73	12
13	Jefferson	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	7	.36	1	.37	13
14	Lewis and Clarke	45	1	....	12	....	2	12	1	2	14	5	3	7	4	....	6	....	18	2	....	1	1	136	6.92	22	8.09	14
15	Madison	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	.30	1	.37	15
16	Meagher	1	....	....	2	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	13	.66	3	1.10	16
17	Missoula	....	....	1	44	....	3	4	2	....	9	4	2	13	....	....	....	....	12	1	1	....	.....	96	4.89	13	4.78	17
18	Park	2	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	19	.97	4	1.47	18
19	Powell	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	13	.66	3	1.10	19
20	Ravalli	....	....	....	9	....	1	4	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	.....	23	1.17	6	2.21	20
21	Rosebud	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	.....	8	.41	.....	.....	21
22	Silver Bow	114	3	....	99	....	6	113	26	2	33	256	79	13	12	....	....	....	23	8	4	....	13	804	40.92	29	10.66	22
23	Sweet Grass	....	....	....	....	....	5	.....	....	....	2	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	15	.76	3	1.10	23
24	Teton	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	2	5	1	....	2	1	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	.....	23	1.17	8	2.95	24
25	Valley	....	....	....	12	....	2	1	....	1	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	33	1.68	5	1.84	25
26	Yellowstone	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	.....	16	.81	5	1.84	26
27	Total	282	6	1	322	....	53	217	54	10	158	344	106	113	37	....	44	....	145	23	12	9	29	1,965	100.00	272	100.00	27
28	Percent. of Nationalities	14.35	.31	.05	16.39	....	2.70	11.04	2.75	.50	8.04	17.51	5.40	5.75	1.88	....	2.24	....	7.38	1.17	.61	.45	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

NATURALIZATIONS—1903.

Statement Showing by Counties the Number and Nativity of Persons to Whom Naturalization Papers were Issued During the Year 1903, as Reported by Clerks of the District Courts.

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	Austria	Belgium	Bohemia	Canada	Cuba	Denmark	England	Finland	France	Germany	Holland	Ireland	Italy	Norway	Russia	Sandwich Islands	Scotland	South America	Sweden	Switzerland	Wales	All Other Countries	Total	Percentage of Persons Naturalized in Each County, 1903	Total 1902	Percentage of Persons Naturalized in Each County, 1902	Tracing Number
1	Beaverhead						1				1													2	.53	30	1.53	1
2	Broadwater							2																2	.53	4	.20	2
3	Carbon	2					1	4	1	1					4									13	3.45	21	1.07	3
4	Cascade	6	1	1	19		1	9	1		7		5		5	4		5		13	1	1	1	80	21.28	286	14.56	4
5	Chouteau				10			1		1	4		2					2		1	1		1	23	6.12	28	1.42	5
6	Custer				2						2	1								2				7	1.86	16	.81	6
7	Dawson														1					2				4	1.06	26	1.32	7
8	Deer Lodge				5		1	1			2		4	2	2					5				22	5.85	162	8.24	8
9	Fergus				8		1	2	1		6	1	3	1		1				21	8	1		35	9.31	76	3.87	9
10	Flathead	1			2		1	2			5		2	1	1	1		1		2	1			20	5.32	62	3.16	10
11	Gallatin							1			2	1	2							2				8	2.13	17	.87	11
12	Granite				1										1									2	.53	25	1.27	12
13	Jefferson										1													1	.27	7	.36	13
14	Lewis and Clarke	3			2			5			1		1							2				14	3.72	136	6.92	14
15	Madison				2			1			2									1				6	1.60	6	.30	15
16	Meagher	2									1				6			1					1	11	2.93	13	.66	16
17	Missoula				4		1	1			2			1				1		1		1		11	2.93	96	4.89	17
18	Park				1			1		1	4				1			2		1				11	2.93	19	.97	18
19	Powell										1													1	.27	13	.66	19
20	Ravalli				5										1	1				1	1			9	2.39	23	1.17	20
21	Rosebud				1			1												1				3	.80	8	.41	21
22	Silver Bow	3			7			7	4		7		8	2	1					3	1			43	11.44	804	40.92	22
23	Sweet Grass							2				1	3		11									17	4.52	15	.76	23
24	Teton	1			2			3										1		1		1		9	2.39	23	1.17	24
25	Valley				2			5					2		2			1		1				13	3.45	33	1.68	25
26	Yellowstone				1			1			2							2		2	1			9	2.39	16	.81	26
27	Total	18	1	1	75		7	49	7	3	50	4	32	7	36	7		15		43	14	4	3	376	100.00	1,965	100.00	27
28	Percent. of Nationalities																											28

NATURALIZATIONS—1894-1903.

Statement Showing the Number and Nativity of Persons Receiving Final Naturalization Papers 1894 to 1903.

YEAR AND FROM WHAT COURT PAPERS WERE ISSUED	Austria	Belgium	Bohemia	Canada	Cuba	Denmark	England	Finland	France	Germany	Holland	Ireland	Italy	Norway	Russia	Sandwich Islands	Scotland	South America	Sweden	Switzerland	Wales	All Other Countries	Total
State Courts, 1894	604	20	6	2,152	(a)	112	1,511	305	60	727	(a)	1,382	318	402	88	....	263	....	950	147	141	90	9,278
U. S. Courts, 1894	51	1	1	94	(a)	11	128	23	4	57	(a)	100	38	22	6	....	15	....	66	15	12	12	656
Total	655	21	7	2,246	(a)	123	1,639	328	64	784	(a)	1,482	356	424	94	....	278	....	1,016	162	153	102	9,934
State Courts, 1895	4	1	....	62	....	15	35	2	5	39	(a)	31	4	26	6	....	17	....	29	7	1	3	287
U. S. Courts (b) 1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4	1	....	62	....	15	35	2	5	39	(a)	31	4	26	6	....	17	....	29	7	1	3	287
State Courts, 1896	253	6	....	525	....	45	341	102	22	286	(a)	381	127	192	169	....	108	....	329	34	37	86	3,043
U. S. Courts, 1896	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	12
Total	254	6	....	526	....	45	343	102	22	289	(a)	383	127	193	169	....	108	....	329	34	37	88	3,055
State Courts, 1897	13	....	1	70	....	12	51	1	6	59	(a)	65	6	29	5	....	19	....	37	7	4	23	408
U. S. Courts, 1897	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Total	13	....	1	71	....	12	53	1	7	60	(a)	65	6	29	5	....	19	....	37	7	4	23	413
State Courts, 1898	354	9	3	352	....	24	239	112	22	162	(a)	572	127	119	22	....	84	....	194	29	21	54	2,499
U. S. Courts, 1898	15	....	....	5	....	....	10	....	....	1	....	15	3	....	2	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	58
Total	369	9	3	357	....	24	249	112	22	163	(a)	587	130	119	24	1	87	....	197	29	21	54	2,557
State Courts, 1899	17	3	10	81	....	11	38	9	2	46	(a)	49	6	25	9	....	15	....	37	9	5	13	388
U. S. Courts, 1899	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	17	3	10	81	....	11	39	9	2	46	(a)	49	6	25	9	....	18	....	37	9	5	13	389
State Courts, 1900	645	17	2	562	1	47	408	217	19	268	(a)	740	222	189	54	....	93	5	323	31	19	67	3,929
U. S. Courts, 1900	4	....	....	3	....	....	8	16	1	6	....	15	4	2	....	2	3	....	3	2	....	....	69
Total	649	17	2	565	1	47	416	233	20	274	(a)	755	226	191	54	2	96	5	326	33	19	67	3,998
State Courts, 1901	13	5	1	64	....	7	31	4	1	32	(a)	34	7	25	3	....	8	....	23	7	3	4	272
U. S. Courts, 1901	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total	13	5	1	64	....	7	31	4	1	32	(a)	34	7	25	3	....	8	....	23	8	3	4	273
State Courts, 1902	282	6	1	322	....	53	217	54	10	158	9	344	106	113	37	....	44	....	145	23	12	29	1,965
U. S. Courts, 1902	9	....	....	5	....	1	13	....	1	7	....	26	12	3	1	1	8	....	8	2	1	5	97
Total	291	6	1	327	....	54	230	54	11	165	9	364	118	116	38	1	52	....	153	25	13	34	2,062
State Courts, 1903	18	1	1	75	....	7	49	7	3	50	4	32	7	36	7	....	15	....	43	14	4	3	376
U. S. Courts, 1903	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	8
Total	18	1	1	78	....	7	50	7	3	50	4	32	7	36	7	....	17	....	45	14	4	3	384

(a) Included in "All Other Countries."

(b) No final Naturalization papers were issued from the U. S. Courts in Montana in 1895.

NATURALIZATIONS—1894-1903.

Statement Showing the Total Number of Final Naturalization Papers issued in United States and State Courts of Montana, 1894 to 1903, Classified by Nativity,

Tracing Number	YEAR	Austria	Belgium	Bohemia	Canada	Cuba	Denmark	England	Finland	France	Germany	Holland	Ireland	Italy	Norway	Russia	Sandwich Islands	Scotland	South America	Sweden	Switzerland	Wales	All Other Countries	Total	Tracing Number
1	1894	655	21	7	2,246	(a)	123	1,639	328	65	784	(a)	1,482	356	424	94	....	278	....	1,016	162	153	102 b	9,934	1
2	1895	4	1	....	62	....	15	35	2	5	39	(a)	31	4	26	6	....	17	....	29	7	1	3	287	2
3	1896	254	6	....	520	....	45	343	102	22	289	(a)	383	127	193	169	....	108	....	329	34	37	88	3,055	3
4	1897	13	....	1	71	....	12	53	1	7	60	(a)	65	6	29	5	....	19	....	37	7	4	23	413	4
5	1898	369	9	3	357	....	24	249	112	22	163	(a)	587	130	119	24	1	87	....	197	29	21	54	2,557	5
6	1899	17	3	10	81	....	11	39	9	2	46	(a)	49	6	25	9	....	18	....	37	9	5	13	389	6
7	1900	649	17	2	565	1	47	416	233	20	274	(a)	755	226	191	54	2	96	5	326	33	19	67	3,998	7
8	1901	13	5	1	64	....	7	31	4	1	32	(a)	34	7	25	3	....	8	....	25	8	3	4	273	8
9	1902	291	6	1	327	....	54	230	54	11	165	9	364	118	116	38	1	52	....	153	25	13	34	2,062	9
10	1903	18	1	1	78	....	7	50	7	3	50	4	32	7	36	7	....	17	....	45	14	4	3	384	10
11	Total	2,283	69	26	4,377	1	345	3,085	852	157	1,902	13	3,782	987	1,184	409	4	700	5	2,192	328	260	391	23,352	11

(a) Included in "All Other Countries."

(b) Year of Capital Contest, 42.54 per cent.

DIVORCES--1902.

Comparative Statement Showing the Number of Divorces Granted and Marriage Licenses issued During the Calendar Years 1901 and 1902, as Reported by Clerks of the District Courts.

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	Granted Upon Complaint of Wife		Granted Upon Complaint of Husband		Total Number Granted		Percentage of Divorces Granted In Each County		Marriage Licenses Issued		Percentage of Divorces Granted to Licenses Issued	
		1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
1	Beaverhead	2	11	1	11	3	22	.67	4.79	51	47	5.88	46.81
2	Broadwater	2	1	1	....	3	1	.67	.22	16	15	18.75	6.67
3	Carbon	2	10	2	4	4	14	.90	3.05	64	73	6.25	19.18
4	Cascade	35	27	12	7	47	34	10.54	7.41	279	246	16.85	13.82
5	Chouteau	10	11	4	1	14	12	3.14	2.61	72	83	19.44	14.46
6	Custer	7	10	2	1	9	11	2.02	2.39	38	46	23.68	23.91
7	Dawson	5	4	2	4	7	8	1.57	1.74	23	39	30.43	20.51
8	Deer Lodge	20	8	12	4	32	12	7.18	2.61	127	108	25.20	11.11
9	Fergus	8	7	1	....	9	7	2.02	1.53	82	73	10.97	9.59
10	Flathead	14	21	7	6	21	27	4.71	5.88	107	119	19.63	22.69
11	Gallatin	10	13	3	2	13	15	2.92	3.27	102	96	12.74	15.63
12	Granite	7	2	2	1	9	3	2.02	.65	27	28	33.33	10.71
13	Jefferson	6	3	0	1	6	4	1.34	.87	16	25	37.50	16.00
14	Lewis and Clarke	29	35	6	9	35	44	7.85	9.59	217	258	16.13	17.05
15	Madison	2	5	2	1	4	6	.90	1.31	39	35	11.11	17.14
16	Meagher	2	0	1	1	3	1	.67	.22	14	13	21.43	7.69
17	Missoula	22	22	7	13	29	35	6.50	7.63	152	146	19.08	23.97
18	Park	11	11	6	2	17	13	3.81	2.83	79	80	21.52	16.25
19	Powell	3	2	0	....	3	2	.67	.44	29	23	10.34	8.70
20	Ravalli	7	14	2	6	9	20	2.02	4.36	52	74	17.31	27.03
21	Rosebud	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.44	.....	10	.....	20.00
22	Silver Bow	92	107	50	35	142	142	31.84	30.93	637	617	22.29	23.01
23	Sweet Grass	1	2	2	....	3	2	.67	.44	18	20	16.66	10.00
24	Teton	6	5	0	1	6	6	1.34	1.31	22	36	27.28	16.67
25	Valley	1	3	0	1	1	4	.22	.87	42	38	2.38	10.53
26	Yellowstone	11	12	6	....	17	12	3.81	2.61	105	113	16.19	10.62
27	Total	315	347	131	112	446	459	.....	.....	2,305	2,461	.....	.....
28	Percentage	70.63	75.60	29.37	24.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	19.35	18.65

DIVORCES--1903.

Comparative Statement Showing the Number of Divorces Granted and Marriage Licenses Issued During the Calendar Year 1902 and 1903, as Reported By Clerks of the District Courts.

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	Granted Upon Complaint of Wife		Granted Upon Complaint of Husband		Total Number Granted		Percentage of Divorces Granted in Each County		Marriage Licenses Issued		Percentage of Divorces Granted to Licenses Issued	
		1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903
1	Beaverhead	11	2	11	3	22	5	4.79	1.00	47	70	46.81	7.14
2	Broadwater	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.22	.40	15	19	6.67	10.53
3	Carbon	10	9	4	3	14	12	3.05	2.40	73	87	19.18	13.79
4	Cascade	27	35	7	13	34	48	7.41	9.57	246	238	13.82	20.17
5	Chouteau	11	13	1	3	12	16	2.61	3.19	83	79	14.46	20.70
6	Custer	10	5	1	....	11	5	2.39	1.00	46	36	23.91	13.89
7	Dawson	4	2	4	4	8	6	1.74	1.20	39	24	20.51	25.00
8	Deer Lodge	8	8	4	7	12	15	2.61	2.99	108	118	11.11	12.71
9	Fergus	7	9	.....	2	7	11	1.53	2.20	73	75	9.59	14.67
10	Flathead	21	28	6	6	27	34	5.88	6.78	119	132	22.69	25.76
11	Gallatin	13	16	2	4	15	20	3.27	3.99	96	113	15.63	17.70
12	Granite	2	4	1	....	3	4	.65	.80	28	20	10.71	20.00
13	Jefferson	3	3	1	....	4	3	.87	.60	25	28	16.00	10.71
14	Lewis and Clarke	35	43	9	12	44	55	9.59	10.97	258	263	17.05	21.32
15	Madison	5	2	1	4	6	6	1.31	1.20	35	54	17.14	11.11
16	Meagher	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.22	.40	13	9	7.69	15.38
17	Missoula	22	30	13	6	35	36	7.63	7.19	146	165	23.97	21.82
18	Park	11	22	2	5	13	27	2.83	5.39	80	91	16.25	29.67
19	Powell	2	1	0	....	2	1	.44	.20	23	19	8.70	5.26
20	Ravalli	14	6	6	8	20	14	4.36	2.79	74	72	27.03	19.44
21	Rosebud	1	4	1	1	2	5	.44	1.00	10	14	20.00	35.71
22	Silver Bow	107	93	35	37	142	130	30.93	25.95	617	613	23.01	21.21
23	Sweet Grass	2	7	0	1	2	8	.44	1.60	20	22	10.00	36.36
24	Teton	5	5	1	2	6	7	1.31	1.40	36	26	16.67	26.92
25	Valley	3	3	1	1	4	4	.87	.80	38	41	10.53	.97
26	Yellowstone	12	20	0	5	12	25	2.61	4.99	113	115	10.62	21.74
27	Total	347	372	112	129	459	501	.....	.....	2,461	2,543	.....	.....
28	Percentage	75.60	74.25	24.40	25.75	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	18.65	19.70

DIVORCES.

Statement Showing the Number of Divorces Granted and Marriage Licenses Issued in Montana by Counties from 1894 to 1903, Both Years Inclusive. Also the Percentage of Divorces Granted in Each County and the Percentage of Divorces Granted to the Marriage Licenses Issued in Each County.

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	1894				1895				1896				1897				1898				Tracing Number
		Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percentage of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Yr.	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percentage of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Yr.	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	
1	Beaverhead	6	2.63	37	16.22	5	1.90	37	13.51	9	3.67	41	21.95	8	2.72	42	19.05	4	1.37	51	7.84	1
2	Broadwater	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.34	13	7.69	2
3	Carbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	18	.....	5	2.04	40	12.50	8	2.72	44	18.18	3	1.03	60	5.00	3
4	Cascade	32	14.04	162	19.75	22	8.37	171	12.87	18	7.35	203	8.87	34	11.56	200	17.00	37	12.72	235	15.74	4
5	Chouteau	7	3.07	39	17.95	9	3.42	34	26.47	6	2.05	44	13.64	1	.34	50	2.00	10	3.44	48	20.83	5
6	Custer	7	3.07	47	14.89	5	1.90	46	10.87	10	4.08	54	18.52	8	2.72	52	15.39	6	2.06	40	15.00	6
7	Dawson	0	.....	15	.....	1	.38	22	4.55	1	.42	23	4.35	7	2.38	17	41.18	3	1.03	13	23.08	7
8	Deer Lodge	13	5.70	80	16.25	17	6.47	137	12.41	20	8.16	129	15.50	18	6.12	157	11.46	13	4.47	160	8.13	8
9	Fergus	4	1.75	42	9.52	3	1.14	36	8.33	2	.82	37	5.41	5	1.70	34	14.70	3	1.03	47	6.38	9
10	Flathead	5	2.19	41	12.19	7	2.66	63	11.11	9	3.67	50	18.00	14	4.76	34	41.18	14	4.81	66	21.21	10
11	Gallatin	10	4.40	76	13.16	8	3.04	68	11.76	8	3.27	61	13.11	7	2.38	72	9.72	13	4.47	73	17.81	11
12	Granite	4	1.75	24	16.67	4	1.52	30	13.33	1	.41	15	6.67	4	1.36	11	36.36	4	1.37	19	21.05	12
13	Jefferson	9	3.95	30	30.00	4	1.52	22	18.18	10	4.08	29	34.48	2	.67	37	5.41	2	.68	22	9.09	13
14	Lewis and Clarke	29	12.72	222	13.06	39	14.83	254	15.35	36	14.69	209	17.22	30	10.20	178	16.85	30	10.32	220	13.64	14
15	Madison	4	1.75	38	10.53	2	.76	37	5.41	6	2.45	21	28.57	4	1.36	37	10.81	6	2.06	33	18.18	15
16	Meagher	5	2.19	28	17.85	2	.76	27	7.41	4	1.63	17	23.53	2	.68	15	13.33	1	.34	13	7.69	16
17	Missoula	20	8.77	97	20.62	22	8.37	81	27.16	17	6.94	89	19.10	22	7.48	80	27.50	15	5.16	95	15.79	17
18	Park	11	4.82	118	9.46	13	4.94	78	16.67	7	2.86	40	17.50	15	5.10	53	28.30	13	4.47	65	20.00	18
19	Powell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Ravalli	5	2.19	54	11.11	4	1.52	47	8.51	2	.82	40	5.00	8	2.72	54	14.81	7	2.41	56	12.50	20
21	Rosebud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
22	Silver Bow	44	19.30	358	12.29	79	30.04	376	21.01	61	24.90	436	13.99	77	26.19	451	17.09	88	30.24	530	16.60	22
23	Sweet Grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.14	12	25.00	.....	.....	.10	.....	1	.34	14	7.14	3	1.03	24	12.50	23
24	Teton	1	.44	19	5.26	2	.76	16	12.50	4	1.63	18	22.22	7	2.38	22	31.81	3	1.03	17	17.65	24
25	Valley	4	1.75	11	36.36	7	1.52	24	16.67	1	.41	15	6.67	2	.68	16	12.50	2	.68	21	9.52	25
26	Yellowstone	8	3.51	60	13.33	8	3.04	58	13.79	8	3.27	55	14.55	10	3.40	53	18.86	10	3.44	63	15.87	26
27	Total	228	.....	1,598	.....	263	.....	1,694	.....	245	.....	1,686	.....	294	.....	1,730	.....	291	.....	1,984	.....	27
28	Percentages	.....	100.00	.....	14.26	....	100.00	.....	15.53	.....	100.00	.....	14.53	.....	100.00	.....	11.21	.....	100.00	.....	14.67	28

DIVORCES, 1894 to 1903—Continued.

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	1899				1900				1901				1902				1903				Tracing Number
		Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Total No. Divorces Granted During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted in the Several Counties	No. Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	Percent of Divorces Granted to Marriage Licenses Issued During Year	
1	Beaverhead	7	2.08	36	19.44	4	1.13	55	7.27	3	.67	51	5.88	22	4.79	47	46.81	5	1.00	70	7.14	1
2	Broadwater	2	.60	15	13.33	4	1.13	13	30.77	3	.67	16	18.75	1	.22	15	6.67	2	.40	19	10.53	2
3	Carbon	16	4.76	65	24.61	13	3.66	80	16.25	4	.90	64	6.25	14	3.05	73	19.18	12	2.40	87	13.79	3
4	Cascade	27	8.04	229	11.80	33	9.30	221	14.93	47	10.54	279	16.85	34	7.41	246	13.82	48	9.57	238	20.17	4
5	Chouteau	8	2.38	73	10.96	8	2.25	56	14.29	14	3.14	72	19.44	12	2.61	83	14.46	16	3.19	79	20.70	5
6	Custer	9	2.68	56	16.07	9	2.54	51	17.65	9	2.02	38	23.68	11	2.39	46	23.91	5	1.00	36	13.89	6
7	Dawson	1	.30	18	5.55	5	1.41	21	23.81	7	1.57	23	30.43	8	1.74	39	20.51	6	1.20	24	25.00	7
8	Deer Lodge	33	9.82	148	22.30	19	5.35	146	13.01	32	7.18	127	25.20	12	2.61	108	11.11	15	2.99	118	12.71	8
9	Fergus	5	1.49	55	9.09	10	2.82	43	23.26	9	2.02	82	10.97	7	1.53	73	9.59	11	2.20	75	14.67	9
10	Flathead	12	3.57	80	15.00	17	4.79	76	22.37	21	4.71	107	19.63	27	5.88	119	22.69	34	6.78	132	25.76	10
11	Gallatin	6	1.79	84	7.1	6	1.69	779	7.95	13	2.92	102	12.74	15	3.27	96	15.63	20	3.99	113	17.70	11
12	Granite	1	.30	24	4.17	4	1.13	26	15.38	9	2.02	27	33.33	3	.65	28	10.71	4	.80	20	20.00	12
13	Jefferson	5	1.49	26	19.23	4	1.13	26	15.38	6	1.34	16	37.50	4	.87	25	16.00	3	.60	28	10.71	13
14	Lewis and Clarke	45	13.39	186	34.20	43	12.11	201	21.39	35	7.85	217	16.13	44	9.59	258	17.05	55	10.97	263	21.32	14
15	Madison	7	2.08	36	19.44	6	1.69	36	16.66	4	.90	39	11.11	6	1.31	35	17.14	6	1.20	54	11.11	15
16	Meagher	4	1.19	11	36.36	3	.85	14	21.43	3	.67	14	21.43	1	.22	13	7.69	2	.40	9	15.38	16
17	Missoula	16	4.76	109	14.68	20	5.64	146	13.70	29	6.50	152	19.08	35	7.63	146	23.97	36	7.19	165	21.82	17
18	Park	8	2.38	81	9.88	17	4.76	67	25.37	17	3.81	79	21.52	13	2.83	80	16.25	27	5.39	91	29.67	18
19	Powell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.67	29	10.34	2	.44	23	8.70	1	.20	19	5.26	19
20	Ravalli	7	2.08	52	13.46	6	1.69	58	10.34	9	2.02	52	17.31	20	4.36	74	27.03	14	2.79	72	19.44	20
21	Rosebud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.44	10	20.00	5	1.00	14	35.71	21
22	Silver Bow	93	27.68	529	17.58	89	25.07	610	14.59	142	31.84	637	22.29	142	30.93	617	23.01	130	25.95	613	21.21	22
23	Sweet Grass	2	.60	23	8.70	3	.85	22	13.64	3	.67	18	16.66	2	.44	20	10.00	8	1.60	22	36.36	23
24	Teton	3	.89	31	9.67	8	2.25	21	38.10	6	1.34	22	27.28	6	1.31	36	16.67	7	1.40	26	26.92	24
25	Valley	2	.60	20	10.00	5	1.41	37	13.51	1	.22	42	2 38	4	.87	38	10.53	4	.80	41	.97	25
26	Yellowstone	17	5.05	86	19.77	19	5.35	89	21.35	17	3.81	105	16 19	12	2.61	113	10.62	25	4.99	115	21.74	26
27	Total	336	.....	2,073	.....	355	.....	2,194	.....	446	.....	2,305	.....	459	.....	24.61	.....	501	.....	2,543	.....	27
28	Percentages	.....	100.00	.....	16.21	.....	100.00	.....	16.18	.....	100.00	.....	19.35	.....	100.00	.....	18.65	.....	100.00	.....	19.70	28

JAIL INCARCERATIONS—1902.

Tracing Number	COUNTIES	White			Colored			Indians Including Half-Breeds, Chinese & Japanese			Total Confined During the Year	Days Confined		Offense Charged		Witnesses Held	Insane Temporarily in Custody of the Sheriff	Per ct. Incarcerations for each Co. to Total Incarcerations in the State, 1902
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Total Number of Days all were Confined	Average No. of Days Each Confined	Misdemeanors	Felonies			
1	Beaverhead	38	3	41	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	52	1,530	29.4	39	12	.....	1	1.10
2	Broadwater	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	52	5.2	7	1	1	1	.21
3	Carbon	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	667	55.6	.....	12	.....	.....	.25
4	Cascade	192	12	204	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	208	5,598	27.0	171	26	2	9	4.40
5	Chouteau	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	* 37	1,449	39.2	24	11	.....	2	.78
6	Custer	31	2	33	3	.....	3	(d) 3	.....	3	* 39	1,383	30.7	24	12	.....	3	.83
7	Dawson	69	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 69	1,195	17.3	50	16	.....	3	1.46
8	Deer Lodge	222	8	230	11	13	24	.....	.....	.....	254	7,460	29.4	226	11	10	7	5.37
9	Fergus	74	1	75	2	.....	2	17	.....	17	* 94	1,095	11.6	70	17	1	6	1.99
10	Flathead	623	47	670	1	.....	1	(b) 21	1	22	* 693	7,225	10.4	(c) 548	119	10	16	14.67
11	Gallatin	74	2	76	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	79	1,427	18.1	50	19	4	6	1.67
12	Granite	23	1	24	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	* 26	431	16.6	18	5	.....	3	.55
13	Jefferson	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	954	11.0	81	2	.....	4	1.84
14	Lewis and Clarke	200	13	213	8	4	12	19	.....	19	244	10,867	44.5	131	91	7	15	5.16
15	Madison	25	2	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 27	1,041	38.6	19	6	.....	2	.57
16	Meagher	22	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	405	16.9	11	7	1	5	.51
17	Missoula	932	28	960	19	2	21	(d) 36	7	43	* 1,024	8,280	8.1	887	115	1	21	21.69
18	Park	256	11	267	10	8	18	(e) 3	.....	3	* 288	2,925	10.2	264	17	5	2	6.09
19	Powell	152	4	156	5	.....	5	(f) 6	.....	6	* 167	2,563	15.3	159	5	.....	3	3.53
20	Ravalli	45	.....	45	4	1	5	(g) 3	.....	3	53	916	17.0	43	8	.....	2	1.12
21	Rosebud	58	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 59	447	7.6	35	23	.....	1	1.24
22	Silver Bow	821	88	909	18	15	33	(h) 29	.....	29	* 971	22,333	230	646	240	41	44	20.57
23	Sweet Grass	19	.....	19	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	* 20	605	32.5	10	7	1	2	.42
24	Teton	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	* 37	1,449	39.2	24	11	.....	2	.78
25	Valley	50	1	51	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	* 57	1,254	22.0	38	18	.....	1	1.21
26	Yellowstone	80	10	90	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	94	3,345	30.1	58	26	3	7	1.99
27	Total	4,183	236	4,419	96	48	144	154	8	162	4,725	86,896	18.4	3,633	837	87	168	100.00
28	Totals for 1901	4,385	241	4,626	114	41	155	125	19	144	4,925	88,035	17.9	3,675	821	225	204	100.00
29	Increase or decrease	202	5	207	18	7	11	29	11	18	200	1,139	5	42	16	138	36	.....
30	Per cent of total incarcerations 1902	88.63	4.99	93.52	2.03	1.02	3.05	3.26	.17	3.13	100.00	.....	.....	76.89	17.71	1.84	356	100.00

(a) 2 Chinese. (b) 7 Indians, 9 Chinese, 5 Japs. (c) 15 sick. (d) Chinese. (e) Chinese. (f) 1 Chinese; 2 Japs. (g) 1 Chinese. (e) 20 Chinese.
* Some or all city prisoners are kept in county jail.

JAIL INCARCERATIONS—1903.

Tracing Number	COUNTY	WHITE			COLORED			INDIANS INCLUDING HALF-BREEDS, CHINESE AND JAPANESE			Total Confined During the Year		DAYS CONFINED		OFFENSE CHARGED		Witnesses Held	Insane Temporarily in Custody of Sheriff	Percentage of Incarcerations for each Co. to total incarcerations in the State, 1903
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			Total Number of Days all were Confined	Average No. of Days each was Confined	Misdemeanors	Felonies held over for action of Dist. Court			
1	Beaverhead	36	1	37	7	.....	7	1	.....	(a) 1	45		1,738	38.6	30	13	.....	2	.99
2	Broadwater	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	*	87	2.1	29	10	.....	2	.90
3	Carbon	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23		984	42.8	2	14	5	2	.51
4	Cascade	133	15	148	3	6	9	8	1	(b) 9	166	*	4,364	26.3	104	43	3	16	3.64
5	Chouteau	81	4	85	9	2	11	0	2	(c) 12	108	*	3,996	37.0	59	37	2	10	2.37
6	Custer	52	1	53	5	.....	5	1	.....	(d) 1	59	*	1,439	24.4	50	8	.....	1	1.30
7	Dawson	74	.....	74	1	.....	1	1	.....	(e) 1	76		1,323	17.4	52	19	2	3	1.67
8	Deer Lodge	226	29	255	12	6	18	2	1	(f) 3	276		4,866	17.6	248	13	5	10	6.06
9	Fergus	187	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	9	1	(g) 10	197	*	1,379	7.0	164	25	.....	8	4.32
10	Flathead	273	22	295	4	4	8	23	.....	(h) 23	326		6,463	19.8	258	44	4	20	7.15
11	Gallatin	79	3	82	1	.....	1	4	.....	(i) 4	87		1,295	14.9	59	20	3	5	1.91
12	Granite	44	5	49	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	(j) 4	53	*	309	5.8	45	5	1	2	1.16
13	Jefferson	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	(k) 2	50		650	13.0	40	1	1	8	1.10
14	Lewis and Clarke	157	27	184	16	7	23	38	3	(l) 41	248		10,256	41.3	138	81	2	27	5.44
15	Madison	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	(m) 1	34	*	1,395	41.0	17	14	.....	3	.75
16	Meagher	38	3	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	*	269	6.5	32	8	1	.....	.90
17	Missoula	548	29	577	39	5	44	45	1	(n) 46	667		8,153	12.2	630	16	3	18	14.64
18	Park	292	6	298	19	10	29	4	.....	(o) 4	331	*	3,776	11.1	242	78	6	5	7.26
19	Powell	114	2	116	1	.....	1	4	.....	(p) 4	121	*	1,410	11.7	103	6	.....	7	2.66
20	Ravalli	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	2	1	(q) 3	42		554	13.2	35	4	.....	3	.92
21	Rosebud	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	(r) 1	29	*	370	12.8	24	4	.....	1	.64
22	Silver Bow	1,141	108	1,249	61	24	85	10	.....	(s) 10	1,344	*	18,148	13.5	739	480	50	75	29.47
23	Sweet Grass	30	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	*	378	12.2	15	8	.....	8	.68
24	Teton	45	2	47	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	(t) 8	55	*	2,131	38.8	35	11	.....	9	1.21
25	Valley	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	(u) 4	59	*	1,768	29.8	37	19	.....	3	1.30
26	Yellowstone	46	.....	26	1	.....	1	1	.....	(v) 1	48		1,522	31.7	27	18	.....	3	1.05
27	Total	3,863	258	4,121	179	64	243	183	10	193	4,557		79,023	17.3	3,219	999	88	251	100.00
28	Totals for 1902	4,183	236	4,419	93	48	141	154	8	162	4,725		86,896	18.4	3,633	837	87	168	.....
29	Increase or decrease	320	22	298	82	16	99	29	2	31	168		.....	.....	414	162	1	83	.....
30	Per cent of total incarcerations, 1903	84.77	5.66	90.43	3.93	1.40	5.33	4.02	.22	4.24	100.00		.....	.....	70.64	21.92	1.93	5.51	.....

* More or less city prisoners are kept in the county jail.

(a) Chinese. (b) 1 male and 1 female Indian. 7 Japs. (c) 8 male and 2 female Indians—2 Mexicans. (d) Chinese. (e) Indian. (f) 11 Indians—1 male and 1 female Chinese. (g) Indians(h) 3 Indians—19 Chinese—1 Jap. (i) 1 Indian—3 Chinese. (j) Chinese (k) Indians. (l) 12 male and 3 female Indians—25 Chinese—1 Jap. (m) Chinese. (n) 38 male and 1 female Indian—7 Chinese. (o) Chinese. (p) 2 Indians, 1 Chinese and 1 Jap. (q) 2 male and 1 female Indians. (r) Chinese. (s) 4 Indians—6 Chinese. (t) Indians. (u) Indians. (v) Indians.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Tracing Number	STATIONS	COUNTIES	Elevation
1	Adel	Cascade	5,290
2	Anaconda	Deer Lodge	5,339
3	Augusta	Lewis and Clarke	4,071
4	Billings	Yellowstone	3,115
5	Boulder	Jefferson	4,904
6	Bozeman	Gallatin	4,709
7	Butte	Silver Bow	5,716
8	Canyon Ferry	Lewis and Clarke	3,644
9	Cascade	Cascade	3,361
10	Chester	Chouteau	3,140
11	Chinook	Chouteau	2,507
12	Columbia Falls	Flathead	3,098
13	Crow Agency	Rosebud	3,041
14	Culbertson	Valley	1,927
15	Deer Lodge	Powell	4,529
16	Dillon	Beaverhead	5,147
17	Fort Benton	Chouteau	2,630
18	Glasgow	Valley	2,092
19	Glendive	Dawson	2,069
20	Great Falls	Cascade	3,350
21	Havre	Chouteau	2,505
22	Hamilton	Ravalli	3,575
23	Helena	Lewis and Clarke	4,112
24	Kalispell	Flathead	2,965
25	Lewistown	Fergus	4,010
26	Livingston	Park	4,488
27	Miles City	Lewis and Clarke	5,370
28	Marysville	Custer	2,571
29	Missoula	Missoula	2,473
30	Ovando	Powell	4,207
31	Philipsburg	Granite	5,167
32	Plains	Missoula	4,275
33	Poplar	Valley	2,020
34	Ridge Lawn	Dawson	.....
35	Red Lodge	Carbon	5,548
36	St. Paul's	Chouteau	4,156
37	St. Peter's	Cascade	4,500
38	Spring Brook	Dawson	.....
39	Toston	Broadwater	3,950
40	Troy	Flathead	1,881
41	Utica	Fergus	4,200
42	Wolf Creek	Lewis and Clarke	4,300
43	Yale	Fergus	3,990
44	Williston, N. D.	.....	1,875
45	Yellowstone Nat'l Park	.....	6,206

FOR THE YEAR 1904

Years Record Has Been Kept	Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit								Precipitation in Inches				Average					Tracing Number.
	Annual Mean.	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Years Record Has Been Kept	Total for the Year	Greatest Monthly	Month	Least Monthly	Month	Total Rainfall.	Number of Rainy Days.	Number of Clear Days.	No. of Partly Cloudy Days.	Number of Cloudy Days	Prevailing Direction of Wind.	
7	41.3	92	Aug. 14	—34	Mar. 25	7	.....	.....	.....	0.05	Nov.	....	....	178	55	121	SW	1
4	....	92	Aug. 13	....	.....	4	.....	....	.....	T	June	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
6	....	....	.....	—26	Dec. 26	6	7.13	2.18	Mar.	T	Nov.	34.0	39	250	59	57	W	3
10	....	102	July 27	—42	Feb. 16	5	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
12	42.4	90	Aug. 13	—17	Dec. 26	11	6.23	1.11	May	0	Sept.	27.9	42	283	56	27	....	5
7	42.2	89	Aug. 14	—20	Mar. 25	7	16.19	2.98	Mar.	0.03	Sept.	93.0	84	104	218	44	SE	6
11	43.3	88	Aug. 14	—6	Mar. 25	10	12.56	2.92	Feb.	0	Sept.	....	55	196	94	76	NW	7
6	44.3	96	Aug. 13	—15	Feb. 10	6	8.43	1.92	July	T	Sept.	21.1	72	172	154	40	NW	8
1	....	100	Aug. 13	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0.02	Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
3	....	97	July 22	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0	Sept.	....	....	....	....	....	N	10
7	41.9	103	July 22	—34	Dec. 26	7	.....	2.26	June	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	W	11
10	....	95	June 30	—9	Mar. 26	10	.....	.....	.....	0.23	Apr.	....	....	141	32	179	E	12
14	46.4	98	July 23	—25	Feb. 14	25	13.75	2.40	Feb.	0.40	Nov.	64.5	47	171	0	195	NW	13
4	37.8	97	July 23	—41	Dec. 27	4	10.23	2.87	July	T	Nov.	....	47	55	283	28	W	14
14	41.8	88	Aug. 15	—10	Mar. 26	13	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	SW	15
5	44.	90	Aug. 13	—18	Dec. 26	5	11.51	2.54	May	0.02	Nov.	432	76	159	129	78	S W	16
25	....	100	July 23	....	.....	25	.....	1.35	May	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
11	39.2	101	July 12	—37	Dec. 27	11	.....	4.06	Mar.	....	.....	....	....	84	169	98	E	18
16	39.5	98	July 23	—40	Dec. 26	16	9.90	2.55	June	0.00	Nov.	50.0	45	176	102	87	S W	19
13	46.4	97	July 27	—20	Dec. 26	13	6.68	1.16	May	0.01	Nov.	....	67	171	163	32	S W	20
24	41.8	100	July 22	—35	Dec. 26	24	8.61	2.29	June	T	Nov.	28.1	79	175	121	70	E	21
2	47.5	93	July 26	—10	Dec. 28	2	7.74	1.51	May	0.07	Jan.	2.37	47	186	66	114	W	22
25	45.9	95	Aug. 13	—9	Dec. 26	25	7.49	1.33	July	0.03	Nov.	39.3	81	115	140	111	S W	23
8	44.6	94	July 22	—5	Mar. 25	8	10.89	1.94	Mar.	0.26	Nov.	43.6	115	153	113	100	W	24
7	43.3	95	Aug. 13	—22	Dec. 26	7	13.82	3.45	July	T	Oct.	60.7	46	166	105	95	NW	25
8	....	....	.....	—18	Feb. 14	9	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	43.5	....	....	....	....	...	26
11	41.2	90	Aug. 14	—17	Mar. 25	11	15.79	3.27	Mar.	0.07	Oct.	121.9	93	150	145	58	S W	27
13	45.7	100	Aug. 13	—20	Dec. 27	13	9.14	2.46	Mar.	0	Oct.	29.4	51	185	125	56	*	28
24	47.8	97	July 21	—2	Feb. 10	25	.....	1.97	Mar.	0.03	Sept.	....	....	....	....	....	...	29
6	40.6	97	June 30	—18	Feb. 10	6	11.20	2.19	Mar.	0.11	Oct.	69.7	89	197	53	116	W	30
1	44.1	95	Aug. 2	—11	Mar. 25	1	7.29	1.58	Mar.	T	Sept.	26.6	42	....	....	....	S W	31
6	47.3	95	Aug. 6	4	Mar. 25	6	7.07	1.70	Feb.	T	Apr.	38.0	32	206	25	135	S W	32
20	39.9	98	Aug. 13	—37	Dec. 27	21	12.75	4.15	Mar.	0	Sept.	58.0	34	241	55	70	W	33
5	....	100	June 16	....	.....	5	.....	3.04	June	0	Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	N W	34
4	42.0	88	Aug. 14	—18	Mar. 23	4	15.53	4.25	May	0.07	Oct.	92.0	60	194	86	86	S E	35
9	....	96	Aug. 7	—30	Dec. 26	9	15.66	4.00	Mar.	0.01	Nov.	....	67	160	51	155	E N	36
4	44.1	93	July 22	—19	Feb. 9	4	9.49	2.29	May	.06	Aug.	57.5	64	185	108	73	S W	37
4	41.3	111	Aug. 10	—32	Dec. 27	4	14.11	3.60	Mar.	T	Nov.	58.7	66	148	123	95	N W	38
4	....	93	Aug. 9	—18	Feb. 14	3	.....	.....	.....	T	Sept.	....	....	....	....	....	...	39
10	45.8	97	July 21	0	Mar. 21	10	23.11	4.51	Mar.	0.29	Sept.	74.0	115	103	98	160	S W	40
11	....	93	Aug. 13	—20	Dec. 26	11	11.07	3.25	July	0.12	Sept.	....	50	216	116	34	W	41
2	44.6	95	Aug. 14	—17	Mar. 25	2	7.55	1.42	May	0.04	Sept.	48.0	70	110	141	115	S W	42
10	43.5	97	Aug. 14	—24	Feb. 14	10	96.2	1.70	Mar.	T	Oct.	56.0	60	212	49	105	W	43
37	37.6	100	Aug. 2	—38	Dec. 27	37	9.44	2.58	June	0.01	Nov.	40.9	81	126	101	139	S E	44
.. ..	39.8	85	Aug. 14	—16	Mar. 25	....	13.70	2.98	Mar.	0.18	Nov.	89.6	133	....	....	....	S W	45

* W and N W.

MONTANA'S CASH ACCOUNT.

Statement of Receipts During the Fiscal Years Ending November 30, 1903 and 1904

FUND	Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1902	Rec'd during yr edg. Nov. 30,'03	Rec'd during yr edg. Nov. 30,'04	Total
Permanent school	$119,594.27	$153,682.46	$ 216,247.76	$ 489,524.49
School income	144,120.27	186,416.24	201,398.61	531,935.12
University bond	27,431.84	6,514.18	30,669.31	64,615.33
Permanent university	24,187.25	19,467.04	50,376.78	94,031.07
Normal school bond	58,923.47	27,149.52	59,571.35	145,644.34
Agricultural college bond	4,959.16	22,075.34	10,190.68	37,225.18
D. &. D. Asylum, Int. & Sinkg	5,563.48	5,251.46	2,798.10	13,613.04
Reform School bldg, Int. & Sinkg	3,801.94	7,042.11	3,915.10	14,759.15
State Capitol Building	34.47	.....	.....	34.47
School of Mines Building	4,578.71	.....	.....	4,578.71
School of Mines Bldg, Int & Skg	10,777.34	25,030.50	7,650.08	43,457.92
General	78,390.61	724,320.01	781,027.71	1,583,738.33
Stock Inspector and Detective	18,484.50	30,427.28	33,343.74	82,254.98
Stock Indemnity	5,877.96	3,258.69	3,383.74	12,520.39
Sheep Inspection & Indemnity	8,949.90	4,704.99	4,168.08	17,822.97
State Bounty	29,136.58	130,694.10	148,414.37	308,245.05
Fish and Game	2,267.85	18,305.10	22,541.39	43,114.34
University Library	2,110.59	1,620.00	1,970.00	5,700.59
State Law Library	98.58	406.68	372.84	878.10
Medical Board	7.78	480.00	525.00	1,012.78
State Examiners	.....	10,170.00	5,420.00	15,590.00
Escheated Estates	5,865.64	14.15	48.28	5,928.07
Soldiers' Home	4,626.35	4,552.62	6,116.68	15,295.65
Capitol Bldg, Int. & Sinking	3,827.27	18,957.80	8,871.62	31,656.69
Agricultural College Income	9,948.13	6,757.70	5,856.90	22,562.73
Agricultural College from U. S.	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00
Permanent Agricultural College	3,632.80	4,956.60	2,610.30	11,199.70
University Building	19,164.27	.....	.....	19,164.27
State Fair Fund	.....	75.00	.....	75.00
Normal School Dormitory	.....	25,000.00	404.40	25,404.40
Arid Land Dist. 4—Fund B	.....	.93	.....	.93
Arid Land Dist. 2—Fund C	.....	100.00	714.60	814.60
Arid Land Dist. 4—Fund C	.....	720.00	923.30	1,643.30
State Humane Society	.....	12.45	31.75	44.20
Beautifying State Cap. Grounds	363.75	5.00	.....	368.75
Totals	$596,724.76	$1,463,167.95	$1,634,561.93	$3,694,454.64

Statement Showing Disbursements for the Fiscal Years Ending November 30, 1903 and 1904.

FUND	Paid out during year ending Nov. 30, 1903	Paid out during year ending Nov. 30, 1904	Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1904	Total
Permanent School	$ 252,454.19	$ 162,596.59	$ 74,473.71	$ 489,524.49
School Income	191,129.50	186,745.91	154,059.71	531,935.12
University Bond	27,061.09	9,593.00	27,961.24	64,615.33
Permanent University	28,871.92	40,731.15	24,428.00	94,031.07
Normal School Bond	31,064.76	24,512.63	90,066.95	145,644.34
Agricultural College Bond	6,667.23	6,624.84	23,933.11	37,225.18
D. & D. Asylum, Int. & Sinking	2,712.15	3,085.00	7,815.89	13,613.04
Reform School, Int. & Sinking	7,122.61	529.84	7,106.70	14,759.15
State Capitol Building	.....	.....	34.47	34.47
School of Mines Building	3,250.72	119.52	1,208.47	4,578.71
School of M. Bldg., Int. & Sinkg	15,836.12	6,710.00	20,911.80	43,457.92
General	746,443.65	813,083.86	24,210.82	1,583,738.33
Stock Inspector & Detective	31,538.15	34,412.50	16,304.33	82,254.98
Stock Indemnity	5,507.45	5,633.70	1,379.24	12,520.39
Sheep Inspection & Indemnity	3,986.50	4,793.01	9,043.46	17,822.97
State Bounty	135,583.00	150,042.00	22,620.05	308,245.05
Fish and Game	13,416.91	17,570.48	12,126.95	43,114.34
University Library	1,161.20	.....	4,539.39	5,700.59
State Law Library	.....	.....	878.10	878.10
Medical Board	487.36	472.00	53.22	1,012.78
State Examiners	300.00	9,870.00	5,420.00	15,590.00
Escheated Estates	.....	.....	5,928.07	5,928.07
Soldiers' Home	2,733.00	8,119.18	4,443.47	15,295.65
Capitol Building, Int. & Sinking	30.47	25,792.15	5,834.07	31,656.69
Agricultural College Income	8,988.00	10,203.87	3,370.86	22,562.73
Agricultural College from U. S.	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....	50,000.00
Permanent Agricultural College	.....	.....	11,199.70	11,199.70
University Building	18,494.10	.....	670.17	19,164.27
State Fair	.....	.....	75.00	75.00
Normal School Dormitory	20,255.37	5,067.22	81.81	25,404.40
Arid Land Dist. 4—Fund B	.....	.....	.93	.93
Arid Land Dist. 2—Fund C	.....	339.92	474.68	814.60
Arid Land Dist. 4—Fund C	.....	.....	1,643.30	1,643.30
State Humane Society	.....	.....	44.20	44.20
Beautifying State Cap. Grounds	306.45	62.30	.....	368.75
Totals	$1,580,402.10	$1,551,710.67	$562,341.87	$3,694,454.64

Official Directory.

United States Officials.

Office.	Name.	Residence.
Judge of U. S. District Court	Wm H. Hunt	Helena.
U. S. District Attorney	Carl Rasch	Helena.
Assistant U. S. District Attorney	J. Miller Smith	Helena.
Clerk of the U. S. District Court	George W. Sproule	Helena.
Deputy Clerk of the U. S. District Court	F. H. Drake	Butte.
United States Marshal	C. F. Lloyd	Helena.
Surveyor General	E. W. Beattie	Helena.
Collector of the U. S. Customs	C. M. Webster	Great Falls.
Assayer U. S. Assay Office	B. H. Tatem	Helena.
Register Helena Land Office	F. D. Miracle	Helena.
Receiver Helena Land Office	George O. Freeman	Helena.
Register Bozeman Land Office	M. R. Wilson	Bozeman.
Receiver Bozeman Land Office	J. N. Kelley	Bozeman.
Register Miles City Land Office	Sam Gordon	Miles City.
Receiver Miles City Land Office	J. C. Auld	Miles City.
Register Missoula Land Office	Daniel Arms	Missoula.
Receiver Missoula Land Office	E. A. Winstanley	Missoula.
Register Lewistown Land Office	Lewis W. Eldridge	Lewistown.
Receiver Lewistown Land Office	Edward Brassey	Lewistown.
Register Kalispell Land Office	Andrew Swaney	Kalispell.
Receiver Kalispell Land Office	John E. Lewis	Kalispell.
Register Great Falls Lands Office	James M. Burlingame	Great Falls.
Receiver Great Falls Land Office	C. H. Benton	Great Falls.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR MONTANA.

CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
King, James L.	308 California St., San Francisco.	Sept. 6, 1905
Knox, George T.	505 California St., San Francisco.	Mar. 10, 1907

CONNECTICUT.

Cleveland, L. W.	69 Church St., New Haven	Feb. 11, 1906

CUBA.

Jose Eugenio Marx	Havana	June 20, 1905

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bundy, Charles S.	Cor. 4½ and D. Sts., N. W. Washington, D. C.	July 30, 1906

MASSACHUSETTS

Adams, Charles Hall	23 Court St., Boston	Dec. 2, 1905
Jones, Edward J.	61 Court St., Boston	Feb. 5, 1906
Beattie, Jr., Edward W.	141 St. James Ave., Springfield	Aug. 13, 1905

MARYLAND.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Fisher, Abraham H.	16 E. Lexington St., Baltimore	May 25, 1906

MISSOURI.

Peck, John A.	Suite 229, Lincoln Trust Bldg., 7th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis	Mar. 21, 1908

NEW YORK.

Brannan, Joseph B.	120 Broadway	Sept. 24, 1906
Coady, John J.	96 Broadway, New York	Jan. 25, 1905
Corey, George H.	56 Wall St., New York	Feb. 16, 1906
Mackay, Alfred	59 Cedar St., New York	Jan. 21, 1906
Mitchell, Henry W.	32 Broadway, New York	Apr. 23, 1905

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hunt, George W.	623 Walnut St., Philadelphia	Sept. 25, 1906
Hunt, Thomas J.	623 Walnut St., Philadelphia	Mar. 11, 1907
Taylor, Samuel L.	623 Walnut St., Philadelphia	Jan. 31, 1906
Wurts, John S.	1037 Real Estate Trust Bldg, Philadelphia	June 16 1907

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Allison, D. Gibbs	Manila	Feb. 3, 1905

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hendry, J. Burke	7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, England	May 26, 1907
McIldowie, Jr., George	26 Cor. Market & Arthur Square, Belfast, Ireland	Sept. 3, 1906

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OF MONTANA.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Albee, C. H.	Bowen	Jan. 29, 1901	1905
Arnoux, J. M.	Browning	June 27, 1902	1906
Armstrong, E. O.	Hardscrabble	July 1, 1901	1905
Badger, B. W.	White Sulphur Springs	July 1, 1901	1905
Baily, F. C.	Big Fork	Oct. 10, 1904	1908
Boyle, D. P.	Libby	July 1, 1901	1905
Boyle, C. H.	Fort Benton	Dec. 18, 1902	1906
Brockway, B. W.	Malta	Oct. 1, 1902	1906
Brown Frank D.	Philipsburg	Dec. 12, 1901	1905
Burleigh, H. J.	Butte	Nov. 1, 1904	1908
Calkins, C. B.	Stevensville	Mar. 12, 1901	1905
Collins, J. B.	Forsyth	Apr. 15, 1904	1908
Comfort, J. R.	Twin Bridges	July 1, 1901	1905
Copeland, George	Gateway	Dec. 3, 1901	1905
Covington, C. C.	Augusta	May 14, 1902	1906
Cowan, W. T.	Box Elder	Dec. 12, 1901	1905
Cuffe, John	Tobacco	Apr. 11, 1901	1905
Darling, M. S.	Conrad	May 12, 1903	1907
Davis, A.	Livingston	Apr. 10, 1901	1905
Davis, William Geo.	Sweet Grass	Dec. 3, 1901	1905
Dodge, Warren S.	Whitefish	Feb. 13, 1904	1908
Dolenty, Frank X.	Townsend	June 13, 1902	1906
Dunlap, John	Hill	Sept. 7, 1904	1908
Eardley, John R.	Anaconda	July 1, 1901	1905
Easbey, Chas. F.	Cleveland	Apr. 8, 1902	1906
Elder, John C.	Harlem	Apr. 8, 1902	1906
Everett, Thos. H.	Harlem	July 1, 1901	1905
Farris, Jas. T.	Hinsdale	Oct. 21, 1904	1908
Faust, H. J.	Ovando	Dec. 23, 1903	1907

Names.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Flint, James A.	Pony	Oct. 23, 1903	1907
Frary, Wm. S.	Great Falls	Jan. 29, 1901	1905
Fraser, A.	Billings	July 1, 1901	1905
Gallinger, Elwood	Leedy	Sept. 14, 1904	1908
Garrett, E. C.	Choteau	Dec. 12, 1901	1905
Gill, Abraham D.	Landusky	Mar. 16, 1904	1908
Goughnour, M. A.	Livingston	Nov. 12, 1901	1905
Handel, Fred W.	Musselshell	Feb. 1, 1901	1905
Hanson, F. J.	Lakeview	Jan. 29, 1901	1905
Henderson W. C.	Jordan	Feb. 23, 1904	1908
Hendricks, D. A.	Columbia Falls	Sept. 27, 1904	1908
Humber, Rob't G.	Deer Lodge	Oct. 13, 1904	1908
Hurd, George E.	Glasgow	Jan. 21, 1903	1907
Jakways, C. A.	Ovando	July 1, 1901	1905
James, John W.	Anaconda	Nov. 7, 1903	1907
Jewett, H. C.	Absorakee	July 1, 1901	1905
Johnston, J. W.	Gebo	Jan. 31, 1901	1905
Kelsey, F. F.	Moorhead	Dec. 23, 1902	1906
Kerr, J. J.	Glasgow	Apr. 26, 1902	1906
Kinna, Clarence J.	Lowry	May 23, 1903	1907
Klein, Frank	Briston	May 20, 1901	1905
Kreidler, F. M.	Miles City	July 1, 1901	1905
Kuehn, William T.	Elliston	Nov. 19 1902	1906
Lindsey, A. Y.	Tobacco	July 1, 1901	1905
Lohmiller, C. B.	Poplar	Nov. 17, 1902	1906
Lyle, F. W.	Red Lodge	Dec. 3, 1901	1905
Magee, George W.	Dupuyer	Nov. 7, 1903	1907
Main, H. W.	Main	Apr. 8, 1902	1906
Mathews, W.	Choteau	Apr. 9, 1901	1905
Melum B. M.	Capitol	Dec. 12, 1901	1905
Miller, Fred. E.	Crow Agency	Apr. 8, 1902	1906
Moore, W. E.	Philipsburg	Nov. 8, 1901	1905
Morris, Frank J.	Hamilton	July 1, 1901	1905
Mullenger, Robert A.	Marston	July 7, 1902	1906
Mushbach, J. E.	Red Lodge	Dec. 22, 1900	1904
McAnnelly, A. P.	Belt	Oct. 4, 1904	1908
McDowell, John	Gold Butte	May 7, 1903	1907
McIntyre, P. J.	Havre	May 17, 1902	1906
McPherson, A. D.	Bozeman	July 1, 1901	1905
Newhall, Edgar B.	Big Sandy	Oct. 1, 1902	1906
Peck W. H.	Garneill	Nov. 19, 1902	1906
Penwell, D.	White Sulphur Springs	Apr. 9, 1901	1905
Posten, J. D.	Libby	July 1, 1901	1905
Pound, Harvey C.	Big Timber	Nov. 3, 1902	1906
Price, L. J.	Dillon	July 1, 1901	1905
Pyper, Wm. B.	Havre	Feb. 23, 1904	1908
Randall, John B.	Wolf Point	Feb. 23, 1904	1908
Ray, J. H.	Glendive	July 1, 1901	1905
Rhone, Alex R.	Plains	Apr. 1, 1904	1908
Rood, Guy L.	Ridgelawn	Feb. 23, 1904	1908
Russel, Edward C.	Helena	July 1, 1901	1905
Sands, W. B.	Chinook	July 1, 1901	1905
Scott, F. H.	Clear Creek	July 1, 1901	1905
Simpson, Geo. H.	Columbus	Sept. 27, 1904	1908
Skillman, C. N.	Big Timber	July 1, 1901	1905
Smith, W. G.	Darby	July 1, 1901	1905
Smith, Wallace P.	Missoula	July 1, 1901	1905
Solleder, Geo. W.	Darby	Nov. 12, 1901	1905
Smith, C. F.	Forsyth	Mar. 14, 1901	1905
Stafford, Charles S.	Culbertson	July 1, 1901	1905
Stevenson, B. R.	Wisdom	Mar. 3, 1902	1906
Stone, R. W.	Bridger	Nov. 16, 1900	1904
Sullivan, Jeremiah	Fort Benton	July 1, 1901	1905
Sterling, Frank P.	Helena	Sept. 21, 1904	1908
Sullivan, M. J.	Kalispell	Nov. 14, 1904	1908
Towner, W. S.	Chinook	July 1. 1901	1905
Tracy, M. C.	Fkalaka	May 28, 1903	1907
Vagg, Harry A.	Saco	Dec. 3, 1901	1905
Walling, W. H.	Decker	Sept. 14, 1904	1908
Warner, A. C.	Choteau	July 1, 1901	1905
Weldy, B. B.	Chester	July 1, 1901	1905
Willis, John	Glasgow	May 23, 1903	1907
Wilson, E. W.	Thompson Falls	July 1, 1901	1905
Wilson, James	Malta	Jan. 12, 1903	1907
Wilcox, James M.	Shelby	Jan. 26, 1903	1907
Whitney, Lucius	Joliet	May 14, 1902	1906
Woolridge, William M.	Hinsdale	Apr. 18, 1903	1907

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. of District and Name.	Residence.	Counties in District.	When Appointed.
1—Thompson Campbell	Butte	Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Powell, Madison, Silver Bow	Apr. 8, 1900
2—S. A. Balliet	Helena	Broadwater, Gallatin, Jefferson, Lewis and Clarke, Meagher	Aug. 9, 1900
3—Henry A. Frith	Billings	Carbon, Custer, Dawson, Park, Sweet Grass, Yellowstone, Rosebud	June 23, 1900

Directory of State Officials.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Office.	Name and Residence.	Term Expires.
United States Senator	William A. Clark, Butte	Mar. 4, 1907
United States Senator	Thomas H. Carter, Helena	Mar. 4 1911
Representative in Congress	Joseph M. Dixon, Missoula	Mar. 4, 1907

Members of the Senate of the Ninth Legislative Assembly.

Regular session convenes at 12 o'clock on the first Monday of January, each odd numbered year. Limit of session, sixty days.

(Term of Office Four Years.)

County.	Name and Politics.	Address.	Elected.
Beaverhead	B. F. White, R.	Dillon	Nov. 8, 1904
Broadwater	Charles A. Whipple, D.	Townsend	Nov. 4, 1902
Carbon	S. H. Glidden, D.	Bridger	Nov. 8, 1904
Cascade	Fletcher Maddox, R.	Great Falls	Nov. 4, 1902
Chouteau	George B. Bourne, R.	Hill	Nov. 4, 1902
Custer	Kenneth McLean R.	Miles City	Nov. 8, 1904
Dawson	George W. McCone, R.	Reeta	Nov. 8, 1904
Deer Lodge	William W. Harper, R.	Anaconda	Nov. 8, 1904
Fergus	John D. Waite, R.	Lewistown	Nov. 4, 1902
Flathead	William J. Brennen, R.	Big Fork	Nov. 4, 1902
Gallatin	J. C. McCarthy, D.	Bozeman	Nov. 8, 1904
Granite	George P. Durham, D.	Philipsburg	Nov. 4, 1902
Jefferson	Henry L. Sherlock, D.	Boulder	Nov. 4, 1902
Lewis and Clarke	Charles H. Martien, D.	Helena	Nov. 8, 1904
Madison	Jacob M. Albright, R.	Virginia City	Nov. 4, 1902
Meagher	Clarence P. Tooley, R.	Two Dot	Nov. 8, 1904
Missoula	Edward Donlan, R.	Missoula	Nov. 4, 1902
Park	Arthur W. Miles, R.	Livingston	Nov. 8, 1904
Powell	Conrad C. Kohrs, R.	Deer Lodge	Nov. 4, 1902
Ravalli	Edward A. Johnson, D.	Hamilton	Nov. 4, 1902
Rosebud	Maurice Bental, R.	Rosebud	Nov. 8, 1904
Silver Bow	Daniel Tewey, Fus.	Butte	Nov. 4, 1902
Sweet Grass	Charles McDonell, R.	Melville	Nov. 8, 1902
Teton	Samuel F. Ralston, D.	Choteau	Nov. 4, 1902
Valley	Archibald W. Mahon, D.	Glasgow	Nov. 4, 1902
Yellowstone	Christian Yegen, R.	Billings	Nov. 4, 1902

Members of the House of Representatives of the Ninth Legislative Assembly.

Elected November 8, 1904. Term of Office two years.

County.	Name and Politics.	Address.
Beaverhead	Alpheus Decker, R.	Red. Rock.
	Ernest O. Selway, R.	Dillon.
Broadwater	John E. O'Connor, D.	Canton.
	B. F. Bembrick, D.	Radersburg.
Carbon	E. C. Huntington, D.	Red Lodge.
Cascade	John Hayes, D.	Great Falls.
	George R. Wood, D.	Great Falls.
	Charles L. Murray, R.	Great Falls.
	Charles A. Wilson, R.	Great Falls.
	James Sanders, R.	Great Falls.
Chouteau	Orin P. Brigham, R.	Havre.
	Thomas M. Everett, R.	Harlem.
Custer	George W. Burt, R.	Terry.
	Henry N. Sykes, R.	Ekalaka.
Dawson	F. F. Leiper, R.	Glendive.
Deer Lodge	Dennis R. Roach, D.	Anaconda.
	Daniel Harrington, D.	Anaconda.
	Harold N. Blake, R.	Anaconda.
	Charles E. Carriher, R.	Anaconda.
	Jonathan Sewell, R.	Anaconda.
	Gus. B. English, R.	Anaconda.
Fergus	Wyllys A. Hedges, R.	Yale.
	George J. Wiedeman, R.	Lewistown.
Flathead	P. O. Collier, D.	Kalispell.
	John R. Hilman, R.	Columbia Fall
	Alexander D. McDonald, D.	Kalispell.
Gallatin	Edwin V. Blankinship, D.	Bozeman.
	Walter H. Sales, R.	Manhattan.
	J. F. Roll, D.	Spring Hill.
Granite	George Metcalf, R.	Philipsburg.
	James S. Schoonover, D.	Philipsburg.
Jefferson	D. J. Sullivan, D.	Basin.
	Angus Teskey, D.	Wickes.
	Marcus L. Hewett, R.	Basin.
Lewis and Clarke	Emil Starz, D.	Helena.
	T. D. Sullivan, D.	Marysville.
	William W. Berry, D.	Helena.
	T. Wesley Richardson, R.	East Helena.
	Fred. S. Sanden, Fus. D.	Helena.
	Harry N. Canoll, Fus. D.	Helena.
	Oscar M. Landstrum, R.	Marysville.
Madison	Alden J. Bennett, R.	Virginia City.
	Frank B. Linderman, R.	Sheridan.
	William A. Reel, D.	Norris.
Meagher	Daniel P. Mumbrue, R.	Wolsey.
	Melyer Stevens, R.	Winnecook.
Missoula	Edward C. Mulroney, R.	Missoula.
	Charles E. Fairbanks, R.	Plains.
	Edward H. Christian, R.	Missoula.
	Samuel M. Ross, R.	Missoula.
Park	Lewis H. Vandyck, R.	Cardiner.
	William H. Williams, R.	Cokedale.
Powell	John R. Quigley, Jr., D.	Ophir.
Ravalli	Amos Buck, R.	Stevensville.
	John F. Cone, R.	Hamilton.
Rosebud	George W. Brewster, R.	Birney.
Silver Bow	John S. Wyman, Fus.	Butte.
	John MacGinniss, Fus.	Butte.
	John S. Murphy, Fus.	Butte.
	Charles Lannin, Fus.	Butte.
	Thomas J. Walker, Fus.	Butte.
	Charles W. Dempster, Fus.	Butte.
	Charles L. Geyman, Fus.	Butte.
	Joseph Shannon, Fus.	Butte.
	John A. Coleman, Fus.	Butte.
	Jacob M. Kennedy, Fus.	Butte.
	Sylvester O'Brien, Fus.	Butte.
	Joseph Meunier, Fus.	Butte
Sweet Grass	Benjamin O. Forsythe, R.	Melville.
Teton	Samuel E. Potter, R.	Shelby
Valley	T. M. Patten, R.	Glasgow.
Yellowstone	William M. Johnston, D.	Billings

Representative Districts and Apportionment.

Each County is Entitled to one Senator.

Beaverhead	2	Missoula	4
Broadwater	2	Park	2
Carbon	1	Powell	1
Cascade	5	Ravalli	1
Chouteau	2	Rosebud	1
Custer	2	Silver Bow	12
Dawson	1	Sweet Grass	1
Deer Lodge	6	Teton	1
Fergus	2	Valley	1
Flathead	3	Yellowstone	1
Gallatin	3		
Granite	2	Total	72
Jefferson	3	One Senator from each county	26
Lewis and Clarke	7		
Madison	3	Total membership of Ninth Legislative Assembly	98
Meagher	2		

Roster of the Senate.

Office.	Name of Officer.	County.
President	Edwin C. Norris	Beaverhead.
President Pro Tempore	Wm J. Brennan	Flathead.
Secretary	C. E. Wight	Cascade.
Assistant Secreatry	James A. Shoemaker	Lewis and Clarke
Sergeant-at-Arms	Duncan A. McDonald	Silver Bow.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	Comley Heaton	Park.
Journal Clerk	W. D. McLaren	Ravalli.
Assistant Journal Clerk	Mrs. Nina Curry	Silver Bow.
Engrossing Clerk	Mabel Morrison	Flathead.
Enrolling Clerk	Mrs. Grace Dyson	Missoula.
Clerk to President	Minnie S. Bowers	Lewis and Clarke
Chaplain	Rev. James F. McNamee	Lewis and Clarke
Doorkeepers	George Robertson	Meagher.
Doorkeepers	Harry Hill	Broadwater.
Doorkeepers	Eugene Sampson	Yellowstone.
Day Watchman	E. H. Brewster	Dawson.
Night Watchman	Row Murrell	Lewis and Clarke
Janitor	Floyd Gannon	Meagher.
Page	John Blanchard	Lewis and Clarke
Page	Frank Burke	Lewis and Clarke
Page	Frey Lay	Gallatin.

Roster of the House.

Office.	Name.	County.
Speaker	Wyllys Hedges	Fergus.
Speaker Pro Tempore	M. L. Hewett	Jefferson.
Chief Clerk	Nathan Godfrey	Meagher.
Assistant Chief Clerk	J. C. Blake	Deer Lodge.
Journal Clerk	F. C. Pearson	Granite.
Sergeant-at Arms	W. H. Houston	Missoula.
Ass't Sergeant-at-Arms	M. H. Race	Cascade.
Enrolling Clerk	Eliazbeth Blake.	Lewis and Clarke
Engrossing Clerk	Mrs. J. S. Keerl	Lewis and Clarke
Chaplain	M. M. Maxwell	Lewis and Clarke
Doorkeeper	O. B. Crane	Chouteau.
Assistant Doorkeeper	H. M. Butler	Ravalli.
Assistant Doorkeeper	M. Leech	Gallatin.
Day Watchman	Z. H. Daniels	Valley.
Night Watchman	George Hanks	Park.
Janitor	M. C. Kinney	Madison
Page	James Davies	Lewis and Clarke
Page	Guy Allen	Lewis and Clarke
Page	Victor Hebert	Lewis and Clarke
Page	George Wilson	Cascade
Page	Arthur Besette	Silver Bow.
Page	William McEachren	Deer Lodge.

State Officials.

Office.	Name of Officer.	Residence.
Governor	Joseph K. Toole	Helena.
Lieutenant-Governor	Edwin C. Norris	Dillon.
Secretary of State.	Abraham N. Yoder	Butte.
State Treasurer	James H. Rice.	Ft. Benton.
Attorney General	Albert J. Galen	Helena.
State Auditor	Harry R. Cunningham	Butte.
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Wilfred E. Harmon	Bozeman.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name.	P. O. Address.	Elected.	Term Expires.
Chief Justice	Theodore Brantly	Helena	Nov. 8, 1904	Jan. 2, 1911
Associate Justice	George R. Milburn	Helena	Nov. 6, 1900	Jan. 7, 1907
Associate Justice	William L. Holloway	Helena	Nov. 8, 1904	Jan. 4, 1909

Clerk of Supreme Court—John T. Athey.
Marshal of Supreme Court—M. H. Race.
Stenographer Supreme Court—A. C. Schneider.
Attendant Supreme Court—W. O. Craig.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Office.	Name.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Private Secretary to the Governor	Lon Hoss	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 2, 1909
Stenographer to the Governor	Miss Mary A. Stokes	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 2, 1909
State Land Agent	Henry Neill	Aug. 12, 1901	Aug. 12, 1905
Register State Land Office	Jno. P. Schmit	Mar. 20, 1905	Mar. 20, 1909
Commissioner Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry	J. A. Ferguson	Feb. 23, 1905	Feb. 23, 1909
State Examiner	Timothy E. Collins	Feb. 8, 1905	Feb. 8, 1909
State Veterinary Surgeon	Morton E. Knowles	Feb. 8, 1905	Feb. 8, 1909
Inspector of Mines	William Walsh	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 4, 1909
Deputy Inspector of Mines	Wm. B. Orem	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 4, 1909
Coal Mine Inspector	Howard F. Welsh	Apr. 5, 1901	Apr. 5, 1909
State Boiler Inspector	James H. Dailey	Feb. 17, 1905	Mar. 17, 1909
Assistant Boiler Inspector	Richard Moran	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1909
Assistant Boiler Inspector	Soren Anderson	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 4, 1909
Game and Fish Warden	Wm. F. Scott	Mar. 25, 1901	Mar. 25, 1905
State Engineer	Jno. W. Wade	Mar. 7, 1903	Mar. 7, 1907
Secretary Bureau of Child and Animal Protection	Otto Schoenfeld	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 4, 1909
Custodian Ft. Ellis Reservation	Andrew C. Harding	Jan. 30, 1897	.....
Custodian Ft. Maginnis Reservation	Otto Anderson	Feb. 6, 1897	.....

NATIONAL GUARD OF MONTANA.

J. K. TOOLE, Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL STAFF.

Rank and Name.	Office.	Station.
Brigadier General A. M. Alderson	Adjutant General	Livingston.
Lieut.-Colonel, Tyler Thompson	Assistant Inspector General	Missoula.
Colonel, S. E. Atkinson	Quartermaster General	Great Falls.
Colonel, Thomas B. Miller	Commissary General	Helena.
Colonel, George B. Owen	Surgeon General	Wisdom.
Major, John A. Luce	Inspector Rifle Practice	Bozeman.
Lieut.-Colonel, Lanier Napton	Aide-de-Camp	Butte.
Lieut.-Colonel, Harvey Bliss	Aide-de-Camp	Big Timber.
Lieut.-Colonel, Lyndsay B. Jobb	Aide-de-Camp	White Sulphur Springs.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Joseph K. Toole	Governor.	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board, Geo. A. Irwin.

STATE FURNISHING BOARD.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Joseph K. Toole	Governor.	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General.	Member.

Clerk of the Board, Geo. A. Irwin.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Joseph K. Toole	Governor.	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General.	Member.
James H. Rice	Treasurer	Member.
Harry R. Cunningham	Auditor	Member.

Clerk of the Board, J. J. Ryan.

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Joseph K. Toole	Governor.	President.
Wilfred E. Harmon	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Secretary.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Member.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General.	Member.

Clerk of the Board—E. B. Thompson.

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Joseph K. Toole	Governor.	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.
Harry R. Cunningham	Auditor	Member.

Clerk of the Board, J. J. Ryan.

STATE BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Joseph K. Toole	Governor.	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen.	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board, J. J. Ryan.

STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR INSANE.

Members.	Title.	Organization
Joseph K. Toole	Governor	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board, J. J. Ryan.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Joseph K. Toole	President	Helena	Ex-Officio	
W. E. Harmon	Secretary	Helena	Ex-Officio	
Albert J. Galen	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	
J. M. Evans	Member	Missoula	Feb. 7, 1902	Feb. 7, 1906
N. W. McConnell	Member	Helena	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 2, 1907
O. P. Chisholm	Member	Bozeman	Feb. 12, 1904	Feb. 12, 1908
Chas. N. Kessler	Member	Helena	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
Chas. R. Leonard	Member	Butte	Feb. 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1906
*E. O. Busenberg	Member	Lewistown	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1907
S. D. Largent	Member	Great Falls	Feb. 8, 1904	Feb. 8, 1908
G. T. Paul	Member	Dillon	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909

*Appointed to fill the unexpired term of W. H. Johnson, resigned.

STATE BOARD OF SCHOOL TEXT BOOK COMMSSIONERS.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
J. E. Monroe	Dillon	Mar. 14, 1903	Mar. 14, 1907
O. M. Harvey	Livingston	Mar. 14, 1903	Mar. 14, 1907
J. M. Hamilton	Bozeman	Mar. 14, 1903	Mar. 14, 1907
J. W. Lenning	Ft. Benton	Mar. 14, 1903	Mar. 14, 1907
W. E. Harmon	Helena	Mar. 2, 1905	Mar. 2, 1907
B. T. Hathaway	Helena	Mar. 2, 1905	Mar. 2, 1907

CAREY LAND ACT BOARD.

Members.	Title.	P. O. Address.
John W. Wade	State Engineer	Helena.
Abraham N. Yoder.	Secretary of State	Helena.
Timothy E. Collins	State Examiner	Helena.

Secretary, David Marks.

STATE LAW LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Theo. Brantly	President	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 2, 1911
George R. Milburn	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 7, 1907
Wm. L. Holloway	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 4, 1909
H. R. Cunningham	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 7, 1909
A. N. Yoder	Secretary	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 7, 1909

Librarian, Ashburn K. Barbour.

STATE HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Massena Bullard	President	Helena	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1907
J. M. Boardman	Member	Helena	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1907
Norman B. Holter	Member	Helena	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1907
Albert I. Loeb	Member	Helena	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1907
David Hilger	Member	Lewistown	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1907

Secretary and Librarian, Laura E. Howey.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
E. A. Heuser	President	Butte	Feb. 7, 1905	Feb. 7, 1908
Howard Rockefeller	Secretary	Butte	Aug. 4, 1903	Mar. 4, 1906
S. J. Coffee	Treasurer	Missoula	Mar. 25, 1904	Mar. 25, 1907
Alfred Whitworth	Member	Deer Lodge	Feb. 7, 1905	Feb. 7, 1908

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
E. E. Crutcher	President	Great Falls	Sept. 26, 1902	Sept. 26, 1909
W. C. Riddell	Secretary	Helena	Dec. 31, 1898	Dec. 31, 1905
R. D. Alton	Treasurer	Livingston	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1912
G. H. Barbour	Member	Helena	Dec. 31, 1899	Dec. 31, 1906
I. D. Freund	Member	Butte	Mar. 27, 1901	Mar. 27, 1908
G. D. Bryant	Member	Butte	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 2, 1910
W. A. Glasgow	Member	Missoula	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1912

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
W. G. Pelzer	President	Great Falls	Mar. 27, 1901	Mar. 27, 1906
W. A. Tudor	Ex.-President	Bozeman	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
B. J. Keenan	Vice-President	Butte	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 2, 1908
L. J. Waite	Secretary	Helena	June 23, 1902	June 23, 1907
C. H. Head	Member	Helena	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909

STATE BOARD OF OESTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS.

Name.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires
O. B. Prickett	President	Billings	Mar. 27, 1901	Mar. 27, 1905
S. A. Kennedy	Secretary	Butte	Apr. 21, 1904	Apr. 21, 1908
C. W. Mahaffey	Treasurer	Helena	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Name.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
Joseph K. Toole		Helena	Ex-Officio
Albert J. Galen		Helena	Ex-Officio
Dr. Wm. Treacy	President	Helena	Feb. 17, 1909
Dr. Thos. D. Tuttle	Secretary	Helena	May 5, 1905
T. J. Sullivan	Member	Butte	Feb. 17, 1909
Dr. LeRoy Southmayd	Member	Great Falls	Jan. 31, 1907
John W. Wade, C. E.	Member	Helena	Mar. 7, 1907

COMMISSIONERS OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Name.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires
D. E. Swinehart	President	Helena	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1909
Samuel Kennett	Secretary	Helena	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1909
C. K. Wells	Treasurer	Butte	Feb. 17, 1905	Feb. 17, 1909

MONTANA MEAT AND MILK INSPECTION COMMISSION.

Name.	Organization.	P. O. Address.
Dr. William Treacy	President	Helena.
Dr. M. E. Knowles	Secretary	Helena.
Dr. Thos. D. Tuttle	Member	Helena.

MEAT AND MILK INSPECTORS.

Name.	County.	Residence.	Appointed.
D. S. McKenzie	Chouteau	Havre	Sept. 1, 1903
A. H. Cheney	Deer Lodge	Anaconda	Sept. 15, 1904
T. H. Pleasants	Fergus	Lewistown	Nov. 1, 1904
W. H. Campbell	Flathead	Kalispell	July 1, 1904
H. C. Gardiner	Gallatin	Bozeman	Apr. 5, 1904
A. L. Ward	Jefferson	Boulder	Aug. 1, 1903
E. I. Bradley	Lewis and Clarke	Helena	May 25, 1903
Geo. H. Putney	Missoula	Missoula	June 30, 1903
T. J. Sullivan	Silver Bow	Butte	Nov. 3, 1903
N. B. Smith	Yellowstone	Billings	Dec. 3, 1903

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
E. J. Groeneveld	President	Butte	Mar. 13, 1900	Mar. 13, 1906
W. W. Van Orsdel	Secretary	Great Falls	Mar. 2, 1900	Mar. 13, 1906
M. L. Rickman	Member	Bozeman	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1911

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Title.	Location.	Operated	Contractors.
State Insane Asylum ..	Warm Springs	Under Contract	Mitchell & Mussigbrod.

STATE PRISON.

Title.	Location.	Operated	Contractors.
Western State Prison ..	Deer Lodge	Under Contract	Conley & McTague.

STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

Members.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Gov. J. K. Toole	Helena	Ex-Officio	.....
C. H. Edwards, Secretary	Butte	.....	.....
T. T. Black	Whitehall	Mar. 13, 1905	Mar. 13, 1909
J. O. Reed	Hamilton	Mar. 9, 1903	Mar. 9, 1906
C C. Willis	Plains	Mar. 9, 1903	Mar. 9, 1906
C. H. Campbell	Great Falls	Mar. 9, 1903	Mar. 9, 1906
O. C. Estey	Big Fork	Apr. 23, 1903	Mar. 9, 1906
Henry White	Billings	June 29, 1903	Mar. 9, 1906

Fred Whiteside, Secretary, Kalispell.

FRUIT INSPECTORS.

E. N. Brandegee	Inspector at Large	Helena.
Henry White	Inspector First District	Billings.
H. C. Gardiner	Inspector Second District	Bozeman.
C. H. Edwards	Inspector Second District	Butte and Anaconda.
C. E. Hubbard	Inspector Third District	Great Falls.
E. M. Tucker	Inspector Fourth District	Missoula.
George Good	Inspector Fourth District	Thompson.
J. O. Reed	Inspector Fifth District	Hamilton.
O. C. Estey	Inspector Sixth District	Big Fork.
Fred. Hartmann	Inspector Sixth District	Kalispell.
J. C. Wood	Inspector Sixth District	Holt.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA—MISSOULA.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.
J. H. T. Ryman.....	President	Missoula.
T. C. Marshall	Secretary.	Missoula.
Hiram Knowles	Member	Missoula.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, FACULTY.

Oscar J. Craig, A. M. Ph. D.....	President.
Cynthia E. Reiley, B. S.....	Professor of Mathematics.
W. M. Aber, A. B	Professor of Latin and Greek.
Frederick C. Scheuch, B. M., A. C.	Professor of Modern Languages.
Morton J Elrod, A. M	Professor of Biology.
Robert Sibley, A B.	Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
Frances Corbin, B. L.	Professor of English Literature.
William D. Harkins, A. B.....	Professor of Chemistry.
Jesse P. Rowe, M. S.	Professor of Physics and Geology.
Eloise Knowles, Ph B.....	Instructor in Drawing and Assistant in English.
Hiram B. Conibear	Director of Gymnasium.
Mrs. Blanche Whittaker	Director of Music School.
James S. Snoddy	Instructor in English and Rhetoric.
Ruth Elsie Kellogg	Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture.
John R. Haywood	Laboratory Assistant in Chemistry.
William O. Dickinson	Laboratory Assistant in Mechanical Engineering
Claude Spaulding	Laboratory Assistant in Biology.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, DILLON.

Control and General Supervision Vested in State Board of Education.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Leonard Eliel	President	Dillon	Mar. 20, 1901	Mar. 20, 1905
A. L. Stone	Secretary and Treasurer	Dillon	Mar. 20, 1901	Mar. 20, 1905
F. C. Kress	Member	Dillon	Mar. 20, 1901	Mar. 20, 1905
Edwin Norris	Member	Dillon	Mar. 20, 1901	Mar. 20, 1905
B. F. White	Member	Dillon	Mar. 20, 1901	Mar. 20, 1905

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE FACULTY.

Henry H. Swain, Ph. D., President.....Economics.
Joseph E. Monroe, B. A.....Physics and Chemistry.
Wm. Chandler Bagley, Ph. D.....Psychology and Pedagogy, Director of Training Department.
Charles J. Fenner, M. S. .....Mathematics.
Lucy Hamilton Carson, A. M.....English.
Ezra Allen, M. A. .....Biology.
Bertha Thormyer, M. Ph.....Latin and German.
Edward S. Luce .....Instrumental Music.
Elizabeth E. Luce .....Vocal Music.
Carrie Ranson Squire, Ph. D.....Education.
Wm. C. Ruediger, M. Ph.....Methods.
Florence B. Mott, M. A.....History and Civics.
Mrs. Anna W. Owsley .....Matron

MONTANA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS AND THE EXPERIMENT STATION—BOZEMAN.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Walter S. Hartman	President	Bozeman	Dec. 18, 1903	Dec. 18, 1907
John Maxey	Vice-President	Bozeman	Dec. 18, 1903	Dec. 18, 1907
John M. Robinson	Member	Bozeman	Jan. 30, 1904	Jan. 30, 1908
E. B. Lamme	Member	Bozeman	Mar. 20, 1901	Mar. 20, 1905
Peter Koch	Secretary	Bozeman	Feb. 11, 1902	Feb. 11, 1906

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

James Hamilton .....President.
V. K. Chestnut, B. S.....Professor of Chemistry and Geology.
Mrs. F. E. Marshall .....Professor of Art.
W. F. Brewer, A. M. .....Professor of Latin and English.
Aaron H. Currier, A. M.....Professor of French and English.
Miss Lilia A. Harkins, M. S.....Professor of Domestic Science.
J. W. Blankinship, Ph. D.....Professor of Botany.
J. S. Baker, B. S.....Professor of Civil Engineering.
J. A. Thaler, E. E.....Professor of Electrical Engineering.
George B. Couper, M. E.....Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
A. O. Greeson .....Professor of Mechanical Practice.
W. M. Cobleigh, A. M.....Professor of Physics.
R. A. Cooley, B. S.....Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
W. D. Tallman, B. S.....Professor of Mathematics.
F. B. Linfield, B. S. A.....Professor of Agriculture.
Alfred Atkinson, B S. A.....Instructor in Astronomy.
Edmund Burke .....Instructor in Chemistry.
R. W. Fisher, B. S.....Assistant Professor of Horticulture.
W. J. Elliott, B. S. A.....Assistant Professor of Dairying.
Helen R. Brewer, A. B. .....Instructor in Latin and History.
Miss Emma Stockinger .....Instructor in Stenography and Typewriting.
Mrs. Mabel Kinney Hall, Ph. B. .....Instructor in Preparatory Department.
H. G. Phelps .....Principal of Business Department
Miss M. A. Cantwell.....Principal of Preparatory Department.
Miss Mildred Landor .....Instructor in Piano Department.
Arthur Oliver .....Head of Piano Department.
Josephine Cook .....Instructor in Vocal Music.
Flora Kindler .....Assistant in Book Keeping.
W. W. Jones, B. S.....Assistant in Botany and Zoology.
R. W. King, B. S.....Assistant in Preparatory Department.
H. J. Reese, B. S.....Assistant in Chemistry.
Mrs Mary Winter.....Librarian.

MONTANA STATE SCHOOL OF MINES—BUTTE.
COMMISSION AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Term Expires.
H. L. Frank	Chairman	Butte	Jan. 1, 1908
A. W. Deavitt	Secretary	Butte	Jan. 1, 1908
W. A. Clark, Jr.	Treasurer	Butte	Jan. 1, 1908
Charles Mattison	Member	Butte	Jan. 1, 1908
James D. Slemons	Member	Butte	Jan. 1, 1906
Joseph H. Harper	Member	Butte	Jan. 1, 1906

FACULTY.

Nathan R. Leonard, A. M.	President and Professor of Mathematics.
William G. King, A. M.	Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy.
Alexander N. Winchell, Doctor Univ. of Paris.	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
Charles H. Bowman, M. S.	Professor of Mechanics.
E. H. MacDonald, M. E.	Professor of Mining Engineering.
John B. Clayberg	Lecturer on Mining Law.
Lester J. Hartzell, M. E.	Assistant Professor of Chemistry.
Leon R. Foote, B. L.	Instructor in the Preparatory Classes.
Joseph Robert	Janitor.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL—MILES CITY.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND MANAGEMENT.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
W. A. Jordan	President.	Miles City	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
John S. Truscott	Member	Miles City	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
Thomas Gibb	Member	Miles City	Apr. 2, 1903	Apr. 2, 1907

Colvill Territt, Secretary.

MANAGEMENT AND INSTRUCTORS.

J. B. Hawkins	Director.
Mrs. F. M. Kreidler	Matron.
Harvey Leach	Supt. Boys Building and Band Instructor.
Ernest Shy	Officer Co. "B" and Farmer.
E. R. Leihy	Officer Co. "A" and Teamster.
Frank Cass	Teacher.
Mrs. Amelia Leihy	Teacher.
John Fliechek	Shoemaker.
George N. Cheever	Engineer.
Mrs. George N. Cheever	Seamstress.
Mrs. Lucretia Shy	Vocal Music Teacher.
Mrs. Annie Leach	Cook Boys' Buildings.
Mrs. Kate Burgel	Cook Girls' Buildings.
Ely Kyle	Blacksmith.
W. N. Kimbell	Night Watchman.

MONTANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.
Control and Supervision Vested in the State Board of Education.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND MANAGEMENT.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Edward Ryan	President	Boulder	Mar. 21, 1903	Mar. 21, 1906
Charles Scharf	Secretary	Boulder	Mar. 21, 1902	Mar. 21, 1905
C. R. Stranahan	Member	Boulder	Apr. 20, 1904	Mar. 10, 1907

Thos. S. McAloney	Superintendent.
Allen T. Schoolfield	Teacher of the Deaf.
Philip H. Brown	Teacher of the Deaf.
Miss Emily E. Sauter	Teacher of the Deaf.
Miss Martha Menefee	Teacher of the Deaf.
Al L. Henderson	Literary Teacher of the Blind.
Miss L. G. Menefee	Literary Teacher of the Blind.
Miss Menefee	Piano, Violin and 'Cello.
A. L. Henderson	Cornet and Trombone.
Miss Sauter	Director of Physical Culture.
Miss Martha Menefee	Teacher of Art.
A. T. Schoolfield	Librarian.
Thos. S. McAloney	Superintendent Domestic Department.
Mrs. Allis L. Harris	Matron.
I. A. Leighton, M. D.	Physician.
J. W. Seitz	Boys' Supervisor.
Miss Susan Saunders	Girls' Supervisor.
V. J. McKinnon	Engineer.
John Finerty	Nightman.
Thos. S. McAloney	Superintendent Industrial Department.
Philip H. Brown	Instructor in Carpentry.
John W. Seitz	Instructor in Printing.
Miss Susan Saunders	Instructor in Sewing and Dressmaking.
A. L. Henderson	Instructor in Piano Tuning, Broom-making, Carpet and Hammock Weaving.

STATE ORPHANS' HOME—TWIN BRIDGES.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Patrick Carney	President	Waterloo	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
W. M. Oliver	Secretary	Dillon	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
Martin Elser	Treasurer	Sheridan	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
A. J. Wilcomb	Member	Twin Bridges	Mar. 14, 1903	Mar. 27, 1907
Amos Eastman	Member	Twin Bridges	Mar. 14, 1903	Mar. 27, 1907

MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES.

Wiley Mountjoy	Superintendent.
Mrs. Wiley Mountjoy	Matron.
Mrs. Olin J. MacDonald	Assistant Matron.
Mrs. Jessie Cowan	Teacher.
Mrs. Maud McGuire	Teacher.
Mrs. Susan Powel	Teacher.
Mrs. Avis Dawson	Laundress.
Mrs. Desmeris	Baker and Assistant Laundress.
Miss Dora Robinson	Nursery Matron.
Miss Trine M. Hardy	Night Nurse.
Miss Gold Jackson.	Manager Dining Rooms.
Miss Ada Edson	Seamstress.
Miss Rose Carney	Seamstress.
Henry Heinrich	Engineer.
R. R. Tovey	Assistant Engineer.
Jacob Saygie	Farmer and Gardener.
Mrs. Willett	Cook.

BOARD OF MANAGERS SOLDIERS' HOME—COLUMBIA FALLS.

Members.	Organization.	P. O. Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
C. B. Miller	President	Helena	Apr. 18, 1903	Apr. 18, 1907
Martin Maginnis	Secretary	Helena	Sept. 30, 1902	Sept. 30, 1906
Albert Ingraham	Member	Kalispell	Feb. 11, 1905	Feb. 11, 1909
John L. Sloan	Member	Missoula	Apr. 18, 1903	Apr. 18, 1907
W. F. Sanders.	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio.	

Capt. H. S. Howell, Commandant at Home.

STATE BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

County.	Commissioners.	P. O. Address.
Beaverhead	Martin Barrett	Red Rock.
Broadwater	F. J. Keene	Canton.
Carbon	J. N. Tolman	Red Lodge.
Cascade	J. T. Stanford	Great Falls.
Chouteau	C. J. McNamara	Big Sandy.
Custer	J. M. Holt	Miles City.
Dawson	W. F. Jordan	Glendive.
Deer Lodge	D. D. Walker	Anaconda.
Fergus	Oscar Stephens	Ft. Maginnis.
Flathead	John Herman	Kalispell.
Gallatin	H. H. Sappington	Sand Creek.
Granite	James McDonnell	Philipsburg.
Jefferson	Ed. Cardwell	Jefferson Island.
Lewis and Clark	John T. Murphy	Helena.
Madison	Winthrop Raymond	Sheridan.
Meagher	J. H. Freeser	Two Dot.
Missoula	J. A. McGowan	Plains.
Park	A. N. Shearman	Livingston.
Powell	John Bielenberg	Deer Lodge.
Ravalli	L. E. Manning	Stevensville.
Rosebud	J. T. Brown	Birney.
Silver Bow	Daniel Tewey	Butte.
Sweet Grass	W. P. Franklin	Melville.
Teton	W. K. Flowerree	Lowry.
Valley	M. E. Milner	Malta.
Yellowstone	D. Fratt	Billings.

John T. Murphy, President, Helena.
W. G. Preuitt, Secretary, Helena.
Clyde C. Smith, Chief Clerk, Helena.

STOCK INSPECTORS.

H. E. Bourdette	Chicago.
C. L. Heren	Chicago.
R. H. Rickard	South Omaha.
W. H. Rhoades	South St. Paul.
J. C. Anderson	Sioux City.
W. D. Smith	Miles City.
G. W. Hall	Havre.
J. B. Lea	Shelby.
C. E. Tozer	Glasgow.
J. T. Webb	Billings.
Geo. Twible	Glendive.
L. C. Edwards	Sheridan.
J. W. Collins	Butte.
W. D. Burch	Great Falls.
T. M. Shaw	Grassrange.
A. H. Murray	Musselshell.
J. H. Freeman	Castle.
T. W. Berry	Jordan.
J. L. Davis	Kirby.
H. J. Smith	Red Lodge.
I. B. Stapp	Redrock.

STATE BOARD OF SHEEP COMMISSIONERS.

County.	Commissioners.	P. O. Address.
Beaverhead	J. P. Murray	Dillon.
Broadwater	Jeff Doggett	Townsend.
Carbon	C. C. Huyck	Roberts.
Cascade	J. B. Long	Great Falls.
Chouteau	George B. Bourne	Hill.
Custer	F. D. O'Neill	Miles City.
Dawson	William Lindsay	Glendive.
Deer Lodge	William M. Montgomery	Anaconda.
Fergus	B. C. White	Garneill.
Flathead	William Mullaney	Kalispell.
Gallatin	John F. Work	Bozeman.
Granite	Lee C. Degenhart	Philipsburg.
Jefferson	E. J. Stanley	Whitehall.
Lewis and Clark	T. C. Power	Helena.
Madison	Henry Buford	Virginia City.
Meagher	D. E. Folsom	White Sul. Springs.
Missoula	D. R. Maclay	Lo Lo.
Park	S. O'N. C. Brady	Myersburg.
Powell	William Williams	Deer Lodge.
Ravalli	J. C. Humble	Corvallis.
Rosebud	D. McGillivray	Sabra.
Silver Bow	Herman Vestal	Butte.
Sweet Grass	James Vestal	Big Timber.
Teton	W. K. Flowerree	Lowry.
Valley	L. H. Mills	Saco .
Yellowstone	P. B. Moss	Billings.

T. C. Power, President, Helena.
Cornelius Hedges, Secretary, Helena.

DEPUTY SHEEP INSPECTORS.

County.	Inspector.	Address.
Beaverhead	Benjamin Bond	Dillon.
Broadwater	C. W. Cook	Unity.
Cascade	H. H. Nelson	Cascade.
Carbon	Frank L. Clark	Red Lodge.
Chouteau	D. A. Smith	Hinsdale.
Custer	Dan H. Bowman	Knowlton.
Dawson	Joel Gleason	Glendive.
Deer Lodge		
Fergus	B. C. White	Garneill.
Flathead		
Gallatin	John F. Work	Bozeman.
Granite	Alex Wight	Stone.
Jefferson		
Lewis and Clarke County		
Madison	L. S. Briggs	Ennis.
Meagher	C. W. Cook	Unity.
Missoula	Dr. G. T. McCullough	Missoula.
Park	J. W. Van Doren	Livingston.
Powell		
Ravalli		
Rosebud	Andrew Tadsen	Forsyth.
Silver Bow	Dr. J. D. McGregor	Butte.
Sweet Grass	Charles McDonald	Melville.
Teton	S. L. Potter	Shelby.
Valley	D. A. Smith	Junction.
Yellowstone	Rudolph Reichen	Hinsdale.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

BEAVERHEAD

COUNTY SEAT—DILLON.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Lew L. Callaway	Republican.
Sheriff	Marmaduke Gist	Democrat.
Treasurer	B. N. Stevenson	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	John S. Baker	Republican.
Assessor	Phil. Anderegg	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	F. A. Hazelbaker	Republican.
Attorney	Henry L. Melton	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Estella Mae Rich	Republican.
Coroner	M. A. Walker	Republican.
Public Administrator	Isaiah Cashmore	Republican.
Surveyor	Charles Albee	Republican.
County Commissioners.	David Knight	Democrat.
	Wason M. Oliver	Democrat.
	Wm. Montgomery	Democrat.
State Senator	Benjamin F. White	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	Alpheus Decker	Republican.
	Ernest O. Selway	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—J. S. Vermillion, A. A. Elliott, Joseph Rich, Z. M. Cantrell, Simeon Estes, Dillon; Geo. M. Knapp, Argenta; Orlando Mast, Farlin; Chas. Retallack, Ruf Matthers, Bannack; M. Pyle, Tom Judge, Polaris; E. M. Ames, Redrock; George Noble, Dedrick Peterson, Lima; E. W. Geary, James McKnight, Dell; John Hull Hecla; A. M. Madison, Dewey; D. F. Wampler, Wisdom; Dennis Smith, Pioneer; Chas. F. Lloyd, Jackson.

BROADWATER.

COUNTY SEAT—TOWNSEND.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	W. R. C. Stewart	Democrat.
Sheriff	J. W. Munden	Republican.
Treasurer	W. L. Cronk	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	William Schreiner	Democrat.
Assessor	B. Williams	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Fred. Bubser	Democrat.
Attorney	John A. Matthews	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Maude Pennell	Republican.
Coroner	C. P. Abbott	Democrat.
Public Administrator	Henry Raymond	Democrat.
County Commissioners.	Archie McMillan	Democrat.
	W. S. Thompson	Republican.
	J. W. McDonald	Republican.
State Senator	Charles A. Whipple	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	J. E. O'Connor	Democrat.
	B. F. Bembrick	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—C. P. Abbott, Townsend; Thomas Dean, Townsend; W. E. Fisher, Winston; W. E. Spangler, Radersburg; H. B. Bailey, Hassel; H. L. Keene, Canton.

CARBON

COUNTY SEAT —RED LODGE.

Office.	Name.	Politics
District Judge	Frank Henry	Republican.
Sheriff	M. W. Potter	Republican.
Treasurer	William Woods	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	G. L. Finley	Democrat.
Assessor	John Normile	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	E. E. Esselstyn	Republican.
Attorney	Sydney Fox	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Agnes B. Ross	Democrat.
Coroner	J. A. (Fred.) Underwood	Republican.
Public Administrator	E. B. Ames	Republican.
Surveyor	F. W. Hine	Republican.
County Commissioners.	J. J. Frank	Republican.
	W. B. Nutting	Republican.
	H. J. Smith	Republican.
State Senator	Samuel H. Glidden	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	E. Huntington	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—W. H. Close, Milton H. Lucas, Red Lodge; E. S. Beeman, Gebo; John Babcock, Bridger; C. M. Livingston, Reno; John Massow, Linley; C. R. Sandback, Silesia; W. A. Sutton, Rockvale.

CASCADE.

COUNTY SEAT—GREAT FALLS.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Jere B. Leslie	Democrat.
Sheriff	Edward Hogan	Democrat.
Treasurer	J. W. Roberts	Republican.
Auditor	T. C. Roosevelt	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	F. L. Hill	Republican.
Assessor	H. E. Jones	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	C. C. Proctor	Republican.
Attorney	Howard S. Greene	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Lucy A. Major	Republican.
Coroner	C. A. Brady	Democrat.
Public Administrator	Charles Wegner	Democrat.
Surveyor	Benjamin D. Whitten	Republican.
County Commissioners.	W. D. Delphy	Democrat.
	F. D. Cooper	Republican.
	Louis Roalswick	Republican.
State Senator	Fletcher Maddox	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	John Hayes	Democrat.
	George R. Wood	Democrat.
	Charles L. Murray	Republican.
	Charles A. Wilson	Republican.
	James Sanders.	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—B. S. Fitzpatrick, Isaac Mayer, Neihart; H. L. DesCombes, John Q. Dempsey, Belt; J. W. Jones, C. B. Snyder, Sand Coulee; W. H. Safford, W. H. Race, Great Falls; Luther Mills, Frank Warner, Cascade; T. W. McKeone. Stockett.

CHOUTEAU.

COUNTY SEAT—FORT BENTON.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	John W. Tattan	Democrat.
Sheriff	Frank McDonald	Republican.
Treasurer	John C. Sullivan	Republican.
Auditor	Bernard L. Powers	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	William R. Leet	Republican.
Assessor	Arthur E. Lewis	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Charles H. Boyle	Republican.
Attorney	Charles N. Pray	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Agnes Atkinson	Republican.
Coroner	Albert G. Gray	Republican.
Public Administrator	A. L. Lewis	Republican.
Surveyor	Albert W. Merrifield	Republican.
County Commissioners.	Geo. F. Lewis	Republican.
	A. H. Reser	Republican.
	W. E. French	Republican.
State Senator	Geo. B. Bourne	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	O. P. Brigham	Republican.
	Thomas M. Eevrett	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—G. W. Vennum, Harlem; B. G. Thompson, Harlem; D. L. Baird, Landusky; Frank E. Whitmore, Landusky; I. S. Frey, Chinook; Samuel Hoston, Chinook; W. B. Pyper, Havre; Wallace Cowell, Havre; A. M. Brough, Big Sandy; John Lehfeldt, Big Sandy; John McDowell, Gold Butte; Jeremiah Sullivan, Fort Benton; Geo. W. Taylor, Joseph Streit, Highwood.

CUSTER.

COUNTY SEAT—MILES CITY.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Charles H. Loud	Republican.
Sheriff	W. E. Savage	Republican.
Treasurer	Geo. E. Robbins	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	H. B. Darnall	Republican.
Assessor	E. F. Crosby	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Alex T. McAusland	Republican.
Attorney	T. J. Porter	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Mrs. Ida E. M. Wiley	Republican.
Coroner	Joseph Bateman	Republican.
Public Administrator	John S. Towers	Republican.
Surveyor	B. M. Melum	Republican.
County Commissioners.	M. G. Maples	Republican.
	J. W. Stith	Republican.
	C. S. Bull	Republican.
State Senator	Kenneth McLean	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	H. N. Sykes	Republican.
	George W. Burt	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—A. B. Snow, Wm. Lee, Terry; W. H. Peck, Septon Cady, Ekalaka; J. J. Zimmerman, Fred. Gray, Five Mile.

DAWSON.

COUNTY SEAT—GLENDIVE

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Chas. H. Loud	Republican.
Sheriff	Geo. B. Williams	Democrat.
Treasurer	Fred. J. Goulding	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	R. L. Wyman	Republican.
Assessor	Anton H. Johnson	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	H. A. Sample	Republican.
Attorney	C. C. Hurley	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Estella Bovee	Democrat.
Coroner	A. E. Aiken	Republican.
Public Administrator	Frank Sparger	Republican.
Surveyor	E. S. Baer	Democrat.
County Commissioners.	J. A. Morton	Republican.
	W. C. Gleason	Republican.
	A. M. Baird	Republican.
State Senator	George McCone	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	F. P. Leiper	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—J. S. Gillies, G. N. Burdick, Glendive; J. D. Lynn, W. H. North, Wibaux; J. P. Meadors, Sidney; Harry N. Newell, Tokna.

DEER LODGE.

COUNTY SEAT—ANACONDA.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	George B. Winston	Republican.
Sheriff	T. J. Fleming	Republican.
Treasurer	E. J. Nadeau	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Harvey A. Nell	Republican.
Assessor	Geo. W. Peterson	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Ira C. Gnose	Republican.
Attorney	John H. Tolan	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Miss Mae McHugh	Democrat.
Coroner	M. J. Walsh	Democrat.
Public Administrator	J. S. Wisner	Republican.
Surveyor	W. E. Pinegar	Democrat.
County Commissioners.	James W. Geary	Democrat.
	William Kelleher	Democrat.
	Henry B. Hoffman	Republican.
State Senator	William W. Harper	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	Dennis R. Roach	Democrat.
	Daniel Harrington	Democrat.
	Harold N. Blake	Republican.
	Charles E. Cariher	Republican.
	Jonathan Sewell	Republican.
	Gus. B. English	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Frank Fitzgerald, H. S. Neal Anaconda.

FERGUS.

COUNTY SEAT—LEWISTOWN.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Edwin K. Cheadle	Republican.
Sheriff	Lincoln P. Slater	Democrat.
Treasurer	Edward P. Chandler	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Frank J. Hazen	Democrat.
Assessor	Frank Pick	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	John B. Ritch	Democrat.
Attorney	Roy E. Ayres	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Ada Meyersick	Democrat.
Coroner	Frederick F. Attix	Republican.
Public Administrator	A. Brooks	Socialist.
Surveyor	Otto F. Wasmansdorff	Republican.
County Commissioners.	Wm. T. Neill	Republican.
	Samuel Phillips	Republican.
	James B. Washburn	Republican.
State Senator	John D. Waite	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	Wyllys A. Hedges	Republican.
	George J. Wiedeman	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—P. W. Korrell, B. Gray, Judith; J. S. Kelly, W. A. Shaules, Maiden; Samuel Nelson, Ubet; W. J. Wells, Chas. B. Wallace, Flatwillow.

FLATHEAD.

COUNTY SEAT—KALISPELL.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	John E. Erickson	Democrat.
Sheriff	Ollie P. Gregg	Republican.
Treasurer	James T. Hartt	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	J. W. Walker	Republican.
Assessor	C. H. Moody	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	James K. Lang	Democrat.
Attorney	W. T McKeown	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	E. A. Steere	Republican.
Coroner	W. W. Taylor	Republican.
Public Administrator	H. Swaney	Republican.
Surveyor	J. B. Gibson	Republican.
County Commissioners.	Ovid Peltier	Republican.
	C. H. Brintnall	Republican.
	G. H. Adams	Republican.
State Senator	William J. Brennen	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	P. O. Collier	Democrat.
	John R. Hilman	Republican.
	A. B. McDonald	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—S. L. Wallace, Kalispell; M. J. Sullivan, Kalispell; Thos. Carroll, Columbia Falls; Thos. M. Collins, Jocko; O. G. Cornish, Jocko;; D. S. Laudon, Tobacco Pains; Samuel Carpenter, Tobacco Plains; C. R. Hoffman, Libby; D. E. Schank, Libby; J. H. Priest, B. M. Reynolds, Troy; Joseph Reed, J. A. McCartney, Whitefish.

GALLATIN.

COUNTY SEAT—BOZEMAN.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	W. R. C. Stewart	Democrat.
Sheriff	Edward M. Reynolds	Republican.
Treasurer	J. B. Weaver	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	A. A. Cameron	Republican.
Assessor	Thomas Jones	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Chas. B. Anderson	Republican.
Attorney	A. J. Walrath	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Alice M. Williams	Republican.
Coroner	C. W. Jump	Republican.
Public Administrator	Philip Dodson	Republican.
Surveyor	C M. Thorpe	Democrat.
County Commissioners.	E. F. Sawyer	Democrat.
	George E. Davis	Republican.
	Thomas S. Kirk	Republican.
State Senator	J. C. McCarthy	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	Edwin V. Blankinship	Democrat.
	Walter H. Sales	Republican.
	J. F. Roll	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—W. Y. Smith, Bozeman; F. E. Davis, Chestnut; J. Y. Woosley, N. P. Evans, Sedan; Geo. W. Carter, Clem Robinson. Salesville; W. H. Axtell, S. F. Durham, Belgrade; D. N. Weber, Peter Berglund, Manhattan; B. N. Smith, M. Devan, Logan.

GRANITE.

COUNTY SEAT—PHILIPSBURG.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	George B. Winston	Republican.
Sheriff	Finlay McDonald	Democrat.
Treasurer	Walter W. Kroger	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Edgar P. Ballard	Democrat.
Assessor	F. A. Taylor	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	George R. Burks	Republican.
Attorney	Geo. A. Maywood	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Nellie Fahey	Fusion.
Coroner	W. I. Power	Republican.
Public Administrator	W. T. Allison	Republican.
Surveyor	E. A. Cralle	Democrat.
County Commissioners.	Joseph Henderson	Fusion.
	John W. Duffy	Fusion.
	Albert Rupp	Democrat.
State Senator	Geo. P. Durham	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	George Metcalf..	Republican.
	James S. Schoonover	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—John S. Axtell, Charles B. Rust, Philipsburg; Otto Neubert, Duncan Dingwall, New Chicago; Ed. Wilhelm, Granite; David H. Morgan, Granite; George W. Commons, Garnet; R. D. McRae, H. D. Mellen, Stone.

JEFFERSON.

COUNTY SEAT—BOULDER.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Lew L. Callaway	Republican.
Sheriff	A. V. Gibson	Republican.
Treasurer	John T. Murphy	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Chas. Scharf	Democrat.
Assessor	Thos. F. Smith	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	George Pfaff	Republican.
Attorney	C. R. Stranahan	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Nora M. Turrentine	Democrat.
Coroner	Curtis Denbow	Republican.
Public Administrator	Z. N. Thompson	Democrat.
Surveyor	R. M. Cralle	Democrat.
County Commissioners.	D. F. Riggs	Republican.
	E. R. Dean	Republican.
	J. H. Baskier	Republican.
State Senator	Henry L. Sherlock	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	D. J. Sullivan	Democrat.
	Angus Teskey	Democrat.
	Marcus L. Hewett	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Casimir Kamber, Wilson Redding, Clancy; W. T. Sweet, S. A. Robertson, Boulder; T. T. Black; Edwin Cooley, Whitehall; M A.. Hewett, W. S. Reeder, Basin.

LEWIS AND CLARKE.

COUNTY SEAT—HELENA.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	James M. Clements	Democrat.
	Henry C. Smith,	Republican.
Sheriff	Peter Scharrenbroich	Democrat.
Auditor	John C. Curtin	Democrat.
Treasurer	W. M. G. Settles	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Percy R. Witmer	Republican.
Assessor	Fred E. Tibbetts	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Sidney Miller	Democrat.
Attorney	Leon A. LaCroix	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Maggie V. Smith	Democrat.
Coroner	Samuel S. Bennett	Republican.
Public Administrator	Samuel Schwab	Republican.
Surveyor	Robert F. Scott	Republican.
County Commissioners.	W. O. Hutchinson	Democrat.
	F J. Wegner	Democrat.
	* David A. Cory	Republican.
State Senator	Charles H. Martien	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	Emil Starz	Democrat.
	T. D. Sullivan	Democrat.
	William W. Berry	Democrat.
	T. Wesley Richardson	Republican.
	Fred. S. Sanden	Fus. Democrat
	Harry N. Canoll	Fus. Democrat
	Oscar M. Lanstrum	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Chas. D. Curtis, F. L. Reece, Helena; August F. Bucholz, Augusta; Geo. W. Padbury, Marysville.

* Appointed to fill vacancy.

MADISON.

COUNTY SEAT—VIRGINIA CITY.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Lew L. Callaway	Republican.
Sheriff	Charles L. Kadell	Republican.
Treasurer	George E. Gohn	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	John Z. Clem	Republican.
Assessor	William A. Stevenson	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	James G. Walker	Democrat.
Attorney	Samuel V. Stewart	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Grace M. Baker	Republican.
Coroner	H. F. West	Republican.
Public Administrator	Chas. H. McLean	Republican.
Surveyor	Dwight Bushnell	Republican.
County Commissioners.	O. B. Varney	Democrat.
	E. D. Marsh	Republican.
	R. N. Hawkins	Democrat.
State Senator	Jacob Albright	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	A. J. Bennett	Republican.
	Frank B. Linderman	Republican.
	William A. Reel	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—N. D. Johnson, Virginia City; Levi Shambow, Monida; F. H. Wilcomb, Laurin; Chas. Rodgers, Ruby; D. A. Rightenour, Sheridan; W. H. Wilson, Sheridan; J. E. Dickey, Rochester; H. N. Virden, Twin Bridges; W. A. Lord, Pony; John Vanderbilt, Norris; W. W. Green, Ennis; J. C. W. Hungerford, Jeffers.

MEAGHER.

COUNTY SEAT—WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	W. R. C. Stewart	Democrat.
Sheriff	C. H. Sherman	Democrat.
Treasurer	George Fowlie	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Theo. Sarter	Republican.
Assessor	C. T. Rader	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	A. C. Grande	Republican.
Attorney	N. B. Smith	Democrat.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Lottie A. Harris	Republican.
Coroner	J. D. Shorey	Republican.
Public Administrator	E. H. Teague	Republican.
County Commissioners.	M. T. Grande	Republican.
	Charles B. Catlin	Republican.
	Herbert Holloway	Republican.
State Senator	Clarence P. Tooley	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	Daniel P. Mumbrue	Republican.
	Melyer N. Stevens	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—J. T. Lippincott, J. P. Finley, Brew Township; Arthur Webster, Harlowton; R. H. Clendenin, Ole Anderson, Musselshell; Eugene McKee, Castle.

MISSOULA.

COUNTY SEAT—MISSOULA.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frederick C. Webster	Republican.
Sheriff	Davis Graham	Republican.
Treasurer	Dan J. Heyfron	Democrat.
Auditor	Leonard M. Coleman	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder.	W. H. Smith	Democrat.
Assessor	Daniel McQuarrie	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	R. W. Kemp	Republican.
Attorney	William L. Murphy	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Reitta Barnes	Republican.
Coroner	Chas. H. Marsh	Republican.
Public Administrator	John E. Moody	Republican.
Surveyor	O. C. Finklenburg	Republican.
County Commissioners.	John Bonner	Democrat.
	Peter Scheffer	Democrat.
	August Hollensteiner	Republican.
State Senator	Edward Donlan	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	Edward C. Mulroney	Republican.
	Charles E. Fairbanks	Republican.
	Edward H. Christian	Republican.
	Samuel M. Ross	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—William Hayes, J. T. Phillips, Missoula; William Dudley, Noxon; W. A. Beebe, Heron; Thomas S. Hogan, Deborgia; C. L. Smith, Iron Mountain; H. R. Stephens, J. H. Biggs, Plains; E. W. Wilson, Denver Laughlin, Thompson; Thomas H. Corbett, Thomas Evans, Lothrop.

PARK.

COUNTY SEAT—LIVINGSTON.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frank Henry	Republican.
Sheriff	A. S. Robertson	Republican.
Treasurer	Harry McCue	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Chas. Angus	Republican.
Assessor	J. H. Proffitt	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Arthur Davis	Republican.
Attorney	A. P. Stark	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Mrs. Nora Colvin	Democrat.
Coroner	Dan Short	Republican.
Public Administrator	C. O. Krohne	Republican.
Surveyor	S. H. Crookes	Republican.
County Commissioners.	N. Ebert	Democrat.
	Albert Trager	Republican.
	F. A. Krieger	Republican.
State Senator	A. W. Miles	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	W. H. Williams	Republican.
	L. H. Vandyck	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Elbert F. Allen, Frank Bender, Livingston; M. M. Black, Fridley; Edward Ricketts, Lat; W. B. Ross, R. E. Cutter, Electric; John Uhl, Clyde Park; John P. Guest, Jardine; A. W. Leatherman, Gardiner; James Condon, Aldridge.

POWELL.

COUNTY SEAT—DEER LODGE.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	George B. Winston	Republican.
Sheriff	James C. Barnden	Republican.
Treasurer	A. D. Peck	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Warren E. Evans	Republican.
Assessor	John A. Shaw	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	R. Lee Kelley	Democrat.
Attorney	O. B. O'Bannon	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Mollie E. Wiles	Democrat.
Coroner	Albert Bien	Republican.
Public Administrator	W. H. Whitehill	Republican.
Surveyor	Lee Williams	Republican.
County Commissioners.	George Cockrell	Democrat.
	H. H. Zenor	Republican.
	T. B. Mannix	Republican.
State Senator	Conrad Kohrs	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	John R. Quigley, Jr.	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—Thomas W. Catlin, John Y. Batterton, Deer Lodge; Arthur Rippingale, Benton Hoover, Gold Creek; S. B. Muchmore, P. M. Ellsworth, Lincoln.

RAVALLI.

COUNTY SEAT—HAMILTON.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frederick C. Webster	Republican.
Sheriff	William F. Cook	Republican.
Treasurer	Harvey L. Carter	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	George A. Reese..	Republican.
Assessor	George W. Johnson	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Arthur C. Baker	Republican.
Attorney	Clarence B. Calkins	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Mabel Corley	Democrat.
Coroner	William T. Adair	Republican.
Public Administrator	Henry T. St. John	Republican.
Surveyor	Malcolm D. Kippen	Democrat.
County Commissioners.	J. B. Overturf	Republican.
	Henry Grover	Democrat.
	George Satterlee	Democrat.
State Senator	Edward A. Johnson	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	John F. Cone	Republican.
	Amos Buck	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—J. P. Hughes, Skalkaho; Frank Morris, Hamilton; W. S. Jones, Corvallis; D. R. Baughman, Corvallis; John Jamison, Solyman Sedgwick, Stevensville.

ROSEBUD.

COUNTY SEAT—FORSYTH.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	C. H. Loud	Republican.
Sheriff	J. Z. Northway	Republican.
Treasurer	Charles Davis	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	R. J. Cole	Republican.
Assessor	J. B. Grierson	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	D. J. Muri	Republican.
Attorney	J. C. Lyndes	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Millie Smith	Republican.
Coroner	Peter Droese	Democrat.
Public Administrator	R. W. Snook	Republican.
Surveyor	C. B. Taber	Republican.
County Commissioners.	N. J. Humphrey	Democrat.
	Thomas Alexander	Democrat.
	M. Schlitz	Republican.
State Senator	Maurice Bentall	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	George W. Brewster	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—T. J. Thompson, C. R. Dick, Rosebud; R. M. McRae, H. Butterfield, Rancher.

SILVER BOW.

COUNTY SEAT—BUTTE.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Michael Donlan	Dem. and Rep.
	George M. Bourquin	Dem. and Rep.
Sheriff	J. J. Quinn	Fusion.
Auditor	C. A. Blackburn	Fusion.
Treasurer	B. E. Calkins	Fusion.
Clerk and Recorder	P. J. Gilroy	Fusion.
Assessor	Jerry Sullivan	Fusion.
Clerk of District Court	W. E. Davies	Fusion.
Attorney	J. E. Healy	Fusion.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Margaret Loughrin	Fusion.
Coroner	Michael Egan	Democrat.
Public Administrator	J. B. O'Reilly	Fusion.
Surveyor	R. A. Holley	Fusion.
County Commissioners.	Peter Teague	Fusion.
	Edward Mathews	Fusion.
	W. H. Walsh	Fusion.
State Senator	Daniel Tewey	Fusion.
Members House of Representatives	John S. Wyman	Fusion.
	John MacGinniss	Fusion.
	John S. Murphy	Fusion.
	Charles Lannin	Fusion.
	Thomas J. Walker	Fusion.
	Charles W. Dempster	Fusion.
	Charles L. Geyman	Fusion.
	Joseph Shannon	Fusion.
	John A. Coleman	Fusion.
	Jacob M. Kennedy	Fusion.
	Sylvester O'Brien	Fusion.
	Joseph Meunier	Fusion.

Justices of the Peace—Michael Deevey, John R. Doran, Butte.

SWEET GRASS.

COUNTY SEAT—BIG TIMBER.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frank Henry	Republican.
Sheriff	Oscar A. Fallang	Republican.
Treasurer	Dick Budd	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Harry C. Allen	Republican.
Assessor	Ralph S. Jarrett	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Harvey C. Pound	Republican.
Attorney	John E. Barbour	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Alice Webster	Republican.

SANDERS.

COUNTY SEAT—THOMPSON FALLS.

Offiice.	Name.
District Judge	Frederick Webster
Sheriff	C. E. Baker
Treasurer	S. L. Vanderpool
Clerk and Recorder	H. R. Stephens
Assessor	D. W. Brown
Clerk District Court	L. E. Smith
County Attorney	H. C. Schultz
Superintendent of Schools	Miss Beulah Wheeler
Coroner	Dr. C .B. Lebcher
Public Administrator	L. Helterline
Surveyor	Frank Foster
County Commissioners	W. R. Beamish
	W. A. Beebe
	C. H. Rittenour

ROSEBUD.

COUNTY SEAT—FORSYTH.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	C. H. Loud	Republican.
Sheriff	J. Z. Northway	Republican.
Treasurer	Charles Davis	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	R. J. Cole	Republican.
Assessor	J. B. Grierson	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	D. J. Muri	Republican.
Attorney	J. C. Lyndes	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Millie Smith	Republican.
Coroner	Peter Droese	Democrat.
	Charles L. Geyman	Fusion.
	Joseph Shannon	Fusion.
	John A. Coleman	Fusion.
	Jacob M. Kennedy	Fusion.
	Sylvester O'Brien	Fusion.
	Joseph Meunier	Fusion.

Justices of the Peace—Michael Deevey, John R. Doran, Butte.

SWEET GRASS.

COUNTY SEAT—BIG TIMBER.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frank Henry	Republican.
Sheriff	Oscar A. Fallang	Republican.
Treasurer	Dick Budd	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Harry C. Allen	Republican.
Assessor	Ralph S. Jarrett	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Harvey C. Pound	Republican.
Attorney	John E. Barbour	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Alice Webster	Republican.
Surveyor	Derk J. Walvoord	
County Commissioners.	*John Rye	
	Francis Irvin	Republican.
	R. J. McConnell	Republican.
State Senator	Charles McDonnell	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	B. O. Forsythe	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—T. E. Rice, L. P. Tintinger, Big Timber; Ed. Adam, J. J. Kusey, Melville; B. M. Marshall, Simon Kern, Stillwater.

* Appointed to fill vacancy.

TETON.

COUNTY SEAT—CHOUTEAU.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	John E. Erickson	Democrat.
Sheriff	Kenneth McKenzie	Republican.
Treasurer	J. E. Webb	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	A. C. Warner	Republican.
Assessor	J. C. McCuaig	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Sterling McDonald	Republican.
Attorney	Phil. I. Cole	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Rebecca Acton	Republican.
Coroner	H. W. Powers	Republican.
Public Administrator	W. H. Franklin	Republican.
Surveyor	John W. Shields	Republican.
County Commissioners.	William Cowgill	Republican.
	Ed. Bollerud	Republican.
	Ed. Dennis	Democrat.
State Senator	S. F. Ralston, Jr.	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	Samuel L. Potter	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—J. E. DeHaas, Harry Haymes, Choteau; F. H. Federhen, E. D. Jones, Dupuyer; J. J. Miller, Wm. Dawes, Marias; J. M. Harris, H. W. Main, St. Mary's.

VALLEY.

COUNTY SEAT—GLASGOW.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	John W. Tattan	Democrat.
Sheriff	Walter S. Griffith	Republican.
Treasurer	William Wofford	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	W. B. Shoemaker	Republican.
Assessor	James Tweedie	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Clarence C. Beede	Republican.
Attorney	John J. Kerr	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Lear E. Humphrey	Republican.
Coroner	M. F. Chester	Republican.
Public Administrator	P. H. Dodge	Republican.
Surveyor	W. H. Mann	Republican.
County Commissioners.	L. W. Gibson	Republican.
	L. H. Mills	Republican.
	S. P. Mitchell	Republican.
State Senator	A. W. Mahon	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	T. M. Patten	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—James Wilson, Andrew Davidson, Malta; J. B. Northcut, Saco; Percy Kent, R. H. Friedl, Glasgow; C. M. Ayres, Culbertson.

YELLOWSTONE.

COUNTY SEAT—BILLINGS.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Charles H. Loud	Republican.
Sheriff	W. P. Adams	Republican.
Treasurer	Gwen F. Burla	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	John W. Fish	Republican.
Assessor	Warren A. Evans	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Fred. H. Foster	Democrat.
Attorney	Harry L. Wilson	Republican.
Superintendent of Public Schools	Marguerite M. Strang	Republican.
Coroner	J. H. Rinehart	Republican.
Public Administrator	W. F. Sylvester	Republican.
Surveyor	P. M. Gallaher	Republican.
County Commissioners.	C. M. Jacobs	Democrat.
	W. O. Parker	Republican.
	S. K. Deverill	Republican.
State Senator	Christian Yegen	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	William M. Johnston	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—Alex. Fraser, Billings; A. P. Hart, Billings; Edward Thurmond, Junction; E. T. Sieber, Park City; E. L. Peck, Park City; Mike Klein, Roundup; M. M. Curtin, Musselshell.

Postoffices in Montana.

Corrected to February 1, 1905.

Absarokee	Carbon
Ada	Chouteau
Adel	Cascade
Adobetown	Madison
Albright	Cascade
Alder	Madison
Aldridge	Park
Alhambra	Jefferson
Alma	Chouteau
Alta	Ravalli
Altyn	Teton
Alzada	Custer
Anaconda (C. H.)	Deer Lodge
Apex	Beaverhead
Arlee	Missoula
Armells	Fergus
Armington	Cascade
Ashfield	Valley
Ashland	Rosebud
Atlanta	Flathead
Augusta	Lewis and Clarke
Austin	Lewis and Clarke
Avery	Chouteau
Avon	Powell
Baeth	Valley
Bainville	Valley
Baird	Missoula
Bald Butte	Lewis and Clarke
Bannack	Beaverhead
Barr	Valley
Basin	Jefferson
Bearmouth	Granite
Beatrice	Chouteau
Beebe	Custer
Belfast	Dawson
Belgrade	Gallatin
Belknap	Missoula
Belleview	Teton
Belt	Cascade
Belton	Flathead
Bercail	Fergus
Bernice	Jefferson
Big Elk	Meagher
Big Fork	Flathead
Big Horn	Rosebud
Big Sandy	Chouteau
Big Timber (C. H.)	Sweet Grass
Billings (C. H.)	Yellowstone
Birdseye	Lewis and Clarke
Birney	Rosebud
Blackman	Dawson
Blaine	Madison
Blanchard	Missoula
Blatchford	Custer
Bonita	Missoula
Bonner	Missoula
Boulder (C. H.)	Jefferson
Bowen	Beaverhead
Bowler	Carbon
Box Elder	Chouteau
Bozeman (C. H.)	Gallatin
Brandenburg	Custer
Bridger	Carbon
Briston	Beaverhead
Broadus	Custer
Brockton	Valley
Brookside	Chouteau
Browning	Teton
Bruffeys	Park
Butte (C. H.)	Silver Bow
Busby	Rosebud
Busteed	Sweet Grass
Bynum	Teton
Cabinet	Flathead
Cable	Deer Lodge
Camas	Missoula
Cameron	Madison
Canton	Broadwater
Canyon Creek	Lewis and Clarke
Canyon Ferry	Lewis and Clarke
Capitol	Custer
Carlton	Missoula
Cascade	Cascade
Castle	Meagher
Cedar	Gallatin
Central Park	Gallatin
Chance	Carbon
Chautauqua	Flathead
Chesnut	Gallatin
Chester	Chouteau
Chico	Park
Chimney Rock	Park
Chinook	Chouteau
Choteau (C. H.)	Teton
Christina	Fergus
Clancy	Jefferson
Clear Creek	Chouteau
Clearwater	Powell
Clemons	Lewis and Clarke
Cleveland	Chouteau
Cliff	Powell
Clinton	Missoula
Clyde Park	Park
Coberg	Chouteau
Coburn	Crow Indian Reservation
Cokedale	Park
Cold Spring	Jefferson
Collins	Teton
Coloma	Powell
Columbia Falls	Flathead
Columbus	Yellowstone
Como	Ravalli
Conrad	Teton
Contact	Park
Cooke	Park
Corbin	Jefferson
Corvallis	Ravalli
Craig	Lewis and Clarke
Creston	Flathead
Crow Agency	Rosebud
Culbertson	Valley
Cut Bank	Teton
Darby	Ravalli
Dayton	Flathead
Dean	Carbon
Deborgia	Missoula
Decker	Rosebud
Deerfield	Fergus
Deer Lodge (C. H.)	Powell
Dell	Beaverhead
Delos	Fergus
Delphine	Meagher
Denton	Fergus
Desmet	Missoula
Dewey	Beaverhead
Diamond City	Broadwater
Dillon (C. H.)	Beaverhead
Divide	Silver Bow
Dixon	Missoula
Dodson	Chouteau
Dorsey	Meagher
Drummond	Granite
Dupuyer	Teton
East Helena	Lewis and Clarke
Echo	Flathead
Eddy	Missoula
Eden	Cascade
Edgewater	Fergus
Ekalaka	Custer
Eldridge	Gallatin
Electric	Park
Elizabeth	Teton

Elkhorn ..... Jefferson
Elk Park ..... Jefferson
Elliston ..... Powell
Elso ..... Fergus
Emery ..... Powell
Enid ..... Dawson
Ennis ..... Madison
Ericson ..... Custer
Essex ..... Flathead
Etna ..... Custer
Eureka ..... Flathead
Evans ..... Cascade
Everson ..... Fergus
Ewing ..... Carbon
Fairview ..... Dawson
Fallon ..... Custer
Family ..... Teton
Farmington ..... Teton
Fattig ..... Yellowstone
Fergus ..... Fergus
Ferguson ..... Madison
Fishtail ..... Carbon
Fishtrap ..... Silver Bow
Five Mile ..... Custer
Flatwillow ..... Fergus
Flesher ..... Lewis and Clarke
Flint ..... Meagher
Florence ..... Ravalli
Forest ..... Missoula
Forestgrove ..... Fergus
Forsyth (C. H.) ..... Rosebud
Ft. Assinniboine ..... Chouteau
Ft. Benton (C. H.) ..... Chouteau
Ft. Keogh ..... Custer
Ft. Logan ..... Meagher
Ft. Maginnis ..... Fergus
Ft. Shaw ..... Cascade
Fox ..... Beaverhead
French Gulch ..... Deer Lodge
Frenchtown ..... Missoula
Fridley ..... Park
Fromberg ..... Carbon
Fullerton ..... Fergus
Fulton ..... Lewis and Clarke
Galata ..... Chouteau
Gallop ..... Gallatin
Gardiner ..... Park
Garland ..... Custer
Garneill ..... Fergus
Garnet ..... Granite
Garrison ..... Powell
Gateway ..... Flathead
Gebo ..... Carbon
Geyser ..... Cascade
Gildford ..... Chouteau
Giltedge ..... Fergus
Glasgow (C. H.) ..... Valley
Glendive (C. H.) ..... Dawson
Glenwood ..... Broadwater
Gold Butte ..... Chouteau
Gold Creek ..... Powell
Golden ..... Carbon
Gould ..... Lewis and Clarke
Graham ..... Custer
Granite ..... Granite
Grant ..... Beaverhead
Grantsdale ..... Ravalli
Grassrange ..... Fergus
Grayling ..... Gallatin
Great Falls (C. H.) ..... Cascade
Gregson ..... Silver Bow
Greene ..... Fergus
Greenwood ..... Gallatin
Grey Cliff ..... Sweet Grass
Halbert ..... Fergus
Hall ..... Granite
Hamilton (C. H.) ..... Ravalli
Hardy ..... Cascade
Harlem ..... Chouteau
Harlowton ..... Meagher
Harrisburg ..... Flathead
Hassel ..... Broadwater
Hathaway ..... Rosebud
Havre ..... Chouteau
Hays ..... Chouteau
Hedstrom ..... Dawson
Helena (C. H.) ..... Lewis and Clarke
Helmville ..... Powell
Heron ..... Missoula
Highwood ..... Chouteau
Hill ..... Chouteau
Hinsdale ..... Valley
Hockett ..... Custer
Hodges ..... Dawson
Hogan ..... Lewis and Clarke
Holt ..... Flathead
Home Park ..... Madison
Homestake ..... Jefferson
Houskin ..... Cascade
Howard ..... Rosebud
Howie ..... Sweet Grass
Hunter's Hot Springs ..... Park
Huntley ..... Yellowstone
Huson ..... Missoula
Hyde ..... Gallatin
Irene ..... Fergus
Iron Mountain ..... Missoula
Jackson ..... Beaverhead
Jardine ..... Park
Jeffers ..... Madison
Jefferson City ..... Jefferson
Jefferson Island ..... Jefferson
Jennings ..... Flathead
Jocko ..... Missoula
Johnson ..... Broadwater
Joliet ..... Carbon
Jordan ..... Dawson
Josephine ..... Gallatin
Judith ..... Fergus
Junction ..... Yellowstone
Kalispell (C. H.) ..... Flathead
Kendall ..... Fergus
Kibbey ..... Cascade
Kila ..... Flathead
Kingsley ..... Custer
Kinsey ..... Custer
Kipp ..... Teton
Kirby ..... Rosebud
Kismet ..... Dawson
Knerville ..... Fergus
Knowlton ..... Custer
Lakeview ..... Madison
Lamedeer ..... Rosebud
Landusky ..... Chouteau
Lasalle ..... Flathead
Lat ..... Park
Laurel ..... Yellowstone
Laurin ..... Madison
Lavina ..... Fergus
Lee ..... Rosebud
Leedy ..... Valley
Lennep ..... Meagher
Lewis ..... Meagher
Lewistown (C. H.) ..... Fergus
Libby ..... Flathead
Lima ..... Beaverhead
Limespur ..... Jefferson
Lincoln ..... Lewis and Clarke
Linley ..... Carbon
Lismas ..... Valley
Livingston ..... Park
Lloyd ..... Chouteau
Lock ..... Rosebud
Lockhart ..... Jefferson
Lodgegrass ..... Rosebud
Logan ..... Gallatin
Lo Lo ..... Missoula
Lo Lo Hot Springs ..... Missoula
Lombard ..... Broadwater
Lostlake ..... Chouteau
Lothrop ..... Missoula
Lowry ..... Teton
Lyon ..... Madison
Lytle ..... Chouteau
McAllister ..... Madison
McLeod ..... Sweet Grass
McMillan ..... Dawson
Maddux ..... Chouteau
Maiden ..... Fergus
Malta ..... Valley
Mammoth ..... Madison
Manchester ..... Cascade
Manhattan ..... Gallatin
Marias ..... Chouteau
Marston ..... Flathead
Martina ..... Missoula
Martinsdale ..... Meagher
Marysville ..... Lewis and Clarke
Maudlow ..... Gallatin
Meaderville ..... Silver Bow
Meadow Creek ..... Madison
Melrose ..... Silver Bow

Melville ..... Sweet Grass
Merrill ..... Sweet Grass
Meyersburg ..... Park
Midcanon ..... Cascade
Midland ..... Custer
Midvale ..... Teton
Milk River ..... Valley
Miles City (C. H.) ..... Custer
Millegan ..... Cascade
Milner ..... Fergus
Miner ..... Park
Missoula (C. H.) ..... Missoula
Mitchell ..... Lewis and Clarke
Mizpah ..... Custer
Monarch ..... Cascade
Mondak ..... Valley
Monida ..... Madison
Montford ..... Flathead
Moore ..... Fergus
Moorhead ..... Custer
Mosby ..... Dawson
Muir ..... Park
Musselshell ..... Yellowstone
Nashua ..... Valley
Neihart ..... Cascade
Nelson ..... Lewis and Clarke
New Chicago ..... Granite
Newlon ..... Dawson
New Year ..... Fergus
Niles ..... Cascade
Nimrod ..... Missoula
Nine Mile ..... Missoula
Norris ..... Madison
Noxon ..... Missoula
Nye ..... Sweet Grass
Oka ..... Meagher
Oldham ..... Chouteau
Ophir ..... Powell
Oswego ..... Valley
Otter ..... Custer
Ovando ..... Powell
Pageville ..... Madison
Park City ..... Yellowstone
Parrot ..... Madison
Pearl ..... Rosebud
Philbrook ..... Fergus
Philipsburg (C. H.) ..... Granite
Phillips ..... Chouteau
Pioneer ..... Powell
Pinecreek ..... Park
Pinegrove ..... Fergus
Pipestone Springs ..... Jefferson
Plains ..... Missoula
Pleasant Valley ..... Flathead
Plentywood ..... Valley
Polaris ..... Beaverhead
Polson ..... Flathead
Pony ..... Madison
Poplar ..... Valley
Portage ..... Cascade
Potomac ..... Missoula
Powderville ..... Custer
Preston ..... Custer
Princeton ..... Granite
Pryor ..... Crow Indian Reservation
Puller Springs ..... Madison
Pyrites ..... Ravalli
Quartz ..... Missoula
Race Track ..... Powell
Radersburg ..... Broadwater
Rancher ..... Rosebud
Ravalli ..... Missoula
Raymond ..... Teton
Red Lodge (C. H.) ..... Carbon
Red Rock ..... Beaverhead
Reed ..... Sweet Grass
Reeta ..... Dawson
Rexford ..... Flathead
Riceville ..... Cascade
Ridge ..... Custer
Ridglawn ..... Dawson
Riedel ..... Chouteau
Rimini ..... Lewis and Clarke
Riverview ..... Carbon
Rivulet ..... Missoula
Roberts ..... Carbon
Rochester ..... Madison
Rock Creek ..... Park
Rockford ..... Fergus
Rockvale ..... Carbon
Rogers ..... Fergus
Rollins ..... Flathead
Ronan ..... Missoula
Rosebud ..... Rosebud
Rosemont ..... Ravalli
Rothiemay ..... Fergus
Roundup ..... Yellowstone
Roy ..... Fergus
Royal ..... Granite
Ruby ..... Madison
Sabra ..... Rosebud
Saco ..... Valley
Sadie ..... Custer
St. Ignatius ..... Missoula
St. Pauls ..... Chouteau
St. Peters ..... Cascade
St. Regis ..... Missoula
St. Xavier ..... Rosebud
Salesville ..... Gallatin
Saltese ..... Missoula
Sand Cliffs ..... Chouteau
Sand Coulee ..... Cascade
Sanders ..... Rosebud
Sandstone ..... Custer
Satchwell ..... Rosebud
Saypo ..... Teton
Scobey ..... Valley
Sedan ..... Gallatin
Selway ..... Custer
Shannon ..... Meagher
Shawmut ..... Meagher
Shelby ..... Teton
Sheridan ..... Madison
Shields ..... Park
Sidney ..... Dawson
Silesia ..... Carbon
Silver ..... Lewis and Clarke
Silver Bow ..... Silver Bow
Silver Star ..... Madison
Somers ..... Flathead
South Butte ..... Silver Bow
Spanish ..... Madison
Springdale ..... Park
Stacey ..... Custer
Stanford ..... Fergus
Stark ..... Missoula
Steele ..... Chouteau
Stevensville ..... Ravalli
Stockett ..... Cascade
Stone ..... Granite
Stone Shack ..... Custer
Storrs ..... Gallatin
Straw ..... Fergus
Stuart ..... Deer Lodge
Stryker ..... Flathead
Sula ..... Ravalli
Summit ..... Yellowstone
Sunnyside ..... Cascade
Sun River ..... Cascade
Sunset ..... Powell
Superior ..... Missoula
Swan ..... Flathead
Sweet Grass ..... Teton
Taylor ..... Chouteau
Teedee ..... Custer
Terry ..... Custer
Teton ..... Chouteau
Thomas ..... Missoula
Thompson ..... Missoula
Tobacco ..... Flathead
Tokna ..... Dawson
Toston ..... Broadwater
Townsend (C. H.) ..... Broadwater
Trenton ..... Dawson
Trout Creek ..... Missoula
Troy ..... Flathead
Truly ..... Cascade
Twin Bridges ..... Madison
Two Dot ..... Meagher
Ulm ..... Cascade
Unger ..... Valley
Unity ..... Meagher
Utica ..... Fergus
Valentine ..... Fergus
Vandalia ..... Valley
Vermillion ..... Missoula
Victor ..... Ravalli
Virgelle ..... Chouteau
Virginia City (C. H.) ..... Madison
Wagner ..... Chouteau
Walkerville ..... Silver Bow
Warm Springs ..... Deer Lodge

Warrick ..... Chouteau
Washington Gulch ..... Powell
Waterloo ..... Madison
Watson ..... Meagher
Weede ..... Fergus
Welch ..... Jefferson
West Butte ..... Chouteau
Whelan ..... Fergus
Whitefish ..... Flathead
Whitehall ..... Jefferson
Whitepine ..... Missoula
White Sulphur Springs (C. H.) ... Meagher
Whitlash ..... Chouteau
Wibaux ..... Dawson
Wickes ..... Jefferson
Wilder ..... Fergus
Willis ..... Beaverhead
Wilma ..... Granite
Willow Creek ..... Gallatin
Winnecook ..... Meagher
Winston ..... Broadwater
Wisdom ..... Beaverhead
Wolf Creek ..... Lewis and Clarke
Wolf Point ..... Valley
Wolfspring ..... Yellowstone
Wolsey ..... Meagher
Woodman ..... Missoula
Woodside ..... Ravalli
Woodville ..... Jefferson
Woodworth ..... Powell
Yale ..... Fergus
York ..... Lewis and Clarke
Zortman ..... Chouteau

Official Election Returns of the State of Montana, for the Election Held November 8, 1904.

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																					Representative In Congress				
	McCormick, R	Merrifield, R	Duncan, R	Fusz, D	Carney, D	Cardwell, D	Fusz, L	Carney, L	Cardwell, L	Mullinix, P	St. John, P	McKay, P	Holden, S	Mahie, S	Hoar, S	O'Rourke, S L	Clausen, S L	Carroll, S L	Bennett, Pro	Longstaff, Pro	Stevenson, Pro	Dixon, R	Gormley, D	Gormley, L	Gormley, P	Walsh, S
Argenta	15	14	13	9	9	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	7	....	....	....
Bannack	44	44	44	33	32	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	32	....	....	1
Birch Creek	18	18	18	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	4	....	....	....
Barrett's	19	19	19	10	10	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	12	....	....	....
Blacktail	33	32	31	25	26	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	27	....	....	1
Bishop's	14	14	14	14	14	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	18	....	....	....
Wisdom	89	85	83	58	58	58	....	....	....	4	4	4	3	4	4	1	....	....	1	1	1	94	61	....	....	2
Bowen	26	25	25	10	10	10	....	....	....	2	2	2	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	17	....	....	3
Dillon North	178	179	174	110	106	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	174	121	....	....	5
Dillon South	201	201	200	167	106	106	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	196	113	....	....	2
Dewey	23	22	22	18	16	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	21	....	....	1
Dell	43	39	39	21	21	21	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	28	....	....	1
Fox and Jackson	78	74	74	50	48	48	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	52	....	....	....
Farlin	39	38	38	16	15	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	22	....	....	....
Glendale	16	14	14	27	28	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	29	....	....	....
Hecla	7	7	7	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	....	....
Horse Prairie	44	41	41	35	33	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	35	....	....	....
Lima	83	81	79	46	45	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	51	....	....	....
Pioneer	8	8	8	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	2
Polaris	19	19	19	13	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	12	....	....	....
Redrock	24	24	23	37	37	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	40	....	....	....
Totals	1,021	998	985	650	636	633	....	....	....	10	10	10	24	24	24	1	....	....	1	1	1	967	712	....	....	18

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	For Governor					For Lieutenant Governor					For Secretary of State					Chief Justice of Supreme Court					For Clerk of the Supreme Court				
	Lindsay, R	Toole, D	Toole, L	Toole, P	O'Malley, S	King, R	Norris, D	Norris, L	Norris, P	Frinke, S	Yoder	Romney, D	Romney, L	Romney, P	Lynch, S	Brantly, R	Smith, D	Smith, L	Smith, P	Parr, S	Athey, R	McRae, D	Mc Rae, L	McRae, P	Peters, S
Argenta	13	10	....	...	....	12	12	....	....	....	14	8	....	....	...	13	9	....	....	....	14	9	....	....	....
Bannack	42	37	....	...	....	44	36	....	....	....	47	33	....	...	...	46	34	....	....	....	47	33	....	....	....
Birch Creek	13	6	....	...	....	13	7	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	...	15	4	....	....	....	16	4	....	....	....
Barrett's	13	15	....	...	....	11	14	....	....	....	16	11	....	....	...	15	13	....	....	....	15	11	....	....	....
Blacktail	29	31	....	...	1	30	28	....	....	1	29	30	....	...	1	28	30	....	....	1	28	29	....	....	1
Bishop's	9	19	....	...	....	9	19	....	....	....	9	18	....	....	...	10	18	....	....	....	9	19	....	....	....
Wisdom	83	76	....	...	1	81	70	....	....	2	85	63	....	....	1	90	64	....	....	1	84	65	....	....	1
Bowen	17	22	....	...	2	17	20	....	....	2	19	17	....	....	2	18	17	....	....	3	17	18	....	....	3
Dillon North	157	148	....	...	2	157	140	....	....	4	164	125	....	....	5	164	123	....	....	4	165	127	....	....	4
Dillon South	185	130	....	...	1	178	133	....	....	1	140	120	....	....	1	193	118	....	....	1	191	119	....	....	1
Dewey	16	28	....	...	1	17	26	....	....	1	18	21	....	....	1	19	24	....	....	1	20	22	....	....	1
Dell	34	29	....	...	1	30	32	....	....	1	35	27	....	....	1	35	27	....	....	1	35	27	....	....	1
Fox and Jackson	63	62	....	...	....	63	60	....	....	....	65	56	....	....	...	65	57	....	....	....	65	56	....	....	....
Farlin	25	30	....	...	....	28	27	....	....	....	31	20	....	....	...	32	22	....	....	....	31	24	....	....	....
Glendale	10	33	....	...	....	10	32	....	....	....	14	28	....	....	...	14	29	....	....	....	14	29	....	....	....
Hecla	7	6	....	...	....	6	7	....	....	....	7	6	....	....	...	6	7	....	....	....	6	7	....	....	....
Horse Prairie	37	39	....	...	....	38	39	....	....	....	39	37	....	....	...	40	35	....	....	....	39	37	....	....	....
Lima	69	63	....	...	....	65	64	....	....	....	72	54	....	....	...	75	52	....	....	....	71	53	....	....	....
Pioneer	8	3	....	...	2	6	3	....	....	2	6	3	....	....	2	6	4	....	....	2	6	4	....	....	2
Polaris	21	13	....	...	....	20	12	....	....	....	20	11	....	....	...	21	10	....	....	....	21	9	....	....	....
Redrock	17	45	....	...	....	17	43	....	....	....	19	41	....	....	...	18	42	....	....	....	18	42	....	....	....
Totals	868	845	....	...	11	855	824	....	....	14	912	738	....	....	14	923	739	....	....	14	912	744	....	....	14

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	For Attorney General					For State Treasurer					For State Auditor					Superintendent of Public Instruction					Judge Dis Co't		Senator	
	Galen, R	Hall, D	Hall, L	Hall, P	Jackson, S	Rice, R	Browne, D	Browne, L	Browne, P	Olson, S	Cunningham, R	Goodwin, D	Goodwin, L	Goodwin, P	Phelps, S	Harmon R	Kay, D	Kay, L	Kay, P	German, S	Callaway, R	Parker, D	White R	Hill, D
Argenta	14	8	...	....	....	12	10	....	....	....	13	8	....	...	....	13	9	....	....	....	12	10	11	13
Bannack	47	32	...	....	....	48	32	....	....	....	47	33	....	...	....	47	33	....	....	....	44	34	41	38
Birch Creek	15	5	...	....	....	15	5	....	....	....	15	5	....	...	....	15	5	....	....	....	12	8	15	5
Barrett's	17	11	...	....	....	17	11	....	....	....	16	13	....	...	....	15	12	....	....	....	14	14	18	9
Blacktail	29	29	...	....	1	26	31	....	....	1	28	29	....	...	1	28	32	....	....	1	25	34	33	27
Bishop's	9	19	...	....	....	9	19	....	....	....	9	19	....	...	....	9	18	....	....	....	9	19	13	15
Wisdom	85	67	...	....	1	89	64	....	....	1	91	60	....	...	1	90	64	....	....	1	91	61	82	75
Bowen	16	20	...	....	3	19	18	....	....	3	18	18	....	...	3	18	16	....	....	3	20	21	21	20
Dillon North	166	141	...	....	4	162	128	....	....	4	161	124	....	...	5	162	127	....	....	4	152	143	157	141
Dillon South	189	120	...	....	1	192	120	....	....	1	191	120	....	...	1	194	115	....	....	1	182	133	188	127
Dewey	20	22	...	....	1	20	23	....	....	1	18	24	....	...	1	17	23	....	....	1	21	22	15	28
Dell	35	28	...	....	....	36	27	....	....	....	34	28	....	...	....	35	28	....	....	....	36	27	33	32
Fox and Jackson	65	59	...	....	....	70	54	....	....	....	66	54	....	...	....	69	52	....	....	....	70	53	67	61
Farlin	31	23	...	....	....	31	23	....	....	....	33	22	....	...	....	31	24	....	....	....	33	21	32	23
Glendale	13	30	...	....	....	15	25	....	....	....	13	28	....	...	....	14	28	....	....	....	10	30	10	31
Hecla	7	6	...	....	....	7	6	....	....	....	7	6	....	...	....	7	6	....	....	....	7	6	6	7
Horse Prairie	39	38	...	....	....	38	39	....	....	....	40	37	....	...	....	40	36	....	....	....	37	38	28	50
Lima	75	51	...	....	....	78	51	...	....	....	72	55	....	...	....	74	52	....	....	....	74	56	76	60
Pioneer	6	4	...	....	2	6	4	.. .	...	2	6	4	....	...	2	6	4	....	....	2	8	4	6	4
Polaris	21	10	...	....	....	20	11	....	...	..	21	10	....	...	....	20	10	....	....	....	22	12	21	10
Redrock	19	42	...	....	....	22	37	....	....	..	20	40	. ..	...	....	20	20	....	....	....	19	40	11	54
Totals	918	745	...	....	13	932	738	....	....	13	919	737	....	...	14	924	734	....	....	13	898	786	884	830

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCTS	Representatives				Sheriff		Clerk of Court		Assessor		Cl'k Recorder		Treasurer		Co Att'y		Co Sup't		Surveyor		Coroner		Administrator	
	Decker, R	Selway, R	Jahnke, D	Gleed, D	Anderson, R	Gist, D	Hazelbaker, R	McCaleb, D	Anderegg, R	Nelson, D	Baker, R	West, D	Stevenson, R	Beardsley, D	Robison, R	Melton, D	Rich, R	French, D	Albee, R	Bond, D	Walker, R	Kingsbury, D	Cashmore, R	Graeter, D
Argenta	15	14	7	8	13	10	11	12	17	6	17	5	22	1	12	11	20	3	13	10	14	9	7	14
Bannack	47	47	33	33	46	35	36	44	44	36	52	28	51	29	44	35	40	40	44	35	44	25	44	54
Birch Creek	16	14	4	6	9	11	13	7	12	8	15	3	13	6	4	16	10	10	13	7	16	3	11	9
Barrett's	13	13	15	13	12	16	15	14	9	18	21	6	12	13	15	12	11	16	12	15	14	15	14	14
Blacktail	27	31	33	29	21	37	28	33	21	38	36	23	31	27	31	23	22	35	24	35	24	35	29	26
Bishop's	10	10	17	18	9	20	10	19	5	24	15	12	13	16	7	20	14	15	9	19	10	18	8	20
Wisdom	73	87	88	67	61	95	126	35	81	69	103	52	87	72	77	78	89	70	103	51	88	63	86	64
Bowen	15	18	23	21	18	23	31	11	18	20	23	16	23	17	17	20	22	19	25	15	22	17	18	19
Dillon North	169	175	127	125	155	148	140	165	140	164	200	95	189	112	137	163	188	114	149	146	159	137	158	139
Dillon South	190	203	118	113	160	156	156	160	170	143	217	95	206	106	156	158	190	124	176	138	188	125	181	132
Dewey	21	20	21	22	14	31	27	15	23	20	25	19	18	23	16	25	20	24	23	17	25	16	20	21
Dell	36	30	23	36	33	32	31	32	31	28	48	16	34	29	31	31	33	33	34	30	35	27	32	30
Fox and Jackson	62	70	65	53	45	84	74	55	62	61	76	49	72	54	52	74	71	56	72	51	74	52	65	59
Farlin	33	32	20	22	40	16	37	18	41	13	46	11	38	15	26	26	33	22	35	21	34	19	15	38
Glendale	12	10	29	29	4	39	13	28	12	29	13	27	9	32	11	30	14	28	11	31	13	28	12	28
Hecla	7	6	6	5	2	11	7	6	8	5	11	2	10	3	6	7	8	5	7	6	7	6	7	6
Horse Prairie	44	38	32	35	37	40	29	48	38	38	46	30	36	42	41	34	33	43	44	31	43	30	40	33
Lima	79	69	46	65	68	67	79	53	78	54	78	55	72	61	82	46	73	60	75	51	77	52	78	52
Pioneer	4	6	8	4	6	6	11	1	7	4	7	5	7	4	3	8	7	5	7	4	7	4	3	8
Polaris	21	19	11	11	19	13	18	13	22	10	26	7	23	10	21	13	21	11	21	12	21	11	20	11
Redrock	36	24	25	36	20	43	19	44	23	40	28	34	23	36	22	39	19	42	19	42	22	38	22	39
Total	930	926	751	751	792	933	910	813	865	828	1,103	590	989	708	811	835	938	775	917	767	937	740	870	796

For Amendment No. 1	797	For Amendment No. 2	767
Against Amendment No. 1	174	Against Amendment No. 2	98

BROADWATER COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELEOTORS																		Congress		
	Paul A. Fusz, D.	Patrick Carney, D	Edward Caldwell D.	Paul McCormick R.	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan R.	S. D. Mullinix, P.	F. R. St. John, P.	Daniel McKay, P.	W N Holden, S.	J F Mable, S.	J. G. Hoar, S	P O'Rourke, S. L.	Robt. Clausen, S.L	John Carroll, S. L	J W Bennett Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson, Pro	A C Gormley, D.	J M Dixon, R.	J H Walsh, S.
Townsend	140	134	134	119	116	116	2	2	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	142	119	1
Winston	48	45	46	50	45	44	....	....	....	25	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	47	8
Toston	32	32	32	47	45	45	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	40	3
Radersburg	56	57	56	62	59	58	....	....	....	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	....	....	61	60	2
Hassel	29	26	25	20	20	19	1	1	1	16	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	20	7
East Pacific	8	7	6	10	12	11	1	....	....	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	19	....
Diamond	17	16	18	17	17	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	17	1
Blackwell	2	2	2	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....
Canton	45	43	45	27	25	26	3	3	3	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	24	2
Bedford	8	8	9	13	12	13	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	12	1
Glenwood	7	7	7	12	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	11	....
Lombard	7	8	8	7	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	2
Jefferson Ranch	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....
Totals	403	389	392	392	376	373	10	8	8	64	63	63	2	2	2	2	1	1	457	375	27

BROADWATER COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Governor			Lieut. Gov.			Chief Justice			Sec'y of State			Auditor			Treasurer			Atty General			Clk Sup Court		
	J. K. Toole, D.	Wm Lindsay, R.	M G O'Malley, S.	Edwin Norris, D.	E W King, R.	J W Fritske S.	D F Smith, D.	Theo Brantly, R.	C M Parr, S.	Miles Romney, D.	A N Yoder, R.	Henry Lynch, S.	P C Goodwin, D.	H Cunningham, R	W C Phelps, S.	D G Brown, D.	J H Rice, R.	Erik Olsen, S.	C H Hall, D.	A J Galen, R.	E O Jackson, S.	Finlay McRae, D.	J T Athey, R.	John Peters, S.
Townsend	175	94	1	157	99	1	143	106	1	151	104	1	154	102	1	149	103	1	127	134	2	149	102	1
Winston	91	35	7	66	43	8	62	47	7	67	44	7	59	48	7	61	50	9	65	47	8	65	43	8
Toston	43	36	1	41	35	1	33	38	3	35	36	3	36	36	3	35	39	3	28	50	3	36	35	3
Radersburg	79	44	2	67	52	2	63	55	2	63	56	2	62	54	2	64	55	2	63	57	2	64	54	2
Hassel	46	17	5	42	19	6	39	20	8	36	19	8	39	19	7	39	19	7	29	28	9	39	20	7
East Pacific	19	6	...	17	6	....	13	9	1	13	8	1	14	9	1	12	11	1	13	10	1	21	15	....
Diamond	24	14	...	22	14	1	22	14	1	20	15	1	19	15	1	22	15	1	19	16	1	21	15	....
Blackwell	8	..	...	5	2	....	5	2	....	4	3	....	4	3	....	4	3	....	3	5	....	4	3	....
Canton	62	17	2	58	18	2	55	20	2	53	23	2	52	24	2	55	24	2	41	40	2	53	23	2
Bedford	11	11	1	9	11	2	7	9	1	9	11	1	8	12	1	9	11	1	6	14	1	10	9	1
Glenwood	10	8	...	8	10	....	10	8	....	8	10	....	8	10	....	8	10	....	8	10	....	10	8	....
Lombard	10	4	2	7	7	2	8	6	2	8	6	2	8	5	2	8	5	2	6	6	2	9	5	2
Jefferson Ranch	7	1	...	5	3	....	5	3	....	5	3	....	6	2	....	5	3	....	5	3	....	5	3	....
Totals	585	287	21	504	319	25	465	337	28	472	338	28	469	339	27	471	348	29	413	420	31	479	329	27

BROADWATER COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCTS	Supt Pub Inst			District Judge		Representatives				Treasurer		Sheriff		Clerk and Recorder		Clerk of Court		Co. Att	Assessor		Supt of Schools		Coroner		Pub Ad
	J M Kay, D	W E Harmon, R	R Anna German, S	W R C Stewart, D	George D Pease, R	J E O'Connor, D	B F Bembrick, D	Louis Rotwitt, R	J S Hargrove, R	P J Meloy, D	W L Cronk, R	C B Doggett, D	J W Munden, R	Wm Schreiner, D	Harry Daniels, R	Fred Bubser, D	Guy Dean, R	John A Matthews D	B Williams, D	J W Schaap, R	Eva Harrington, D	Maude Pennell, R	C P Abbott, D	W J Hazelton, R	Henry Raymond D
Townsend	147	112	1	145	100	152	114	126	90	130	131	124	140	151	99	160	91	167	111	141	116	137	142	75	135
Winston	62	44	9	51	62	72	72	48	35	49	76	48	81	82	41	69	52	80	66	52	57	69	56	40	56
Toston	37	36	3	36	38	41	38	39	37	45	35	21	59	49	29	42	37	50	46	32	44	34	43	28	39
Radersburg	64	55	2	69	49	76	55	45	61	52	71	34	91	64	55	67	54	80	78	44	59	64	56	52	64
Hassel	35	22	7	32	26	41	25	32	18	31	35	24	42	51	13	44	17	38	27	34	41	25	34	17	22
East Pacific	12	10	1	16	7	15	13	6	7	8	15	10	14	17	6	10	13	16	12	9	12	13	10	8	11
Diamond	20	15	1	18	17	23	4	29	14	18	20	14	22	21	15	19	18	21	15	21	10	25	14	16	21
Blackwell	4	3	....	4	3	7	1	7	1	2	6	3	5	2	6	3	5	8	1	7	5	3	2	4	4
Canton	54	21	2	45	30	64	49	23	14	50	29	41	41	55	23	45	33	56	37	40	43	36	33	22	29
Bedford	10	10	1	9	13	10	10	15	7	6	16	9	13	11	11	15	7	19	5	15	8	15	11	7	15
Glenwood	8	10	....	11	8	7	8	15	7	8	11	5	14	7	11	10	8	10	10	8	21	16	10	4	12
Lombard	8	5	2	9	6	8	8	5	6	9	6	7	8	9	7	8	8	9	7	7	9	7	9	7	7
Jefferson Ranch	5	3	....	5	3	5	5	4	1	4	4	3	5	5	3	6	2	6	5	3	3	5	4	3	4
Totals	466	346	29	450	362	521	402	394	298	412	455	343	535	521	319	498	345	560	420	413	409	449	430	283	419

For Amendment No. 1	363	For Amendment No. 2	388
Against Amendment No. 1	44	Against Amendment No. 2	31

CARBON COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTAL ELECTORS																
	Paul A. Fusz, D., L.	Patrick Carney, D., L.	Edward Cardwell, D. I.	Paul McCormick, R.	Arthur W. Merrifield, R.	Thomas Duncan, R	Walter N. Holden, S.	John F. Mabie, S.	Joseph G. Hoar, S.	S. D. Mullinix, P.	F R. St. John, P.	Daniel McKay, P.	Patrick O'Rourke, S. L.	Robert Clausen, S. L.	John Carroll, S. L.	John Watson Bennett, Pro.	James Albert Longstaff, Pro.	Thomas F. Stevenson, Pro.
Rockvale	14	14	14	42	42	42	2	2	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Joliet	36	36	36	93	93	94	1	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bridger	86	83	84	109	101	100	15	15	15	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reno	14	13	13	46	44	44	8	8	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Roberts	18	19	18	90	88	87	29	27	26	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Red Lodge	76	74	75	179	170	171	114	114	114	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Red Lodge	47	47	46	137	132	133	48	44	41	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jackson	10	9	9	31	30	30	14	14	14	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fishtail	8	8	8	24	24	24	16	16	16	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Morris	15	15	15	70	66	66	11	11	11	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Absarokee	20	20	21	41	42	41	7	8	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bowler	12	12	13	18	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carbonado	16	15	15	28	25	25	8	8	8	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gebo	18	17	18	29	25	24	4	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Silesia	16	15	17	36	36	36	5	5	5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yellowstone	3	3	3	28	26	27	2	2	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Rosebud	13	13	13	36	36	36	10	10	10	.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Linley	11	9	11	31	30	30	7	7	7	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Golden	11	11	11	13	12	12	6	8	6	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fromberg	20	21	20	49	50	48	1	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	464	454	460	1,130	1,089	1,087	308	304	301	5	4	4	....	....	....	3	6	6

CARBON COUNTY--Continued.

PCECINCTS	Representative in Congress			Governor			Lieutanant Governor			Secretary of State			Chief Justice Supreme Court			Clerk of Supreme Court			Attorney General		
	Austin C. Gormley, D., P., L.	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	John H. Walsh, S.	Joseph K. Towle, D., P., L.	Wm. Lindsay, R.	Malcolm George O'Malley, S.	Edwin C. Norris, D., P., L.	Ernest W. King, R.	John W. Frinke, S.	Miles Romney, D., L., P.	Abraham N Yoder, R.	Henry Lynch, S.	D. F. Smith D., L., P.	Theodore Brantly, R.	Charles M. Parr, S.	Finlay McRae, D., P., L.	John T. Athey, R.	John Peters, S.	Chas. H. Hall, D., P., L.	Albert J. Galen, R.	Evan O. Jackson, S.
Rockvale	21	37	1	33	25	1	28	27	1	27	29	2	27	29	2	30	28	1	27	31	2
Joliet	42	88	....	64	70	....	49	75	....	51	71	....	53	70	1	53	74	1	49	73	1
Bridger	100	94	15	137	70	14	104	82	17	106	80	19	107	86	19	105	85	19	103	83	19
Reno	16	45	7	26	36	7	22	39	9	19	39	10	23	57	11	24	35	11	20	38	10
Roberts	25	85	30	35	81	27	30	78	28	28	77	29	25	82	28	31	78	28	28	77	29
East Red Lodge	90	163	128	129	132	132	107	140	135	95	146	141	93	147	142	96	137	153	94	143	145
West Red Lodge	58	130	54	80	111	48	68	114	54	56	117	56	60	117	57	65	102	70	55	118	60
Jackson	14	29	14	17	30	9	14	28	14	14	27	13	15	27	14	13	27	15	13	27	15
Fishtail	12	21	15	16	20	12	14	21	14	14	21	14	14	20	15	13	20	15	15	19	15
Morris	35	50	11	44	43	10	40	43	10	40	43	11	38	44	11	38	43	10	36	43	11
Absarokee	20	46	7	28	39	6	23	41	7	23	41	7	24	39	8	24	40	8	24	40	6
Bowler	13	17	....	18	13	....	18	12	....	16	13	....	17	14	....	17	14	....	16	14	....
Carbonado	16	32	10	19	32	8	14	29	10	14	29	10	15	29	10	17	29	9	16	29	11
Gebo	20	28	4	26	24	2	22	27	3	21	26	4	20	28	3	19	30	3	20	27	3
Silesia	24	33	5	33	24	5	28	25	5	22	30	5	22	30	5	25	29	5	23	31	5
Yellowstone	3	26	1	5	26	1	5	24	1	5	23	2	5	24	2	6	23	2	4	25	2
West Rosebud	17	34	8	26	28	6	20	32	7	18	34	8	21	33	7	19	32	9	18	33	7
Linley	16	30	4	24	24	4	19	26	5	17	29	4	20	25	4	16	24	6	18	25	7
Golden	13	14	7	18	9	6	16	8	8	16	9	6	16	10	6	17	10	7	17	9	6
Fromberg	26	46	2	34	42	1	33	40	1	31	41	2	30	43	1	33	42	1	32	41	1
Totals	581	1,048	323	812	879	289	674	911	329	633	925	343	645	934	346	661	902	373	628	926	355

CARBON COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	State Treasurer			State Auditor			Sup. of Public Instruction			Judge 6th Dist.	State Senator		Representative in the Legislature			County Treasurer			Clerk and Recorder		
	David G. Browne, D, P, L	James H. Rice, R	Erik Olson, S	Philip C. Goodwin D, P, L	Harry R. Canningham, R	William C. Phelps S	John M. Kay, D, P, L	Wilfred E. Harmon, R	R. Anna German, S	Frank Henry, R	S. H. Glidden, D	W. F. Meyer, R	John L. Maryott, S	E. Huntington, D	John McCullough, R	Alex Fairgrieve S	William Woods, D	J. W. Johnston, R	Thomas Northy, S.	G. L. Finley, D	J. F Rich, R	B. F. Womsley, S.
Rockvale	28	29	2	27	28	2	30	27	2	44	32	25	5	31	26	3	28	28	3	42	16	2
Joliet	49	73	1	48	72	1	57	67	....	97	66	65	2	33	90	7	65	62	1	98	32	....
Bridger	103	87	19	104	86	19	107	81	19	117	188	29	13	133	60	23	119	76	21	129	65	20
Reno	23	37	9	19	40	9	28	31	10	47	36	18	13	49	8	11	38	17	14	34	16	19
Roberts	30	76	29	30	78	30	37	70	26	94	22	85	39	35	65	38	49	50	44	45	62	27
East Red Lodge	93	149	139	88	146	142	150	111	125	304	107	139	147	87	112	187	156	101	153	121	123	138
West Red Lodge	60	118	55	54	116	59	128	60	48	143	78	104	64	66	82	85	127	47	68	80	86	70
Jackson	13	27	13	13	26	15	18	25	13	37	16	31	12	17	25	15	29	18	12	21	24	11
Fishtail	15	19	14	15	19	15	19	17	13	31	25	12	13	21	14	15	22	16	13	26	11	14
Morris	38	44	11	37	44	10	44	36	10	49	49	37	12	53	37	9	57	33	9	56	27	14
Absarokee	24	40	7	24	40	7	26	38	6	57	27	39	8	29	34	10	35	29	8	39	25	9
Bowler	16	14	....	15	14	....	16	13	1	24	16	16	....	16	14	1	18	12	2	18	13	1
Carbonado	15	29	10	14	29	9	17	29	9	45	16	41	6	16	19	26	21	23	14	34	18	8
Gebo	20	28	3	20	27	3	22	26	4	38	28	21	4	21	27	5	12	41	2	31	22	1
Silesia	23	30	6	23	30	5	26	27	7	37	30	25	7	26	26	8	27	28	6	36	18	4
Yellowstone	5	24	2	5	24	2	5	24	2	28	6	24	3	5	22	3	4	25	3	11	18	2
West Rosebud	20	32	8	19	34	8	18	32	7	48	22	28	12	29	25	7	26	23	13	38	13	8
Linley	19	26	5	17	26	5	21	23	7	32	26	25	4	20	19	9	34	13	8	23	16	5
Golden	16	10	6	16	10	7	14	10	8	23	21	6	8	18	7	8	18	8	6	22	7	4
Fromberg	32	41	1	31	42	1	31	42	1	55	56	22	....	42	34	....	41	36	2	42	33	1
Totals	642	933	340	619	931	349	814	789	318	1,350	867	792	372	747	746	470	906	686	402	951	645	358

CARBON COUNTY—Concluded

PRECINCT	Clerk of the Dist. Court			Sheriff			County Atty.		Assessor			Supt. of Schools			Surveyor		Coroner			Public Administ'r		
	R. L. Davis, D...	E. E. Esselstyn,R	Jay Edgar, Smith, S.....	F. S. Bachelder,D	M. W. Potter, R.	Joseph Spray, S...	Sidney Fox, D....	Geo. W. Burke, S.	John Normile, D..	Swan Youngstrom R.....	Guy D. Moore, S.	Agnes B. Ross, D	Jessie Imboden, R	Bell Griffith, S....	F. W. Hine, R ..	David Lay, S.....	E. T. Lutz, D....	J. A. (Fred) Underwood, R...	W. H. Allen, S..	E. A. Baldwin, D.	E. B. Ames, R...	Bernhard Rydberg S. .....
Rockvale	28	29	2	31	27	3	37	16	43	17	3	35	20	4	42	10	20	26	13	26	25	5
Joliet	51	70	2	69	60	2	83	21	110	24	1	69	57	3	86	14	54	60	5	46	68	1
Bridger	114	77	20	143	70	20	154	34	130	65	23	128	61	21	129	33	105	75	22	119	79	20
Reno	27	35	9	18	29	23	38	25	23	30	14	28	38	5	44	19	23	31	14	24	26	16
Roberts	44	81	17	49	67	33	61	51	49	66	24	54	64	24	80	43	31	68	39	24	78	30
East Red Lodge	94	193	101	78	169	148	162	169	108	135	138	139	114	134	154	177	100	132	152	86	139	146
West Red Lodge	81	120	45	50	138	62	120	95	85	98	53	104	72	57	103	102	76	83	72	57	103	72
Jackson	20	31	8	13	31	14	31	16	19	30	9	19	27	13	27	25	17	27	15	17	25	14
Fishtail	15	20	16	9	16	26	26	16	9	27	13	14	22	14	20	24	12	16	19	16	13	17
Morris	45	41	9	47	25	28	72	17	43	41	13	49	44	4	45	25	36	38	16	37	37	15
Absarokee	29	34	10	22	31	20	48	12	29	34	6	26	39	6	39	21	22	36	11	19	38	9
Bowler	13	17	....	15	13	4	20	3	18	11	2	19	12	1	27	....	15	12	8	13	13	2
Carbonado	20	30	8	22	28	13	21	24	37	16	6	21	22	11	29	22	14	26	12	15	25	10
Gebo	25	26	2	38	16	1	37	5	31	18	2	33	16	2	34	12	21	27	3	20	26	3
Silesia	19	38	4	24	31	7	40	10	43	13	5	28	24	8	35	16	20	28	8	31	29	3
Yellowstone	5	25	2	3	24	5	10	5	7	22	3	4	25	4	27	3	3	24	2	4	22	2
West Rosebud	23	27	10	15	18	29	37	16	16	35	9	17	42	3	32	26	15	29	12	15	27	13
Linley	14	37	3	21	19	17	33	11	13	41	....	27	20	5	25	24	22	15	10	16	17	16
Golden	23	7	4	13	12	10	26	7	16	12	6	20	11	3	17	15	13	9	8	17	7	8
Fromberg	39	35	1	55	25	....	55	5	50	24	2	25	50	1	53	11	25	45	5	30	43	1
Totals	729	973	273	735	849	465	1,111	558	879	759	332	859	780	323	1,049	622	644	807	440	624	834	407

CASCADE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																		Congress			Governor		
	Paul McCormick, R.	A. W. Merrifield, R.	Thomas Duncan, R.	Paul A. Fusz, D.	P Carney, D	Edward Cardwell, D.	S D Mullinix, P.	F P St. John, P.	D McKay, P.	W N Holden, S.	J F Mabie, S.	J G Hoar, S.	J W Bennett, Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro.	T F Stevenson, Pro.	P O'Rourke, S L.	Robert Clausen, S L	John Carroll, S L.	J M Dixon, R.	A C Gormley, D.	J H Walsh, S.	Wm Lindsay, R	J K Toole, D.	M G O'Mally, S.
First Ward	236	231	232	148	145	146	2	2	2	27	27	27	1	1	1	....	....	....	223	183	10	173	237	8
Second Ward	150	144	145	136	137	133	5	4	4	35	35	34	1	1	1	....	....	....	137	175	14	115	209	8
Third Ward	256	247	244	194	189	190	10	10	10	42	42	41	2	2	2	3	2	2	219	260	16	186	302	18
West Fourth Ward	98	93	93	62	61	61	2	3	3	21	21	21	1	1	1	....	....	....	91	81	11	67	107	9
B. and M. Smelter	70	67	66	26	24	25	1	1	1	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	17	3	59	42	1
East Fourth Ward	177	171	170	68	66	65	3	4	4	41	41	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	135	129	17	110	159	19
Boston Heights	44	43	44	24	22	23	....	....	....	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	39	4	21	49	3
West Great Falls	93	92	90	60	60	60	2	2	2	21	21	21	1	....	....	....	....	....	77	79	14	68	98	11
Ulm	6	5	5	16	15	15	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	9	14	2	3	19	2
Sun River	18	18	18	24	23	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	19	....	14	26	....
Mission	25	23	24	15	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	18	....	20	19	....
Hardy	9	9	9	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	8	....	9	8	....
Cascade	88	85	86	69	67	67	2	2	2	21	21	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	78	77	1	74	84	....
Adel	7	7	7	11	12	11	....	....	....	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	13	2	4	21	....
Barker	5	5	5	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	4	7	....
Millegan	14	15	15	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	16	3	....	16	3	....
Orr	24	23	23	9	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	10	....	18	13	....
Truly	13	13	13	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	10	....	12	11	....
Red Butte	40	39	39	18	19	18	....	....	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	29	2	23	34	2
Field	28	27	27	14	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	16	....	22	20	....
Sand Coulee	85	76	76	30	28	27	22	22	22	32	32	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	78	48	29	73	52	20
Black Butte	38	35	35	27	25	27	1	1	....	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	29	6	24	42	4
Evans	49	46	45	18	19	19	1	1	1	7	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	25	5	34	33	5
Logging Creek	13	13	13	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	8	1	9	9	1
Monarch	13	13	15	2	2	2	....	....	....	19	18	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	5	15	15	6	14

CASCADE COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																	Congress			Governor		
	Paul McCormick, R	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	Paul A Fusz, D	P Carney, D	Edward Cardwell, D	S D Mullinix, Peo	F P St. John, Peo	D McKay, Peo	W N Holden, S	J F Mable, S	J G Hoar, S	J W Bennett, Pro	J A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson, Pro	P O'Rourke, S L	Robert Clausen, S L	John Carroll, S L	J M Dixon, R	A C Gormley, D	J H Walsh, S	Wm Lindsay, R	J K Toole, D	M G O'Malley, S
Riceville	6	6	5	3	3	3	....	....	....	3	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	6	3	1	10	2
Armington	35	35	35	10	10	10	1	1	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	12	1	30	15	2
West Belt	86	83	82	58	58	57	1	1	2	20	16	18	1	1	1	....	....	....	79	67	13	74	77	12
East Belt	67	64	63	53	48	49	2	1	1	12	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	62	56	11	63	59	10
Willow	11	12	11	19	18	18	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	11	22	1	6	28	..
Cora	24	24	26	11	13	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	23	17	1	20	20	1
Kibbey	33	32	32	26	26	26	2	2	2	9	9	9	....	....	....	1	1	1	32	29	6	29	34	5
Davis Creek	21	20	19	15	14	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	15	....	15	19	....
Geyser	26	23	24	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	11	....	22	15	....
Neihart	67	68	66	44	42	41	1	1	1	24	23	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	64	64	8	45	90	4
Stockett	77	73	72	38	37	37	4	4	5	81	81	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	53	76	69	58	71
Little Chicago	187	185	182	26	24	28	1	2	1	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	152	54	3	110	105	3
Nason	19	18	18	5	4	4	1	1	1	11	11	11	1	1	1	....	....	....	19	11	4	14	20	1
Robertson	3	3	3	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	4	3	....
Sunnyside	16	16	16	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	3	....	3	5	....
Box Elder	25	23	23	10	11	11	....	....	....	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	12	7	21	16	5
Belt Park	12	12	12	12	12	12	1	1	1	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	13	3	9	17	3
Gibson	10	11	10	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	1	....	10	2	....
Dry Wolf	5	5	5	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	8	....	3	10	....
Hepler	14	14	14	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	2	....	8	7	....
Manchester	14	13	13	10	8	8	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	8	2	11	12	1
Kearns	11	10	11	4	4	5	2	2	2	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	3	9	9	2
Portage	6	5	5	6	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	....	3	9	....
Castner Coulee	31	31	31	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	31	10	....	26	14	1
Totals	2,405	2,326	2317	1,385	1,355	1,356	69	70	70	470	459	457	14	12	13	3	3	3	2,149	1,796	294	1,788	2,264	258

CASCADE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCT	Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State			Chief Justice			Clerk of Supreme Court			Attorney General			Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. of Public Instruction		
	E. W. King	E. C. Norris	J. W. Frinke	A. N. Yoder	Miles Romney	Henry Lynch	Theo. Brantly	D. F. Smith	C. M. Parr	J. T. Athey	Finley McRae	John Peters	A. J. Galen	Chas. H. Hall	E. O. Jackson	J. H. Rice	D. G. Brown	Erik Olson	H. R. Cunningham	P. C. Goodwin	C. W. Phelps	W. E. Harmon	J. M. Kay	R. Anna German
First Ward	195	199	12	205	183	8	215	179	9	269	134	8	243	153	10	202	193	14	209	176	15	210	172	12
Second Ward	124	180	13	125	165	18	131	163	17	150	152	13	145	147	16	124	164	15	129	153	18	125	163	16
Third Ward	216	248	21	227	223	25	239	244	23	274	197	24	265	201	25	235	225	28	235	218	25	232	230	22
West Fourth Ward	82	90	10	83	80	12	85	84	10	103	64	10	95	69	9	79	80	13	87	76	10	87	73	13
B. and M. Smelter	63	54	2	63	35	2	69	29	2	79	20	1	74	21	2	70	27	2	68	28	2	69	27	1
East Fourth Ward	123	127	22	134	108	24	134	117	20	158	92	23	146	102	23	141	98	28	146	98	24	146	96	24
Boston Heights	29	41	3	30	33	4	32	33	5	44	26	3	29	37	5	34	32	7	36	31	5	37	32	3
West Great Falls	73	80	15	79	66	19	84	69	15	95	60	14	81	61	17	85	66	17	77	64	19	78	65	17
Ulm	4	18	2	3	19	2	3	19	2	8	14	2	5	18	2	4	16	2	4	16	2	6	15	2
Sun River	15	25	...	16	23	....	17	23	....	20	21	....	16	23	....	18	22	....	15	25	....	17	24	....
Mission	21	18	...	20	18	....	21	18	....	23	16	....	25	13	....	21	18	....	22	16	....	23	16	....
Hardy	9	8	...	9	7	....	9	8	....	10	7	....	9	8	....	9	8	....	9	8	....	11	6	....
Cascade	75	75	2	75	75	1	79	72	1	79	73	2	77	73	1	79	70	1	76	71	1	80	67	1
Adel	4	18	...	5	17	....	10	12	1	8	13	1	9	13	1	5	17	....	4	17	1	5	16	1
Barker	4	7	...	4	7	....	4	7	....	5	6	....	5	6	....	4	7	....	4	6	....	4	6	....
Millegan	15	2	...	16	2	....	17	3	....	19	1	....	16	2	....	16	2	....	17	2	....	16	2	....
Orr	19	12	...	20	10	....	20	10	....	22	9	....	20	11	....	21	10	....	21	10	....	19	12	...
Truly	12	11	...	12	10	....	12	10	....	15	8	....	12	10	....	13	9	....	12	10	....	12	9	...
Red Butte	24	28	1	24	27	2	28	23	2	35	22	1	27	27	1	28	25	2	26	23	2	28	21	6
Field	22	20	...	25	16	....	26	15	....	23	19	....	27	15	....	25	15	1	25	16	....	25	16	..
Sand Coulee	74	48	30	70	51	31	76	48	27	70	47	29	68	50	30	68	47	36	67	51	30	71	53	28
Black Butte	24	36	5	28	34	4	25	36	3	28	33	4	27	34	3	27	32	3	25	34	3	25	37	3
Evans	37	24	5	42	20	5	40	24	5	44	17	6	38	22	5	41	24	5	39	23	5	39	21	6
Logging Creek	10	8	1	9	8	1	10	8	1	12	6	1	10	7	1	11	7	2	10	7	1	9	9	2
Monarch	15	5	15	15	5	15	16	5	14	16	4	14	15	5	15	14	5	14	15	5	15	15	5	14
Riceville	4	6	2	5	5	2	5	5	2	6	4	2	4	6	2	6	4	2	5	5	2	5	5	2

CASCADE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCT	Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State			Chief Justice			Clerk of Supreme Cour			Attorney General			Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. of Public Instruction		
	E. W. King	E. C. Norris	J. W. Frinke	A. N. Yoder	Miles Romney	Henry Lynch	Theo. Brantly	D. F. Smith	C. M. Parr	J. T. Athey	Finley McRae	John Peters	A. J. Galen	Chas. H. Hall	E. O. Jackson	J. H. Rice	D. G. Brown	Erik Olson	H. R. Cunningham	P. C. Goodwin	W. C. Phelps	W. E. Harmon	J. M. Kay	R. Anna German
Armington	30	15	1	33	12	1	35	11	1	34	13	1	33	12	2	31	15	1	31	12	1	32	12	1
West Belt	73	71	14	72	68	13	80	63	14	81	59	13	74	70	13	73	69	12	72	66	13	73	69	13
East Belt	62	54	10	62	53	11	65	50	9	70	44	11	62	52	11	63	52	11	62	51	11	62	52	10
Willow	9	24	...	10	24	....	10	23	....	14	19	....	13	20	....	13	18	1	11	22	....	11	22	....
Cora	19	18	1	22	17	1	26	14	1	29	12	1	33	16	1	25	12	2	23	15	1	21	18	1
Kibbey	29	32	7	30	30	7	30	31	7	34	28	5	30	29	6	28	28	9	29	31	6	31	29	6
Davis Creek	17	17	...	18	17	....	20	15	....	26	8	....	17	16	....	10	23	....	17	16	....	18	16	....
Geyser	23	11	...	24	10	....	24	11	....	24	11	....	22	11	....	21	13	....	22	12	....	23	12	....
Neihart	50	74	7	58	66	8	58	68	7	64	59	9	51	69	9	58	63	10	59	67	9	58	67	8
Stockett	70	52	77	69	50	79	74	46	80	77	45	77	80	42	77	69	50	81	72	48	76	74	49	74
Little Chicago	152	57	4	158	48	3	159	49	3	162	45	4	161	44	3	158	47	3	159	43	3	153	44	4
Nason	15	15	3	16	13	3	17	13	3	22	11	2	18	13	2	17	15	1	18	12	1	16	15	1
Robertson	3	4	...	3	4	....	3	4	....	4	3	....	3	4	....	3	4	....	3	4	....	3	4	....
Sunnyside	15	3	...	15	3	....	15	3	....	15	2	....	14	4	....	17	1	....	15	3	....	16	2	....
Box Elder	21	15	5	22	12	5	23	12	6	30	6	5	22	11	5	19	11	5	21	9	6	23	11	5
Belt Park	10	16	2	12	13	2	13	11	2	14	10	4	12	11	4	13	9	5	12	10	5	13	11	4
Gibson	11	1	...	11	1	....	11	1	....	11	1	....	11	1	....	11	1	....	11	1	....	11	1	....
Dry Wolf	5	8	...	6	7	....	6	7	....	6	7	....	6	6	....	7	6	....	6	7	....	7	6	....
Hepler	9	4	...	10	3	....	11	2	....	13	1	....	12	2	....	12	3	1	13	2	....	13	2	....
Manchester	10	9	2	10	10	2	11	11	2	14	7	2	13	7	2	13	6	2	10	9	2	10	10	2
Kearns	9	8	3	9	7	3	9	9	3	12	7	3	11	6	3	9	9	4	9	9	3	10	9	3
Portage	3	9	...	3	7	....	3	8	....	5	6	....	3	7	....	3	7	1	3	7	....	3	6	....
Castner Coulee	30	9	...	30	8	....	30	8	....	30	8	....	30	8	....	30	9	....	29	8	....	30	8	....
Totals	1,968	1,894	297	2,047	1,730	313	2,140	1,734	297	2,406	1,477	295	2,210	1,595	306	2,083	1,694	341	2,090	1,652	317	2,105	1,671	302

CASCADE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCT	District Judge			Representatives																	
	Sam Stephenson, R	J. B. Leslie, D	Geo. I. Dickinson, S	Chas. A. Wilson, R	Chas. L. Murray, R	James Travis, R	James Sanders, R	W. A. Conklin, R	Geo. R. Wood, D	Chas. H. Dahl, D	J. J. Patterson, D	John Hayes, D	Joseph Kirschwing, D	A. G. Bossuot, P	C. O. Jarl, P	S. M. Moore, P	Lee Dennis, P	J. P. Irvine, P	M. F. Purcell, S	Joseph Kornowsky, S	G. W. McDermott, S	John Latham, S	James Balsinger, S
First Ward	171	230	13	195	204	172	196	154	211	187	198	217	203	7	9	6	8	5	9	8	10	7	9
Second Ward	150	162	13	112	121	112	147	103	172	148	148	190	149	20	8	6	8	3	9	9	11	11	10
Third Ward	224	259	22	204	210	204	236	182	261	223	224	253	228	16	17	15	21	14	17	15	18	17	18
West Fourth Ward	75	98	6	88	87	78	80	70	79	71	80	82	86	4	6	2	3	3	9	9	10	10	9
B. and M. Smelter	12	87	2	77	65	71	71	59	30	29	25	24	30	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	1
East Fourth Ward	141	112	22	155	149	129	134	119	108	119	115	117	132	3	9	3	6	1	17	18	19	17	16
Boston Heights	37	44	2	50	33	30	31	27	30	27	31	30	39	1	2	....	1	....	2	4	5	5	3
West Great Falls	92	64	17	76	67	59	93	53	78	75	71	100	89	2	3	....	....	1	12	12	11	11	11
Ulm	6	16	2	4	8	9	7	5	18	13	15	13	12	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	2	2
Sun River	9	33	....	16	15	15	16	15	26	25	24	25	25	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Mission	18	21	....	17	21	21	17	17	22	18	18	18	17	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Hardy	9	8	....	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cascade	71	81	1	72	77	95	77	73	86	68	74	64	68	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Adel	3	21	....	6	5	8	6	5	17	16	15	16	15	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Barker	5	6	....	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Millegan	13	5	1	13	16	13	12	14	4	2	5	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orr	23	10	....	19	20	18	16	14	15	10	16	12	10	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Truly	5	17	....	9	10	11	12	8	14	10	16	9	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Red Butte	35	23	1	24	27	25	19	18	39	22	27	24	30	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Field	23	19	....	20	21	23	24	23	19	15	16	17	17	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sand Coulee	86	40	25	59	54	54	37	50	33	42	31	26	24	25	28	46	82	30	24	22	21	39	20
Black Butte	27	43	2	25	26	22	21	20	41	38	40	39	42	1	....	1	....	....	3	3	3	3	3
Evans	38	29	5	38	44	34	39	40	38	16	21	22	19	1	2	3	2	1	5	4	6	5	4
Logging Creek	8	10	1	8	8	8	6	9	7	9	6	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Monarch	18	4	13	14	14	14	13	10	7	5	7	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	12	14	13	12	38
Riceville	2	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	12	12	12	12	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CASCADE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCT	District Judge			Representatives																		
	Sam Stephenson, R.....	J. B. Leslie, D.....	Geo. I. Dickinson, S.....	Chas. A. Wilson, R	Chas. L. Murray, R	James Travis, R.....	James Sanders, R.....	W. A. Conklin, R	Geo. R. Wood, D	Chas. H. Dahl, D	J. J. Patterson, D	John Hayes, D.....	Joseph Kirschwing, D..	A. G. Bossout, P	C. O. Jarl, P	S. M. Moore, P.....	Lee Dennis, P.....	J. P. Irvine, P.....	M. F. Purcell, S	Joseph Kornowsky, S	G. W. McDermott, S....	John Latham, S.....	James Balsinger, S.....
Armington	29	15	1	26	27	26	24	19	19	21	14	19	14	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
West Belt	72	78	10	67	64	68	65	67	72	90	65	82	69	3	4	6	12	4	13	9	12	9	11
East Belt	58	64	7	54	51	54	51	47	60	77	57	58	58	1	....	....	1	....	10	9	8	8	9
Willow	10	22	....	9	10	7	8	9	22	21	23	23	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cora	21	20	1	21	14	19	18	18	17	24	18	18	16	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1
Kibbey	39	30	2	29	30	30	29	28	28	31	30	26	28	4	3	2	2	2	5	4	5	5	5
Davis Creek	10	24	....	18	19	18	17	17	17	17	18	15	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Geyser	21	14	....	22	22	23	21	18	12	12	11	12	12	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Neihart	67	65	6	46	58	47	53	47	77	71	72	77	72	....	....	3	2	1	8	8	8	9	10
Stockett	64	64	73	68	64	65	66	71	41	39	43	43	37	8	8	12	13	7	79	68	69	66	68
Little Chicago	140	67	6	158	148	145	144	136	48	50	51	49	61	2	5	....	....	1	5	5	5	5	4
Nason	21	13	1	16	16	17	15	17	13	14	14	16	12	3	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3
Robertson	3	4	....	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sunnyside	9	9	....	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Box Elder	27	10	4	17	15	16	19	13	13	19	15	13	14	....	1	2	....	....	6	4	5	5	5
Belt Park	14	12	2	10	15	10	11	10	11	8	12	12	9	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	4
Gibson	5	7	....	19	10	10	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dry Wolf	5	8	....	6	7	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hepler	9	5	....	9	9	8	9	9	6	6	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Manchester	11	8	2	8	9	7	8	7	16	13	13	18	16	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....
Kearns	11	9	3	8	8	8	8	8	10	7	6	8	6	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2
Portage	6	6	....	4	2	4	3	2	8	7	7	9	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Castner Coulee	28	12	....	26	25	32	21	12	17	7	19	22	6	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1,974	2017	267	1,959	1,951	1,872	1,941	1,686	1,910	1,766	1,764	1,893	1769	113	124	127	181	90	264	240	256	257	251

CASCADE COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Clerk and Recorder			Sheriff			Treasurer				Clerk of the District Court				Assessor			
	F. L. Hill, R.....	Vincent Fortune, D	Severt Wick, P....	J. E. Moran, R...	Edward Hogan, D	D. J. Dolson, S....	J. W. Roberts, R.	Allen Pierse, D...	S. R. Jensen, P...	R. J. McDermand S.....	C. C. Proctor, R	T. E. Collins, D.	N. J. Verge, P...	H. M. Payne, S..	H. E. Jones, 'R..	R. P. Thoroughman, D.....	Jacob Schmidt, P.	Wm. Donner, S..
First Ward	275	126	4	198	220	6	229	160	14	9	184	211	6	11	198	203	2	7
Second Ward	170	144	5	141	195	5	166	136	5	10	124	178	1	12	135	158	1	10
Third Ward	296	177	10	226	279	13	253	188	25	21	234	230	15	18	237	219	13	19
West Fourth Ward	115	55	2	78	98	7	101	70	3	8	87	83	4	9	82	92	6	5
B. and M. Smelter	60	39	.....	68	34	1	68	27	2	1	50	49	....	2	39	59	....	2
East Fourth Ward	176	84	5	130	137	16	163	83	10	18	150	102	4	22	147	94	3	23
Boston Heights	40	28	1	29	43	1	35	26	4	5	33	34	....	5	35	32	1	3
West Great Falls	91	63	1	85	83	12	97	46	8	14	94	58	3	14	86	61	....	14
Ulm	12	10	.....	3	20	2	4	18	.....	2	9	13	....	2	6	16	....	2
Sun River	26	15	.....	10	32	.....	23	18	.....	.....	21	20	....	....	17	24	....	....
Mission	24	15	.....	19	21	.....	25	14	.....	.....	30	9	....	....	14	26	....	....
Hardy	9	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	10	6	....	....	4	11	....	...
Cascade	94	61	.....	75	83	.....	87	62	1	1	72	76	1	1	35	120	1	1
Adel	12	12	.....	4	20	.....	7	16	.....	.....	8	13	1	....	5	19	....	....
Barker	7	4	.....	5	6	.....	5	6	.....	.....	5	6	....	....	8	3	....	....
Millegan	16	3	.....	13	6	.....	17	1	.....	.....	18	2	....	....	9	10	....	....
Orr	22	8	1	10	22	.....	23	5	1	.....	22	9	....	....	6	23	1	....
Truly	14	9	.....	7	16	.....	15	7	.....	.....	17	5	....	....	11	12	....	....
Red Butte	41	15	2	15	45	1	42	11	1	1	35	18	3	1	22	39	....	1
Field	27	15	.....	27	15	.....	30	11	.....	.....	24	17	....	....	28	14	....	....
Sand Coulee	63	21	66	74	59	21	70	36	15	28	53	56	16	26	66	38	11	50
Black Butte	42	25	1	21	49	2	33	29	.....	4	33	27	....	4	21	42	2	1
Evans	15	16	2	32	34	5	42	18	1	7	48	14	2	6	52	14	1	6
Logging Creek	11	7	.....	14	7	.....	7	10	1	1	7	11	....	1	13	6	....	1
Monarch	21	2	.....	14	9	11	19	10	.....	11	18	4	....	11	22	2	....	11
Riceville	11	2	.....	4	7	2	5	6	1	1	5	6	....	2	4	7	....	1

CASCADE COUNTY - Continued

PRECINCTS	Clerk and Recorder			Sheriff			Treasurer				Clerk of the District Court				Assessor			
	F. L. Hill, R	Vincent Fortune, D	Severt Wick, P.	J. E. Moran, R	Edward Hogan, D	D. J. Dolson, S	J. W. Roberts, R.	Allen Pierse, D	S. R. Jensen, P	R. J. McDermand S	C. C. Proctor, R.	T. E. Collins, D.	N. J. Verge, P	H. M. Payne, S.	H. E. Jones, R	R. P. Thorough-man, D	Jacob Schmidt, P.	Wm. Donner, S.
Armington	42	6	.....	32	13	2	23	15	3	1	34	12	1	....	30	16	2	...
West Belt	91	57	6	79	77	10	81	68	2	9	75	64	5	12	89	51	3	12
East Belt	72	52	1	60	68	7	70	55	.....	7	66	53	1	7	77	43	1	8
Willow	12	22	.....	11	22	.....	11	20	1	.....	9	24	....	....	15	18	....	....
Cora	32	9	.....	22	19	1	23	17	.....	1	23	18	....	1	27	16	....	....
Kibbey	55	15	1	19	54	.....	33	29	1	3	34	28	2	1	55	19	....	2
Davis Creek	23	11	.....	16	19	.....	16	16	.....	.....	19	13	....	1	27	7	....	....
Geyser	30	7	.....	23	12	.....	23	11	1	.....	22	13	1	....	29	7	....	....
Neihart	77	54	1	78	55	5	57	71	.....	7	80	46	3	6	78	49	1	7
Stockett	74	64	16	75	51	74	76	40	6	75	68	53	4	72	76	39	3	79
Little Chicago	159	42	2	142	72	2	158	37	4	4	153	46	1	4	155	48	....	4
Nason	29	6	.....	22	14	.....	26	11	2	.....	24	9	2	....	28	7	2	....
Robertson	4	3	.....	2	5	.....	3	4	.....	.....	3	4	....	....	3	4	....	....
Sunnyside	17	1	.....	12	6	.....	15	3	.....	.....	16	2	....	....	12	5	1	.. .
Box Elder	29	8	2	14	25	3	28	8	1	3	22	14	1	4	31	7	....	4
Belt Park	17	10	2	17	10	1	9	15	2	1	13	8	1	3	20	5	....	2
Gibson	10	2	.....	8	4	.....	12	1	.....	.....	10	1	....	....	11	1	....	....
Dry Wolf	9	4	.....	6	7	.....	4	9	.....	.....	6	6	....	....	8	4	....	....
Hepler	12	2	1	7	9	.....	12	1	1	.....	11	2	....	....	10	4	....	....
Manchester	15	8	.....	12	11	2	18	3	.....	1	8	3	....	2	13	7	....	2
Kearns	14	5	2	8	12	.....	11	7	2	2	11	6	2	2	10	8	1	2
Portage	3	5	21	3	11	.....	4	5	2	.....	6	6	....	....	3	6	....	....
Castner Coulee	30	7	2	25	15	.....	30	7	.....	.....	26	11	1	....	25	15	....	....
Totals	2,576	1,364	138	2,003	2,139	212	2,320	1,426	120	256	2,130	1,701	81	262	2,134	1,730	56	260

CASCADE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	County Attorney				Auditor				Surveyor				Supt. of Schools			Coroner				Pub. Administrator			
	W F O'Leary, R.	Howard S. Greene, D.	C R Schnader, P.	James T Dyer, S.	F C Roosevelt, R.	Paul Auerbach, D	Tracy De Long, P	W J Patterson, S.	Benj. D Whitten R.	O C Mortson, D.	Geo. P. Kessner, S	Jas. Linderman, Ind	Lucy A Major, R.	Nellie M Boland, D.	Jennie E. McDermand, S.	J H Fairfield, R.	C A Brady, D.	Jas. Curran, P	Lewis Mundt, S.	Alfred Malmberg R.	Chas Wegner, D.	Rob't Scott, P	Jas. Farfield, S.
First Ward	176	220	....	14	173	224	4	8	210	175	9	2	252	157	2	198	199	4	11	146	236	8	9
Second Ward	122	190	....	10	107	204	1	12	124	165	11	..	141	168	10	93	206	4	7	100	192	7	9
Third Ward	212	254	1	20	171	301	8	16	205	271	21	2	264	210	19	200	257	12	16	184	278	9	14
West Fourth Ward	83	89	....	7	73	95	3	6	72	93	9	2	97	77	7	78	86	4	7	70	95	1	7
B. and M. Smelter	42	50	....	1	60	35	1	2	43	54	2	....	74	25	1	56	33	.....	2	44	48	6	2
East Fourth Ward	147	107	1	21	120	120	3	23	114	131	21	....	164	99	18	130	114	1	25	124	114	....	24
Boston Heights	33	36	....	3	26	43	....	4	32	33	3	1	39	32	2	32	37	....	3	22	45	1	4
West Great Falls	78	80	....	14	64	95	....	13	71	76	15	1	63	96	15	62	97	....	14	75	75	....	17
Ulm	4	17	....	2	5	18	....	2	9	14	2	....	8	17	2	5	15	....	2	6	15	....	1
Sun River	19	21	....	....	19	21	....	....	15	25	....	....	10	31	....	12	29	....	....	18	23	....	....
Mission	17	21	....	....	21	20	....	....	26	13	....	....	19	21	....	18	22	....	....	21	18	....	....
Hardy	6	10	....	....	7	8	....	....	9	7	....	....	10	5	....	9	7	....	....	6	9	....	....
Cascade	56	88	....	2	80	70	1	1	73	75	1	....	91	67	2	82	68	1	1	73	73	3	1
Adel	7	16	....	....	6	16	....	....	6	15	....	2	7	16	....	5	18	....	....	5	17	....	....
Barker	5	6	....	....	6	5	....	....	5	6	....	....	4	4	....	3	8	....	....	4	7	....	....
Millegan	17	2	1	....	18	2	....	....	14	3	....	....	15	3	1	16	3	1	....	14	5	....	....
Orr	21	10	....	....	20	10	....	....	20	10	....	....	24	8	....	19	11	....	....	19	10	....	2
Truly	6	17	....	....	9	13	1	....	11	12	....	....	12	11	....	13	9	....	....	7	14	....	1
Red Butte	15	39	....	1	22	29	1	1	30	20	1	....	23	33	1	19	32	....	1	14	16	28	....
Field	22	19	....	....	25	16	....	....	24	17	....	....	26	15	....	23	17	....	....	23	19	....	....
Sand Coulee	57	57	....	32	69	40	16	26	56	58	25	6	78	54	21	60	36	23	27	61	37	16	33
Black Butte	17	47	....	2	23	39	1	1	24	44	2	....	27	40	2	22	41	....	3	28	35	4	1
Evans	31	30	....	8	39	23	1	7	34	29	6	2	45	19	6	32	26	2	7	38	24	2	7
Logging Creek	9	9	....	1	9	9	....	1	3	15	1	....	7	12	....	10	8	....	1	7	11	1	1
Monarch	14	9	....	12	19	3	....	13	13	8	12	....	14	10	10	6	17	....	11	11	7	....	12
Riceville	3	8	....	2	4	6	....	2	4	8	1	....	10	8	1	2	9	....	2	2	9	....	1
Armington	26	21	....	....	35	12	....	....	30	11	1	4	26	20	1	26	19	1	....	25	16	3	1

CASCADE COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	County Attorney				Auditor				Surveyor				Supt. of Schools			Coroner				Pub. Administrator			
	W F O'Leary, R.	Howard S Greene, D.	C R Schnader, P.	James T Dyer, S.	F C Roosevelt, R.	Paul Auerbach, D	Tracy De Long, P	W I Patterson, S.	Benj. D Whitten R.	O C Mortson, D	Geo P Kessner, S.	Jas. Linderman R.	Lucy A Major, R.	Nellie M Boland D.	Jennie E McDermand, S.	J H Fairfield, R.	C A Brady, D	Jas. Curran, P	Lewis Mundt, S.	Alfred Malmberg R.	Chas Wegner, D.	Rob't Scott, P	Jas Farfield, S.
West Belt	80	64	2	10	110	31	3	9	72	54	10	18	73	80	11	70	67	5	11	72	63	4	14
East Belt	67	52	....	9	90	33	....	9	57	43	7	18	69	57	8	60	53	1	9	57	51	1	12
Willow	11	22	....	....	11	22	....	....	7	20	....	5	8	25	....	7	24	....	1	8	24	....	....
Cora	16	23	....	1	35	7	....	1	21	14	1	5	20	21	1	20	20	....	1	20	18	....	1
Kibbey	20	43	....	4	38	28	1	4	28	33	4	5	33	37	2	29	32	1	4	30	31	1	4
Davis Creek	13	20	....	....	24	10	1	....	16	14	1	2	14	21	....	17	15	....	....	19	15	....	....
Geyser	23	11	....	....	26	8	....	....	17	17	....	....	17	20	....	14	20	2	....	19	14	2	....
Neihart	61	65	....	7	56	68	....	8	54	73	6	....	69	66	4	52	73	1	5	57	65	1	7
Stockett	89	33	....	74	70	45	3	77	73	33	79	12	71	59	65	64	54	3	76	60	57	3	74
Little Chicago	160	43	....	5	152	49	....	6	150	51	3	....	133	76	3	147	53	1	3	164	38	1	3
Nason	18	14	....	1	23	9	1	....	24	11	....	....	22	14	....	13	20	2	....	18	13	2	....
Robertson	2	5	....	....	3	4	....	....	3	4	....	....	2	4	....	3	4	....	....	3	3	1	....
Sunnyside	13	5	....	....	15	3	....	....	11	7	....	....	10	8	....	12	6	....	....	14	4	....	....
Box Elder	21	13	....	5	27	9	....	5	18	10	2	10	23	14	4	21	14	....	4	19	13	2	5
Belt Park	10	5	....	3	10	11	1	5	9	16	2	....	20	7	....	12	10	3	2	12	11	1	2
Gibson	8	4	....	....	11	2	....	....	9	3	....	....	10	2	....	11	1	....	....	11	1	....	....
Dry Wolf	5	8	....	....	7	6	....	....	5	8	....	....	3	10	....	4	9	....	....	6	7	....	....
Hepler	14	2	....	....	13	2	....	....	13	2	....	....	13	3	....	12	2	....	....	12	2	....	....
Manchester	9	14	....	3	7	12	....	3	10	9	2	....	8	12	2	7	13	....	2	9	10	1	2
Kearns	9	8	....	2	10	7	2	1	14	6	2	....	13	7	2	8	9	2	2	8	9	2	1
Portage	4	6	....	....	2	8	....	....	3	6	....	....	3	9	....	4	7	....	....	7	5	....	....
Castner Coulee	18	21	....	1	26	10	....	....	26	9	....	....	36	6	....	26	11	....	....	24	15	1	....
Totals	1,906	1964	5	277	1,996	1,864	53	266	1,917	1,829	262	97	2214	1,819	223	1,844	1,944	74	260	1,796	1,917	112	272

For Amendment No. 1	2,624	For Amendment No. 2	2,485
Against Amendment No. 1	285	Against Amendment No. 2	143

CUSTER COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																		
	Paul McCormick, R.	Thomas Duncan, R.	Arthur W Merrifield, R.	Paul A Fusz D.	Edward Cardwell, D.	Patrick Carney D.	Edward Cardwell, L.	Patrick Carney L.	Paul A Fusz L.	S D Mullinix P.	F R St John P.	Daniel McKay P.	Walter N Holden, S.	John F Mabie S.	Joseph G Hoar S.	P O'Rourke S L.	Robert Clausen S L.	John Carroll S L.	John W Bennett, Pro.	Jas A Longstaff, Pro.	T F Stevenson Pro.
Miles City No. 1	186	184	181	59	61	58	....	....	....	3	3	3	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miles City No. 2	140	133	136	53	57	55	....	....	....	3	3	3	4	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Government Sawmill	20	18	18	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sadie	12	11	11	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herman's Ranch	11	10	11	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Blatchford	4	4	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Terry	50	50	49	7	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fallon	9	9	8	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ekalaka	82	79	79	43	46	46	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knowlton	23	23	23	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ellis Ranch (Hathaway)	6	6	6	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Smith's Ranch	15	15	15	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mizpah	13	12	12	4	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brandenberg	6	6	6	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stacey	16	16	16	20	20	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Powderville	12	12	11	13	9	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....
Willow Crossing	14	14	14	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Graham	12	12	12	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kinsie	3	4	3	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McKenzie Ranch	15	15	15	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huckins Ranch	14	12	13	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capitol	22	22	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Five Mile School House	30	27	29	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1
Bovee Ranch (Cedar)	3	3	3	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hockett	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Garland	14	14	13	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Beebe	5	5	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selway	8	8	7	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S. H. Ranch	5	5	5	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buck's Ranch (Excie)	19	15	15	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ridge	9	10	10	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Otter	12	10	9	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moorehead	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hash Knife Ranch	4	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sandstone	6	6	6	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Renn's Ranch	12	12	12	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	824	798	794	285	292	285	....	....	....	8	8	8	21	20	19	1	2	1	2	3	2

CUSTER COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Representatives in Congress					Governor					Lieutenant-Governor					Secretary of State					Chief Justice Sup. Court				
	Joseph M Dixon, R	Austin C Gormley, D.	Austin C Gormley, L	Austin C Gormly, P	John H Walsh S	William Lindsay, R.	Joseph K Toole, D.	Joseph K Toole, L.	Joseph K Toole, P	M G O'Malley S	Ernest W King, R	Edwin C Norris, D	Edwin C Norris, L	Edwin C Norris, P	John W Frinke S	Abraham N Yoder, R	Miles Romney D	Miles Romney L	Miles Romney P	Henry Lynch S	Theodore Brantly, R.	D F Smith D.	D F Smith L	D F Smith P	Charles M Parr, S
Miles City No. 1	179	81	....	....	2	138	122	....	....	2	161	92	....	....	2	159	91	....	....	2	164	91	....	....	2
Miles City No. 2	132	72	....	....	5	102	108	....	....	5	121	83	....	....	4	122	77	....	....	4	128	77	....	....	5
Government Sawmill	22	6	....	....	....	19	9	....	....	....	20	7	....	....	....	21	7	....	....	....	23	5	....	....	....
Sadie	11	3	....	....	3	11	3	....	....	3	11	3	....	....	3	11	3	....	....	3	10	3	....	....	3
Herman's Ranch	13	4	....	....	....	12	5	....	....	....	12	5	....	....	....	13	4	....	....	....	12	4	....	....	....
Blatchford	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....
Terry	53	7	....	....	2	48	13	....	....	....	51	9	....	....	....	52	8	....	....	....	52	11	....	....	....
Fallon	10	5	....	....	....	7	8	....	....	2	6	8	....	....	2	8	7	....	....	2	8	7	....	....	2
Ekalaka	87	53	....	....	....	84	54	....	....	....	85	55	....	....	....	85	54	....	....	....	85	55	....	....	....
Knowlton	20	3	....	....	....	19	5	....	....	....	19	4	....	....	....	18	4	....	....	....	19	4	....	....	....
Ellis Ranch (Hathaway)	6	3	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....
Smith's Ranch	15	1	....	....	....	15	1	....	....	....	15	4	....	....	....	14	2	....	....	....	14	2	....	....	....
Mizpah	13	6	....	....	....	11	8	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	....
Brandenberg	4	6	....	....	....	3	8	....	....	....	4	6	....	....	....	4	7	....	....	....	5	7	....	....	....
Stacey	15	20	....	....	....	14	21	....	....	....	15	21	....	....	....	15	21	....	....	....	14	22	....	....	....
Powderville	13	12	....	....	....	12	14	....	....	....	13	14	....	....	....	12	14	....	....	....	11	15	....	....	....
Willow Crossing	14	4	....	....	1	13	4	....	....	1	12	4	....	....	1	12	4	....	....	1	12	4	....	....	1
Graham	11	4	....	....	....	10	6	....	....	....	9	5	....	....	....	8	5	....	....	....	10	5	....	....	....
Kinsie	5	5	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....
McKenzie Ranch	16	1	....	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	15	2	....	....	....
Huckins Ranch	12	6	....	....	....	13	7	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....
Capitol	20	2	....	....	3	18	4	....	....	2	19	3	....	....	2	17	2	....	....	3	21	1	....	....	2
Five Mile School House	31	12	....	....	1	32	11	....	....	1	30	12	....	....	1	33	11	....	....	1	33	11	....	....	1
Bovee Ranch (Cedar)	4	2	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....
Hockett	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
Garland	13	7	....	....	....	11	10	....	....	....	11	7	....	....	....	12	8	....	....	....	11	8	....	....	....
Beebe	5	1	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....
Selway	8	2	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....
S. H. Ranch	5	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....
Buck's Ranch (Excie)	15	8	....	....	....	15	6	....	....	....	15	8	....	....	....	12	10	....	....	....	14	9	....	....	....
Ridge	9	2	....	....	....	8	3	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....
Otter	8	5	....	....	2	9	6	....	....	2	7	7	....	....	2	8	6	....	....	2	8	7	....	....	2
Moorehead	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
Hash Knife Ranch	4	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....
Sandstone	7	4	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....
Renn's Ranch	12	1	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....
Total	809	354	....	....	19	713	471	....	....	18	756	393	....	....	17	754	386	....	....	18	773	388	....	....	18

CUSTER COUNTY--Continued.

PRECINCTS	Clerk of Supreme Court						Attorney General						State Treasurer						State Auditor						Supt. of Public Instruction						Jdg sevth Jud. Dist.	
	John T Athey R	Finlay McRae D	Finlay McRae L	Finlay McRae P	Finlay McRae S	John Peters	Albert J Galen R	Charles H Hall D	Charles H Hall L	Charles H Hall P	Charles H Hall S	Evan O Jackson, S	James H Rice R	David G Browne, D	David G Browne, L	David G Browne P	Erik Olson S	H R Cunningham, R	Philip C Goodwin, D	Philip C Goodwin, L	Philip C Goodwin, P	William C Phelps, S	Wilfred E Harmon, R	John M Kay D	John M Kay L	John M Kay P	R Anna German, S	Charles H Loud, R	John B Herford D	
Miles City No. 1	157	104	....	....	2	161	89	....	....	2	165	87	....	....	215	166	85	....	....	2	167	81	....	....	3	154	113					
Miles City No. 2	121	83	....	....	5	131	70	....	....	5	124	73	....	....	215	150	67	....	....	3	129	71	....	....	2	137	77					
Government Sawmill	22	6	....	....	....	21	5	....	....	....	21	6	....	....	22	5	....	....	....	22	6	....	....	....	13	14						
Sadie	10	4	....	....	3	10	4	....	....	3	11	3	....	....	3	10	4	....	....	3	10	4	....	....	3	19	5					
Herman's Ranch	13	4	....	....	....	12	4	....	....	....	12	4	....	....	....	12	4	....	....	....	11	6	....	....	....	4	13					
Blatchford	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	3	3					
Terry	50	8	....	....	....	52	8	....	....	....	50	9	....	....	....	52	8	....	....	....	52	8	....	....	....	50	12					
Fallon	8	7	....	....	2	8	7	....	....	2	7	6	....	....	2	7	8	....	....	2	8	7	....	....	2	7	10					
Ekalaka	85	54	....	....	....	86	53	....	....	....	86	53	....	....	....	87	53	....	....	....	85	54	....	....	....	75	63					
Knowlton	19	4	....	....	....	19	4	....	....	....	18	4	....	....	....	19	4	....	....	....	19	4	....	....	....	12	11					
Ellis' Ranch (Hathaway)	6	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	6	3	....	....	....	1	7					
Smith's Ranch	14	1	....	....	....	14	2	....	....	....	15	1	....	....	....	15	1	....	....	....	15	1	....	....	....	13	3					
Mizpah	13	6	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	11	7					
Brandenburg	4	7	....	....	....	4	7	....	....	....	4	7	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	7	5	....	....	....	6	6					
Stacey	15	21	....	....	....	15	21	....	....	....	14	21	....	....	....	15	21	....	....	....	14	22	....	....	....	19	21					
Powderville	12	14	....	....	....	13	13	....	....	....	14	13	....	....	....	13	14	....	....	....	12	14	....	....	....	4	23					
Willow Crossing	12	4	....	....	1	12	4	....	....	1	12	4	....	....	1	12	4	....	....	1	14	3	....	....	1	11	8					
Graham	9	5	....	....	....	10	5	....	....	....	10	5	....	....	....	10	5	....	....	....	10	5	....	....	....	7	8					
Kinsie	6	4	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	5	4	....	....	....	5	5					
McKenzie Ranch	16	1	....	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	16	1	....	....	....	14	3					
Huckins	13	5	....	....	....	13	6	....	....	....	13	7	....	....	....	12	6	....	....	....	12	7	....	....	....	6	14					
Capitol	20	1	....	....	3	19	2	....	....	3	20	2	....	....	3	19	2	....	....	3	18	2	....	....	3	21	3					
Five Mile School House	34	11	....	....	1	31	12	....	....	1	32	13	....	....	1	34	11	....	....	1	31	12	....	....	1	28	7					
Bovee Ranch (Cedar)	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	2					
Hockett	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8					
Garland	10	9	....	....	....	11	8	....	....	....	11	7	....	....	....	11	8	....	....	....	11	8	....	....	....	15	6					
Beebe	4	2	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	3	2					
Selway	8	1	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	3	7					
S. H. Ranch	5	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	7	1					
Buck's Ranch (Excie)	14	9	....	....	....	13	8	....	....	....	13	8	....	....	....	14	9	....	....	....	14	9	....	....	....	14	9					
Ridge	5	3	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	8	3	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	9	3					
Otter	9	5	....	....	2	7	6	....	....	2	8	6	....	....	2	7	7	....	....	2	9	6	....	....	2	10	5					
Moorehead	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....					
Hash Knife Ranch	4	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	2	2					
Sandstone	7	4	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	7	4	....	....	....	5	6					
Renn's Ranch	12	1	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	12	1	....	....	....	11	2	....	....	....	12	1					
Total	760	399	....	....	19	769	371	....	....	19	766	370	....	....	19	780	366	....	....	17	773	374	....	....	17	710	487					

CUSTER COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCTS	State Sen		State Representatives				Sheriff		Treasurer		Co. Atty.		Co. Clk & Recorder		Clk Dist. Court		Co. Ass'r		Co. Supt. of Schools		Co Surv		Coroner		Pb. Ad.
	Kenneth McLean, R.	O C Cato D.	H N Sykes R.	G W Burt R.	Sydney Sanner D.	R H Beazley D.	W E Savage R.	Lee Tucker D.	Geo. E Robbins, R.	Thomas Gibb D.	T J Porter R.	Jos. C Smith D.	H B Darnall D.	J F Deckert D.	Alex T McAusland R	Emil Knutson D.	E F Crosby R.	Chas H Emerson, D.	Mrs. Ida E M Wiley, R.	Mrs. Ida E M Wiley, D.	B M Melum R.	George Scheetz D.	Joseph Bateman, R.	T J Newman D.	John S Towers R.
Miles City No. 1	115	150	128	127	140	66	206	69	151	122	130	132	143	121	142	128	197	70	253	....	126	137	177	96	196
Miles City No. 2	93	118	113	94	94	53	169	57	123	90	130	85	124	93	137	80	159	51	204	....	97	106	137	77	154
Government Sawmill	15	13	17	6	17	7	20	8	14	14	13	13	19	8	11	17	21	7	28	....	18	9	19	9	23
Sadie	6	9	10	9	6	5	15	2	14	1	14	3	14	3	7	10	16	1	17	....	13	3	14	3	16
Herman's Ranch	9	8	11	5	6	5	12	4	8	7	9	5	12	3	11	5	15	1	17	....	9	5	10	5	13
Blatchford	4	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	4	4	2	4	2	3	3	6	....	1	5	3	3	4
Terry	38	26	46	55	9	2	52	12	46	15	41	20	51	10	52	9	52	10	60	....	51	10	53	9	54
Fallon	5	11	7	9	10	6	10	7	9	7	6	11	11	6	11	6	11	6	17	....	9	8	14	3	13
Ekalaka	81	56	97	55	52	21	85	56	83	50	56	82	87	49	79	56	87	51	136	....	70	68	84	50	91
Knowlton	15	11	18	10	9	5	18	8	18	6	7	18	16	6	16	9	19	8	26	....	14	10	18	6	16
Ellis' Ranch (Hathaway)	5	4	6	5	3	3	5	4	6	3	3	6	6	2	3	6	6	3	9	....	4	4	4	5	6
Smith's Ranch	15	1	14	14	2	2	15	1	13	3	15	1	14	2	14	2	7	9	15	....	13	2	13	2	13
Mizpah	9	10	12	5	10	6	15	4	9	10	4	15	13	5	9	10	15	3	17	....	7	12	12	6	13
Brandenburg	4	8	4	2	7	6	4	8	6	6	3	8	6	6	7	5	8	4	12	....	4	7	4	7	8
Stacey	14	25	14	11	23	14	15	24	18	18	11	28	19	19	20	19	16	21	39	....	16	22	16	22	24
Powderville	10	17	11	10	16	3	19	8	11	16	1	25	15	11	5	20	14	12	26	....	7	19	13	14	14
Willow Crossing	9	10	11	10	6	4	5	15	15	3	14	6	12	7	11	8	12	7	19	....	8	12	13	4	12
Graham	9	6	9	5	7	4	6	10	13	3	7	7	10	5	10	5	10	6	15	....	10	6	11	4	11
Kinsie	2	8	3	2	5	4	7	3	5	5	4	6	5	5	7	3	8	1	9	....	9	9	4	6	8
McKenzie Ranch	13	4	16	13	2	....	13	3	15	1	13	4	16	1	15	2	15	2	17	....	8	9	16	1	15
Huckins	10	9	10	7	9	6	4	17	13	5	8	12	12	6	9	8	10	9	20	....	13	4	9	9	12
Capitol	19	5	20	21	5	4	13	12	19	4	22	3	20	5	16	9	18	7	25	....	25	....	21	3	22
Five Mile School House	34	11	32	21	12	10	16	29	34	11	25	19	31	13	30	11	31	12	44	....	31	13	32	12	37
Bovee Ranch (Cedar)	4	1	4	4	2	2	15	1	4	2	4	2	5	1	4	2	4	2	6	....	4	2	4	2	....
Hockett	6	2	7	3	3	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	7	1	4	4	8	....	8	....	6	2	8	....	8
Garland	8	12	7	7	12	7	9	12	17	3	5	15	13	6	10	10	12	7	19	....	11	10	10	8	13
Beebe	2	4	5	3	2	....	6	....	3	3	4	2	5	1	4	2	4	2	6	....	4	2	4	2	4
Selway	7	3	9	6	1	1	2	8	8	2	4	6	8	2	6	4	8	2	9	....	6	4	8	2	8
S. H. Ranch	3	5	4	4	4	2	7	1	7	1	5	3	5	2	6	2	7	1	8	....	4	4	6	2	5
Buck's Ranch (Excie)	16	7	14	5	10	5	15	8	15	8	13	10	14	8	15	8	12	9	23	....	15	8	13	10	15
Ridge	8	2	8	6	3	3	5	6	8	2	6	5	7	3	6	5	8	2	11	....	9	2	7	4	10
Otter	8	6	8	5	8	6	7	10	13	3	9	6	11	5	13	3	11	5	15	....	7	9	11	4	11
Moorehead	5	....	5	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	4	1	4	1	5	....	5	....	5	....	5
Hash Knife Ranch	4	1	3	3	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	2	....	5	5	....	4	1	4	1	4
Sandstone	4	7	6	5	3	5	8	3	7	4	5	6	7	4	8	3	8	3	11	....	2	8	7	4	8
Renn's Ranch	9	3	11	10	1	1	12	1	12	1	8	5	11	1	12	1	12	1	13	....	11	2	11	2	11
Total	618	575	713	564	503	271	821	414	765	433	618	574	764	423	721	477	848	344	1,170	....	642	534	795	397	881

For Amendment No. 1 Against Amendment No. 1 For Amendment No. 2 Against Amendment No. 2

Vote thrown out because not on ballot in legal form.

CHOUTEAU COUNTY

PRECINCTS	Presidential Electors													Congress			Governor		
	Paul A. Fusz, D	P. Carney, D.	Edward Cardwell, D	Paul McCormick, R	A. W. Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	S. D. Mullinix, Peo.	F. R. St. John, Peo	Daniel M. Kay Peo	W. N. Holden S	J. F. Mabie, S	J. G. Hoar, S.	P. O'Connell, S. L.	Robert Clausen S. L.	John Carrol, S. L.	I. W. Bennett, Pro	J. A. Longstaff Pro	T. F. Stevenson Pro	J. M. Dixon, R	A. C. Gormley, D	J. H. Walsh, S	Wm. Lindsay, R	J. K. Toole, D.	M. G. O'Malley, S
Harlem	21	21	21	146	146	146	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154	21	....	140	38	....
Dodson	7	7	7	14	14	14	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	12	3	15	18	3
Landusky	2	2	3	19	19	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	4	....	17	6	....
Chinook	79	79	79	210	203	210	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	201	89	....	187	116	....
Lower Clear Creek	7	7	7	9	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	11	7	....	9	8	....
Lloyd	7	7	7	31	31	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	34	10	1	26	19	1
Cleveland	6	6	6	20	20	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	7	....	19	7	....
Warrick	....	....	....	13	13	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....
Egan	7	7	7	19	18	19	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	6	1	14	13	1
Havre	165	165	165	348	348	348	....	....	....	31	31	31	1	1	1	2	2	2	373	196	27	292	296	17
Big Sandy	18	18	18	42	42	42	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	21	2	33	33	....
Box Elder	6	6	6	28	28	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	9	....	23	10	....
Chester	4	4	4	35	35	35	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	3	1	31	9	1
Gold Butte	25	25	25	59	59	59	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	61	30	1	46	48	....
East Butte	2	2	2	22	22	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	4	....	26	5	....
Lucille	1	1	1	11	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	10	2	....
Valleaux	3	3	3	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	4	....	9	6	....
Perrysburg	4	4	4	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	....	8	4	....
Fort Benton	72	72	72	143	143	143	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	134	82	2	112	113	2
Marias	4	4	4	17	17	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	3	....	14	6	....
Upper Highwood	28	28	28	37	37	37	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	31	....	36	31	....
Shonkin	11	11	11	16	16	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	15	....	8	19	....
Flagler	5	5	5	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	3	8	....
Phillips	1	1	1	22	22	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	1	....	22	1	....
Libby's	2	2	2	11	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	2	....	7	4	....
Upper Shonkin	2	2	2	22	22	22	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	2	....	24	3	....
Circle Ranch	7	7	7	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	7	8	....
Belmont	1	1	1	13	13	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	....	6	8	....
Basin	7	7	7	15	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	7	....	5	18	....
Ragland	5	5	5	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	....	4	6	....
Simpson	1	1	1	12	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....
Lee	9	9	9	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	....	2	9	....
Maddux	2	2	2	28	28	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	2	....	26	3	....
Riedel	3	3	3	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	4	4	....
Sand Cliffs	....	....	....	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	4	3	....
Galata	3	3	3	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	5	3	....
Savoy	1	1	1	17	17	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	1	....	18	2	....
Avery	....	....	....	13	13	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	9	3	....
Gildford	3	3	3	13	13	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	3	2	9	7	....
Zortman	31	31	31	44	44	44	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	43	32	3	39	41	5
Nichols	3	3	3	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	....	6	3	....
Munroe	3	3	3	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	3	....	9	3	....
Totals	568	568	569	1,517	1,515	1,517	3	3	3	52	52	52	1	1	1	7	7	7	1,554	649	43	1,312	944	28

CHOUTEAU COUNTY--Continued.

PRECINCTS	Lieutanant Governor			Chief Justice			Secretary of State			Attorney General			Treasurer			Clerk of Supreme Court			Auditor			Supt. of Public Instruction		
	E. W. King, R	E. C. Norris, D	J. W. Frinke, S	Theo. Brantly, R	D. F. Smith, D	C. M. Parr, S	A. N. Yoder, R	Miles Romney D	Henry Lynch, S	A. J. Galen, R	C. H. Hall, D	E. O. Jackson S	J. H. Rice, R,	D. G. Browne D	Erik Olson, S.	J. T. Athey, R	Finley McRae D	John Peters, S	H. R. Cunningham, R	P. C. Goodwin D	W. C. Phelps, S	W. E. Harmon R	John M Kay, D	R. Anna German, S
Harlem	149	24	...	147	27	....	149	24	....	150	23	....	148	26	....	149	24	....	148	24	....	149	24	....
Dodson	19	13	3	20	13	3	21	12	3	18	13	3	15	17	3	19	13	3	20	13	3	19	13	3
Landusky	18	5	...	19	3	....	20	3	....	18	3	....	20	3	....	19	3	....	18	3	....	18	3	....
Chinook	205	80	...	261	91	....	197	88	....	198	92	1	148	148	....	187	98	....	199	83	1	199	83	1
Lower Clear Creek	10	7	...	10	6	....	10	7	....	10	6	....	10	7	....	10	6	....	10	8	....	10	7	....
Lloyd	29	13	1	30	12	1	30	13	1	31	11	1	29	14	1	29	12	1	30	12	1	30	12	1
Cleveland	19	7	...	19	7	....	19	6	....	19	5	....	16	12	....	20	6	....	17	7	....	17	8	....
Warrick	15	....	...	15	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	14	1	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	14	1	....
Egan	14	9	1	17	8	1	17	8	1	18	7	[illegible]	20	5	1	19	6	1	16	8	1	17	8	1
Havre	331	224	17	331	227	13	334	214	17	352	203	11	313	240	15	346	202	14	341	192	19	329	195	17
Big Sandy	41	26	...	44	23	....	43	23	....	41	21	....	44	24	....	[illegible]	25	....	41	23	....	42	22	....
Box Elder	24	8	...	24	8	....	24	7	....	24	8	....	21	11	....	24	7	....	24	7	....	24	8	....
Chester	35	5	1	37	5	1	36	4	1	37	5	1	35	6	1	37	4	1	36	4	1	37	3	1
Gold Butte	55	34	...	57	32	....	62	30	....	62	30	....	58	35	....	67	27	....	62	29	....	62	27	....
East Butte	26	4	...	26	5	....	25	4	....	26	4	....	26	5	....	27	4	....	27	4	....	27	4	....
Lucille	10	2	...	11	1	....	9	2	....	9	3	....	8	3	....	10	1	....	11	....	....	9	2	....
Valleaux	12	4	...	11	4	....	12	3	....	9	4	....	6	10	....	10	4	....	10	4	....	11	3	....
Perrysburg	8	4	...	8	4	....	8	4	....	8	4	....	5	6	1	8	4	....	8	4	....	7	5	....
Fort Benton	127	87	2	132	87	1	128	88	1	134	81	1	132	95	1	133	77	1	133	78	1	131	77	2
Marias	15	5	...	15	5	....	15	5	....	15	5	....	17	3	....	15	4	....	14	5	....	15	4	....
Upper Highwood	38	28	...	26	[illegible]	....	37	30	....	38	28	....	41	28	....	[illegible]	25	....	37	30	....	37	30	....
Shonkin	10	16	...	12	13	....	10	16	....	11	15	....	8	20	....	[illegible]	14	....	10	16	....	9	15	....
Flagler	4	7	...	4	4	....	4	7	....	4	7	....	4	7	....	4	7	....	4	7	....	4	7	....
Phillips	22	1	...	22	1	....	22	1	....	22	1	....	22	1	....	22	1	....	22	1	....	22	1	....
Libbys	9	2	...	9	3	....	7	2	....	8	2	....	7	6	....	8	3	....	[illegible]	3	....	7	2	....
Upper Shonkin	25	2	...	25	2	....	26	2	....	26	2	....	26	3	....	25	1	....	25	2	....	26	2	....
Circle Ranch	7	7	...	7	8	....	7	7	....	7	8	....	9	5	....	8	6	....	7	8	....	7	6	....
Belmont	11	2	...	8	6	....	9	3	....	19	2	....	1	13	....	10	4	....	7	5	....	9	4	....
Basin	11	7	...	12	11	....	11	7	....	16	7	....	13	10	....	13	8	....	11	10	....	10	10	....
Ragland	4	5	...	5	3	....	5	4	....	5	4	....	9	3	....	5	5	....	5	4	....	5	4	....
Simpson	13	....	...	12	1	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....
Lee	2	9	...	2	9	....	3	8	....	3	8	....	5	5	....	3	8	....	3	8	....	3	8	....
Maddux	28	3	...	28	2	....	27	3	....	28	2	....	28	2	....	28	2	....	28	2	....	26	3	....
Riedel	4	4	...	4	4	....	4	4	....	4	4	....	4	3	1	4	4	....	5	3	....	5	3	....
Sand Cliffs	6	1	...	6	1	....	5	2	....	6	1	....	2	5	....	5	1	....	6	1	....	5	1	....
Galata	5	3	...	5	3	....	5	3	....	5	3	....	1	7	....	5	3	....	5	3	....	5	3	....
Savoy	16	2	...	17	2	....	16	2	....	16	2	....	13	4	....	17	1	....	16	1	....	16	1	....
Avery	9	1	...	9	1	....	9	1	....	10	....	....	9	1	....	9	1	....	9	1	....	9	1	....
Gildford	10	6	...	10	6	....	10	6	....	10	6	....	10	7	....	10	6	....	10	6	....	11	6	....
Zortman	72	13	4	47	33	3	45	32	3	46	32	3	44	32	3	48	31	3	44	32	3	45	30	3
Nichols	6	3	...	6	3	....	5	4	....	6	3	....	6	3	....	6	3	....	6	3	....	6	3	....
Munroe	8	3	...	7	4	....	8	3	....	8	3	....	10	2	....	6	4	....	8	3	....	8	3	....
Totals	1,482	685	28	1,467	721	23	1,464	692	27	1,496	668	25	1,370	839	27	1,485	665	24	1,468	657	30	1,455	652	29

CHOUTEAU COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Representatives			Sheriff		Treasurer		Cl'k Dist. Court		Cl'k and Recorder		Assessor		County Attorney		Auditor		Supt. of Schools		Coroner		Public Admin'r		Surveyor—A. W. Merrifield, R.
	O. P. Brigham R.	T. M. Everett R.	L. Newman, D	A. W. Ziebarth D.	Frank McDonald, R.	John Buckley, D.	J. C. Sullivan, R.	B. F. O'Neal, D.	C. H. Boyle, R	L. O. Hudson D.	Wm. R. Leet, R.	J. M. Kelley, D	A. E. Lewis, R.	J. H. Roberts, D.	C. N. Pray, R	J. K. Bramble D.	B. L. Powers, R	John Many, D.	Agnes Atkinson, R.	Mrs. E. G. Crutcher, D.	A. G. Gray, R	Frank Lemmer D.	A. L. Lewis, R	John Neubert, D.	
Harlem	111	176	13	25	68	113	127	47	144	29	153	24	152	24	156	24	127	40	153	28	108	66	144	26	153
Lodson	18	22	12	8	14	23	18	17	15	21	23	11	26	9	24	10	15	19	22	13	21	12	21	13	28
Landusky	16	21	2	1	22	1	19	2	2	1	20	1	18	3	21	1	12	10	19	4	13	8	17	3	13
Chinook	115	123	57	196	111	203	93	220	197	96	262	44	259	43	220	71	93	211	137	165	158	130	189	91	225
Lower Clear Creek	11	9	5	4	9	9	5	12	10	7	12	5	12	5	12	5	5	11	8	9	3	13	10	7	11
Lloyd	24	22	8	22	22	23	19	25	34	10	43	3	38	7	35	8	23	19	30	16	31	12	32	10	33
Cleveland	10	9	6	18	15	12	9	17	20	4	26	1	18	9	22	4	6	22	9	16	17	5	19	4	22
Warrick	15	12	....	....	10	5	6	9	14	1	15	....	15	....	15	....	13	2	14	1	10	5	14	....	15
Egan	15	13	8	8	10	18	10	17	18	10	19	7	20	8	19	7	17	10	17	11	14	11	16	9	19
Havre	415	419	354	114	413	209	383	82	184	402	248	339	390	179	419	168	346	227	283	303	237	363	314	234	418
Big Sandy	39	36	27	23	31	41	35	30	44	22	44	23	48	19	53	15	44	24	46	21	35	32	42	25	53
Box Elder	23	23	9	8	16	17	10	24	21	11	24	8	27	5	22	9	22	10	24	8	16	16	23	9	25
Chester	37	34	5	5	29	13	31	10	35	8	39	3	39	3	37	5	31	9	32	10	23	18	37	5	38
Gold Butte	59	59	26	26	61	34	61	35	62	30	63	29	65	25	69	22	56	35	71	24	61	29	65	27	59
East Butte	25	20	4	2	24	7	26	5	27	4	27	4	27	5	26	4	26	5	25	6	20	6	26	4	26
Lucille	9	8	3	3	4	8	6	6	9	3	10	1	9	2	10	1	7	4	10	22	11	....	8	3	11
Valleaux	12	12	3	3	9	7	10	6	12	4	11	4	11	4	10	6	13	3	6	10	9	4	8	8	13
Perrysburg	7	7	5	4	8	5	7	5	8	4	8	4	7	5	8	4	7	5	7	5	8	4	7	5	8
Fort Benton	131	133	81	81	126	109	115	87	139	89	141	81	152	66	191	36	134	91	141	86	134	76	98	127	167
Marias	13	13	5	4	16	4	17	4	17	3	15	4	15	4	18	1	15	4	17	3	15	3	10	10	17
Upper Highwood	36	33	33	29	41	29	17	50	46	22	36	30	37	31	46	21	45	23	51	18	40	26	27	40	43
Shonkin	8	8	15	16	11	17	14	12	18	10	10	15	15	13	16	12	17	9	16	11	13	14	13	15	18
Flagler	4	3	7	7	9	3	9	3	8	3	5	6	8	3	9	2	6	5	5	6	5	6	4	6	7
Phillips	22	22	1	1	21	2	20	3	21	1	22	1	22	1	22	1	19	4	21	2	22	1	22	1	22
Libby's	8	8	2	2	9	4	7	6	9	2	9	2	9	2	10	3	9	3	7	5	7	2	9	2	9
Upper Shonkin	26	25	2	2	27	3	23	7	27	3	25	3	26	2	25	3	27	3	27	2	24	3	22	4	26
Circle Ranch	8	5	7	6	10	5	9	7	12	4	11	4	9	6	11	4	10	5	9	7	8	6	6	9	9
Belmont	2	2	12	12	13	1	13	1	8	6	12	2	12	2	12	2	3	11	7	7	11	2	10	3	13
Basin	12	7	5	14	5	16	7	16	12	10	14	9	14	9	16	8	9	14	10	14	5	17	9	12	15
Ragland	5	5	3	3	6	5	7	4	8	3	5	4	8	3	8	2	5	4	9	2	5	5	4	5	6
Simpson	13	11	....	....	12	2	13	....	13	....	12	1	13	....	13	....	13	....	11	3	11	1	13	....	12
Lee	8	4	8	6	11	1	11	1	9	2	4	7	4	8	4	7	1	10	9	3	4	7	2	10	4
Maddux	27	22	2	8	23	7	15	14	27	3	30	....	30	....	28	2	15	15	24	6	22	6	26	3	26
Riedel	4	4	3	4	2	7	5	4	7	1	8	1	8	1	7	1	3	6	5	3	5	3	4	4	5
Sand Cliffs	5	4	2	3	2	5	2	5	6	1	6	1	7	....	6	1	1	6	2	5	6	1	5	2	5
Galata	5	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	6	2	5	3	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	5
Savoy	8	18	....	9	9	12	16	3	18	1	19	1	18	2	20	1	14	5	18	1	13	5	16	2	16
Avery	1	13	....	1	6	7	10	1	12	....	11	....	10	....	12	....	10	....	9	3	4	8	9	1	9
Gildford	10	9	4	6	9	9	4	11	11	7	9	8	15	2	13	4	11	5	9	8	4	12	9	7	13
Zortman	43	48	31	27	43	46	45	39	54	26	48	33	50	30	59	25	18	67	45	40	44	31	45	34	56
Nichols	6	6	3	2	5	4	6	3	6	3	5	4	5	4	6	3	6	3	6	3	5	4	5	4	6
Munroe	7	8	3	3	9	3	6	6	10	2	10	2	9	3	12	....	11	1	10	2	9	3	7	5	11
Totals	1,366	1,416	781	719	1,305	1,053	1,300	960	1,377	873	1,519	733	1,683	549	1747	506	1,269	964	1,386	895	1,221	979	1,372	792	1,690

For Amendment No. 1 Against Amendment No. 1 For Amendment No. 2 Against Amendment No. 2

DAWSON COUNTY

PRECINCTS	Presidential Electors									Congressman			Governor			Lieut. Governor			Secretary of State		
	McCormick, R	Merrifield, R.	Duncan, R.....	Fusz, D.....	Carney, D....	Cardwell, D..	Holden, S	Mabie, S.....	Hoar, S.....	Dixon, R.....	Gormley, D..	Walsh, S	Lindsay, R....	Toole, D.....	O'Malley, S ..	King, R.....	Norris, D.....	Frinke, S.....	Yoder, R.....	Romney, D...	Lynch, S .....
Glendive	338	322	328	73	70	72	16	16	16	341	108	9	316	152	6	319	126	7	328	111	8
Wibaux	79	74	73	28	27	27	6	7	6	69	33	4	54	55	3	57	43	4	60	42	4
Bell Prairie	19	18	18	1	2	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	15	6	0	18	2	0	18	2	0
Glenwood	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	4	0	6	0	0	7	0	0
Sidney	24	22	22	2	2	2	0	0	0	24	3	1	23	5	0	23	8	1	21	3	1
Newlon	24	24	24	5	5	5	1	1	1	22	6	1	15	14	1	21	3	1	24	6	1
Tokna	19	19	19	10	10	10	0	0	0	20	11	0	18	11	0	21	9	0	19	11	0
Hardscrable	19	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	16	5	0	21	1	0	22	0	0
Missouri	11	11	11	5	5	5	0	0	0	10	5	0	10	5	0	10	6	0	10	6	0
Pearmond	10	10	9	4	4	4	0	0	0	14	3	0	3	14	0	14	4	0	12	6	0
Burns Creek	34	33	32	13	13	13	0	0	0	36	14	0	31	20	0	32	15	0	34	13	0
Bad Route	17	16	16	8	8	8	1	1	1	16	10	2	12	14	2	14	12	2	14	12	2
McCune	19	18	18	7	7	7	0	1	1	20	10	0	23	7	0	21	8	0	19	9	0
Ridgelawn	35	30	29	12	11	11	1	1	1	42	11	1	39	13	1	39	12	1	38	12	1
Big Dry	27	25	26	5	5	5	0	0	0	24	10	0	21	14	0	26	7	0	24	9	0
Red Water	27	28	27	3	3	3	0	0	0	26	5	0	22	10	0	23	8	0	28	4	0
Circle	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	1	3	5	2	3	6	1	3	5	2	3
Hunter	4	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	3	4	0	5	2	0	5	2	0
Burgess	17	17	17	1	1	1	0	0	0	16	2	0	15	3	0	13	3	0	15	3	0
Colgan	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	6	6	1	10	3	1	13	0	0
Stocker & Hall	6	6	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	8	0	4	3	0	3	4	1
Shadwell	8	8	8	3	3	3	0	0	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	8	3	0
Musselshell	3	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0
Kismet	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	5	0
Totals	769	746	738	189	186	187	27	29	28	770	249	22	666	383	17	717	286	20	733	267	21

Note:—Bennett, Longstaff and Stevenson, Prohibition candidates for presidential electors, received two votes each in Sidney and Tokna and one each in Burns Creek precinct.

DAWSON COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Ch. Justice			Clk. Sup. Court			Att'y General			St. Treasurer			State Auditor			Supt. Pub. Instruction			District Judge		State Senator	
	Brantly, R....	Smith, D.....	Parr, S.....	Athey, R	McRae, D	Peters, S.....	Galen, R.....	Hall, D	Jackson, S....	Rice, R.....	Browne, D....	Olson, S	Cunningham, R.	Goodwin, D ..	Phelps, S.....	Harmon, R ...	McKay, D....	German, S	Loud, R	Herford, D ...	McCone, R..	Cato, D .....
Glendive	336	113	8	326	123	8	328	118	8	327	114	8	335	112	8	333	115	8	326	132	301	159
Wibaux	68	39	4	60	42	4	59	43	4	64	39	4	62	40	4	62	38	4	77	37	71	39
Bell Prairie	20	0	0	18	2	0	19	1	0	19	1	0	20	0	0	18	2	0	18	3	19	1
Glenwood	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	5	2	7	0
Sidney	22	3	1	23	2	1	22	2	1	21	2	1	22	2	1	23	2	1	24	3	28	1
Newlon	23	7	1	24	6	1	21	8	1	23	7	1	22	6	1	22	7	1	22	7	25	4
Tokna	23	7	0	21	10	0	20	10	0	20	9	0	21	10	0	21	10	0	24	7	25	6
Hardscrabble	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	22	0	20	0
Missouri	9	7	0	10	6	0	10	5	0	10	5	0	10	6	0	10	6	0	9	8	10	6
Pearmond	17	1	0	10	7	0	11	6	0	15	2	0	14	4	0	11	6	0	18	0	12	6
Burns Creek	35	13	0	35	13	0	34	13	0	34	13	0	34	13	0	35	13	0	34	15	42	6
Bad Route	14	12	2	14	12	2	14	12	2	14	12	2	14	12	2	13	12	2	22	6	16	12
McCune	19	10	0	19	8	0	20	8	0	20	8	0	19	8	0	20	8	0	23	6	22	9
Rigdelawn	38	13	1	40	11	1	38	13	1	37	12	1	39	11	1	38	12	1	35	17	39	11
Big Dry	25	7	0	24	9	0	24	9	0	25	7	0	21	9	0	22	8	0	21	13	22	12
Red Water	19	13	0	28	4	0	26	5	0	27	5	0	27	4	0	27	5	0	23	8	26	4
Circle	5	2	3	6	1	3	6	1	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	8	2	7	3
Hunter	5	2	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	4	3	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	3	4	4	3
Burgess	15	3	0	16	2	0	15	3	0	15	3	0	14	3	0	16	2	0	14	4	18	0
Colgan	12	1	0	11	2	0	13	0	0	12	2	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	12	1	11	2
Stocker & Hall	4	4	1	3	4	1	4	3	1	4	4	1	4	3	1	2	4	1	5	3	3	6
Shadwell	7	5	0	8	4	0	7	5	0	7	5	0	8	4	0	7	5	0	9	3	10	2
Musselshell	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	3	2
Kismet	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	3	5
Totals	751	269	21	736	277	21	731	274	21	738	262	21	743	258	21	738	266	21	760	288	744	299

DAWSON COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Representative		Sheriff		Treasurer		Assessor		Co. Clerk Recorder		Attorney		Cl. Court		Supt. of Schools		Adm'tor		Sur	Coroner	
	Leiper, R.	Dora, D	Culwell, R.	Williams, D.	Sorenson, R.	Goulding, D	Johnson, R.	Murphy, D	Wyman, R	Rood, D	Rivenes, R.	Hurley, D.	Sample, R	Allen, D	Skinner, R.	Bovee, D	Spargur, R	Dawson, D	Baer, D.	Aiken, R	Donohue, D
Glendive	313	161	186	292	260	215	272	199	320	141	194	281	373	93	220	251	260	183	292	249	201
Wibaux	84	29	32	87	25	95	51	61	48	63	38	76	11	105	27	91	43	59	81	39	62
Bell Prairie	17	3	6	16	12	9	18	3	18	3	16	6	18	4	18	3	14	8	8	16	2
Glenwood	1	7	2	6	3	5	5	3	8	0	3	4	6	1	4	4	4	1	0	4	1
Sidney	21	4	18	12	13	13	20	8	19	9	13	6	26	1	17	11	18	9	6	20	6
Newlon	22	8	8	22	8	21	11	18	13	14	11	19	21	8	18	12	13	15	18	16	11
Tokna	21	10	15	15	15	15	11	18	16	14	12	18	26	4	14	16	16	12	22	19	8
Hardscrabble	22	0	22	0	20	1	21	1	19	3	21	1	21	1	21	1	22	0	4	22	0
Missouri	10	6	11	5	9	6	12	4	9	7	10	5	10	5	11	5	10	6	7	11	5
Pearmond	12	6	4	14	3	15	13	5	14	4	4	14	11	6	6	11	7	10	12	10	7
Burns Creek	29	19	24	24	18	29	13	37	38	9	23	26	31	17	32	17	23	26	23	29	17
Bad Route	12	14	4	24	11	17	16	12	18	10	8	20	17	11	10	18	12	14	21	13	14
McCune	14	12	7	24	14	17	18	13	23	8	12	19	22	7	16	14	18	11	14	14	15
Rigdelawn	35	16	27	26	15	38	25	27	22	31	14	37	41	10	26	25	33	16	32	31	19
Big Dry	23	11	21	14	20	15	19	15	31	2	22	11	25	7	28	6	22	9	16	23	10
Red Water	21	10	22	10	15	16	19	13	26	5	11	21	23	8	13	19	17	14	15	21	10
Circle	4	6	3	7	6	4	5	5	10	0	8	2	9	1	6	3	3	7	4	5	5
Hunter	4	2	6	1	4	3	7	0	6	1	6	1	5	1	5	1	5	2	5	4	2
Burgess	14	3	10	9	13	5	10	9	14	5	11	8	14	4	17	2	14	3	5	14	3
Colgan	9	3	7	6	12	1	13	0	6	6	7	6	8	5	8	5	10	2	3	9	4
Stocker & Hall	4	4	1	8	4	4	5	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	6	4	4
Shadwell	10	3	3	11	3	11	5	7	6	8	2	11	1	13	4	10	5	6	11	6	5
Musselshell	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	4	3	2	5	0	3	2	4	3	2
Kismet	2	6	2	6	1	7	2	6	2	6	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	7	3	5
Totals	707	245	444	641	507	564	594	469	695	353	463	605	728	323	532	535	578	425	616	584	418

For Amendment No. 1	369	For Amendment No. 2	369
Against Amendment No. 1	29	Against Amendment No. 2	29

DEER LODGE COUNTY

PRECINCTS	Presidential Electors																		Congress			Governor		
	Paul A. Fusz D	P Carney, D	Edward Cardwell, D	Paul McCormick, R	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	S O Mullinix P	F R St John P	Daniel McKay P	W N Holden S	J F Mabie S	J G Hoar S	P O'Rourke S L	Robt Clausen S L	John Carroll S L	J W Bennett Pro	J A Longstaff Pro	T F Stevenson Pro	A C Gormley D	J M Dixon, R	J H Walsh, S	J K Toole, D	Wm Lindsay R	M G O'Malley S
Anaconda No. 1	139	136	135	234	225	224	....	....	....	46	44	44	....	...	....	1	1	1	137	229	39	192	192	33
Anaconda No. 2	148	144	146	223	213	212	1	....	1	11	11	11	....	...	....	1	1	1	143	223	5	223	167	4
Anaconda No. 3	122	116	117	166	157	156	1	1	2	16	16	16	1	1	1	2	2	2	116	161	8	193	111	6
Anaconda No. 4	143	139	136	186	174	178	1	1	1	37	38	38	1	1	1	1	1	....	135	188	33	217	121	26
Antconda No. 5	61	59	58	84	80	81	....	....	1	8	8	7	1	1	1	....	....	....	54	90	7	84	70	5
Anaconda No. 6	196	189	188	132	123	121	2	....	....	29	28	28	5	4	4	....	....	....	193	119	22	266	79	15
Anaconda No. 7	129	125	123	116	114	113	....	....	....	15	15	15	....	...	....	....	....	....	119	117	10	179	78	5
Anaconda No. 8	236	224	222	145	139	142	2	2	2	37	37	37	1	...	....	....	....	....	242	137	25	302	94	18
Anaconda No. 9	152	148	146	146	137	138	1	1	1	15	15	14	1	1	1	....	....	....	162	140	14	201	107	11
Lost Creek No. 10	17	17	15	25	26	25	1	1	1	3	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	1	17	23	1	22	21	1
Modesty No. 11	14	14	13	15	15	15	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	11	18	1	14	15	1
Warm Springs No. 12	22	22	22	21	17	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	23	18	....	31	13	....
Stuart No. 13	15	14	14	16	15	15	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	14	14	....	24	9	....
Mill Creek No. 14	14	13	13	64	60	60	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	16	56	2	23	52	1
Blue-Eyed Nellie No. 15	25	17	17	30	27	26	1	1	1	4	3	4	....	...	....	....	....	....	22	28	5	34	20	5
Silver Lake No. 16	24	20	19	12	10	10	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	...	....	....	....	....	21	13	2	25	10	2
Georgetown No. 17	18	18	19	6	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	17	7	....	19	5	....
Cable No. 18	9	9	9	18	16	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	6	17	1	13	12	....
Ralston No. 19	10	10	10	15	14	14	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	8	17	....	20	11	....
Fishtrap No. 20	10	9	9	12	11	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	6	15	....	14	9	....
Totals	1,504	1,443	1431	1,666	1,578	1,582	12	9	12	228	223	221	10	8	8	5	5	5	1,462	1,630	175	2,096	1,196	133

DEER LODGE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCT	Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State			Chief Justice			Clerk of the Supreme Court			Attorney General			Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. of Public Instruction			District Judge	
	E. C. Norris, D	E. W. King, R	J. W. Frinke, S	Miles Romney, R	A. N. Yoder, D	Henry Lynch, S	D. F. Smith, D	Theo. Brantly, R	C. M. Parr, S	Finley McRae, D	J. T. Athey, R	John Peters, S	Chas. H. Hall, D	A. J. Galen, R	E. O. Jackson, S	D. G. Brown, D	J. H. Rice, R	Erik Olson, S	P. C. Goodwin, D	H. R. Cunningham, R	W. C. Phelps, S	J. M. Kay, D	W. E. Harmon, R	R. Anna German, S.	Welling, Napton, D	George B Winston, P.
Anaconda No.1	165	194	46	151	211	37	129	247	36	147	218	39	135	228	39	147	213	39	152	213	38	147	215	36	130	244
Anaconda No. 2	182	174	17	153	208	8	112	259	5	158	205	10	137	222	9	149	209	10	157	203	8	155	202	9	174	200
Anaconda No. 3	150	123	15	128	139	8	107	172	8	135	138	9	109	157	8	125	141	7	123	138	9	127	130	11	114	172
Anaconda No. 4	162	143	40	143	160	33	118	208	30	144	162	34	124	185	34	137	162	32	139	155	35	141	154	36	129	195
Anaconda No. 5	67	76	12	59	80	9	55	94	6	62	82	6	52	94	7	59	86	8	63	85	4	59	84	7	65	85
Anaconda No. 6	211	93	29	199	101	72	189	128	18	199	112	23	182	128	72	193	115	22	192	112	21	205	104	23	186	131
Anaconda No.7	152	83	13	125	108	11	110	124	11	127	119	7	98	133	8	125	109	8	121	105	9	125	102	7	114	122
Anaconda No. 8	262	98	36	250	116	26	229	145	24	243	118	25	211	152	24	237	126	28	246	120	21	245	117	26	245	137
Aanconda No. 9	177	119	14	165	129	14	150	156	10	157	136	14	122	171	13	159	131	10	148	139	13	153	135	14	154	144
Lost Creek	16	23	1	13	23	1	10	28	1	13	24	1	16	23	1	13	25	1	10	23	2	12	24	1	2	42
Modesty	13	15	1	13	15	1	10	18	1	12	16	1	13	16	1	13	16	1	14	15	1	13	16	1	4	26
Warm Springs	23	14	....	25	16	....	21	20	....	23	18	....	23	18	....	22	20	....	23	18	....	23	18	....	22	19
Stuart	18	10	....	14	10	....	13	16	....	13	14	....	15	12	....	16	10	....	16	9	....	16	10	....	17	14
Mill Creek	17	52	1	15	56	1	16	54	1	13	56	1	13	53	1	13	55	1	15	52	1	14	53	1	12	56
Blue Eyed Nellie	26	20	6	20	23	5	21	30	6	21	23	6	23	22	5	18	25	5	22	21	6	21	20	6	17	30
Silver Lake	23	11	3	21	10	3	21	13	2	22	11	3	21	11	3	18	11	3	19	10	3	19	10	3	19	14
Georgetown	19	5	....	16	5	2	15	8	1	18	4	1	17	5	1	17	4	1	17	5	1	15	6	....	14	9
Cable	8	13	1	6	14	1	4	16	2	7	14	1	5	15	2	6	15	1	6	15	1	6	15	1	4	19
Ralston	15	10	1	10	15	....	8	17	....	9	13	....	10	13	....	11	15	....	10	13	....	10	14	....	6	22
Fishtrap	12	9	....	9	11	....	8	11	....	8	13	....	6	11	1	7	13	1	8	11	....	7	13	1	8	13
Total	1,723	1,285	236	1,535	1,450	182	1,346	1,764	162	1,531	1,486	181	1,330	1,669	179	1,485	1,501	178	1,501	1,462	173	1,513	1,442	183	1,436	1,694

DEER LODGE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCT	Senators			Representatives																						
	Patrick Cuddy, D	W W Harper, R	J H Schwend, S	E E Kinerk, D	Wm Dougherty, D	W J Johnson, D	Dan Harrington, D	D R Roach, D	Frank Carton, D	N Knudson, R	Jonathan Sewell, R	Harold Blake, R	Chas E Carlher, R	M Hammerslough, R	Gus B English, R	Jno W Robbins, S	M P Tobin, S	Jas P McDonald, S	Jno Bloomquist, S	Jno Hines, S	Anthony Schey, S	Eph Staffauson, L	Arthur Le Grand, L	Gerald Sullivan, L	Martin E. Foard, L	Wm. J. Hilbert, L
Anaconda No. 1	118	248	44	131	118	119	130	142	131	203	201	207	248	189	227	38	42	53	36	38	38	9	8	9	11	10
Anaconda No. 2	130	235	12	151	115	157	134	189	128	183	174	188	217	145	227	8	14	11	7	10	10	7	11	13	8	10
Anaconda No. 3	98	172	12	106	89	115	108	148	118	126	135	140	140	115	172	7	9	11	8	7	9	10	9	9	10	10
Anaconda No. 4	125	184	37	130	117	116	150	144	145	140	151	157	155	120	184	27	37	34	31	27	31	22	24	24	26	25
Anaconda No. 5	52	90	10	57	58	51	62	58	53	81	78	75	72	66	85	5	4	6	4	4	5	15	12	15	16	12
Anaconda No. 6	172	134	27	180	186	171	197	194	191	202	104	112	93	91	129	21	31	28	26	26	27	8	10	11	8	11
Anaconda No. 7	111	120	12	104	104	89	118	114	113	109	109	111	96	89	105	11	16	13	16	12	14	14	15	26	16	16
Anaconda No. 8	220	143	33	220	225	204	242	226	226	119	122	126	118	113	134	23	35	25	21	22	21	9	13	14	11	10
Anaconda No. 9	148	141	25	140	139	135	150	140	144	126	130	129	120	128	128	15	20	15	13	13	13	10	14	21	13	16
Lost Creek	4	29	9	3	1	4	3	4	3	19	20	15	20	14	19	1	2	2	2	2	2	17	10	9	11	12
Modesty	6	22	2	14	10	11	11	13	12	14	14	18	18	12	16	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Warm Springs	17	23	2	22	21	21	21	22	23	17	15	16	19	16	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stuart	10	17	....	10	9	13	6	10	7	10	12	12	17	11	20	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	2	6	2	4
Mill Creek	14	59	1	13	8	19	9	12	10	51	45	49	50	39	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	2	1
Blue Eyed Nellie	16	34	7	19	14	16	13	21	19	18	20	21	27	19	28	6	6	7	5	5	6	1	3	1	1	6
Silver Lake	16	14	3	27	17	16	15	22	17	5	8	10	14	8	12	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	7
Georgetown	13	7	2	20	15	18	13	20	15	4	3	3	5	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Cable	3	19	1	6	4	5	3	8	4	13	16	15	19	15	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	....	1	2
Ralston	10	16	1	7	7	8	7	10	6	12	13	11	16	12	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	1	4
Fishtrap	7	14	....	5	5	9	5	7	6	11	6	7	10	6	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	2	2
Total	1,290	1,721	240	1,365	1,262	1,297	1,397	1,504	1,371	1,363	1,376	1,422	1,474	1,211	1,606	171	222	212	175	174	182	144	146	168	142	160

DEER LODGE COUNTY—Concluded

PRECINCT	Sheriff				Clerk of Court			Treasurer			Clerk and Recorder				County Atty.		Assessor				School Supt.		Public Administ'r		
	Myles Kelly, D.	T J Fleming, R.	Con C McHugh, S.	Geo A Storrar, L.	Wm H Mahoney D.	Ira C Gnose, R.	Patrick A Tobin, S.	E J Nadeau, D.	R T Templeton, R.	Harry A Denny, S.	Phil Greenan, D.	Harvey A Nell, R.	Oscar L Jebe S.	Daniel J Leary, L.	John H Tolan, D.	John W James, R.	Gregory Scallon, D.	Geo W Peterson, R.	Newton E Levengood S.	L A Thompson, L.	Miss Mae McHugh, D	Ida L Marchion, R.	H O Kennedy, D.	J S Wisner, R.	Chas Stanton, S.
Anaconda No. 1	84	170	26	138	121	236	39	134	191	72	119	234	38	18	162	207	128	215	54	8	200	194	119	236	45
Anaconda No. 2	89	192	6	99	150	206	9	159	158	51	126	208	9	26	212	156	142	189	28	11	183	195	135	211	18
Anaconda No. 3	75	121	7	106	104	156	11	107	115	39	89	151	9	21	152	127	109	126	24	11	145	139	104	146	9
Anaconda No. 4	95	120	25	127	126	178	35	129	143	60	95	172	34	47	156	169	127	145	46	20	173	150	118	170	40
Anaconda No. 5	50	57	3	48	59	88	6	56	86	9	36	89	5	21	62	87	56	79	6	17	68	82	55	87	10
Anaconda No. 6	173	72	15	95	179	121	25	180	112	34	138	117	15	74	192	127	185	105	26	14	203	119	179	117	29
Anaconda No. 7	104	73	8	71	109	130	9	107	103	27	89	94	8	59	120	123	116	101	20	14	132	112	108	108	19
Anaconda No. 8	239	83	11	90	223	135	28	219	118	38	185	128	15	62	244	134	229	120	28	17	262	124	238	120	29
Anaconda No. 9	158	82	11	65	146	146	16	140	123	31	111	134	11	50	157	147	151	129	15	19	165	144	151	130	23
Lost Creek	3	20	3	16	4	28	3	13	15	7	10	18	4	6	10	28	5	28	6	1	11	27	5	26	5
Modesty	2	18	1	9	11	18	1	15	13	1	17	11	1	.....	13	15	8	17	3	....	10	20	13	15	1
Warm Springs	12	9	....	23	21	18	....	21	14	7	21	18	.....	1	25	18	19	18	5	....	20	21	20	16	3
Stuart	6	6	....	20	10	14	1	10	9	7	13	8	.....	5	17	11	7	16	5	1	21	8	13	13	1
Mill Creek	12	41	1	20	15	51	1	20	45	1	11	55	1	3	15	53	13	53	3	1	16	54	12	54	1
Blue Eyed Nellie	7	21	3	27	17	32	6	19	23	9	14	31	5	1	17	33	11	31	8	4	23	27	19	25	6
Silver Lake	10	12	2	13	17	15	2	19	8	7	15	12	1	4	21	12	18	10	8	....	22	12	18	10	3
Georgetown	7	12	....	5	15	9	....	14	5	2	15	5	.....	2	20	3	13	7	3	1	17	7	16	6	1
Cable	2	11	1	10	5	17	1	5	14	5	5	17	1	.....	8	13	4	14	6	....	8	14	3	17	2
Ralston	6	10	....	13	17	9	....	7	15	1	8	14	2	.....	10	14	9	10	2	1	10	18	6	13	....
Fishtrap	5	10	....	7	9	10	....	7	11	2	9	9	.....	2	8	13	5	11	3	....	6	14	6	12	2
Total	1,139	1,140	123	1,602	1,358	1,617	193	1,381	1,321	410	1,126	1,525	159	402	1,621	1,490	1,355	1,424	299	140	1,695	1,481	1,338	1,532	247

For Amendment No. 1 2,238
Against Amendment No. 1 217

For Amendment No. 2 2,557
Against Amendment No .2 88

FERGUS COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																		Representative In Congress		
	Paul A. Fusz, D.	P. Carney, D.	Edward Cardwell, D.	McCormick, R.	Merrifield, R.	Duncan, R.	Mullinix, P.	St. John, P.	McKay, P	Holden, S	Mabie, S.	Hoar, S	O'Rourke, S L.	Clausen, S L.	Carroll, S L.	Bennett, Pro.	Longstaff, Pro.	Stevenson, Pro	Gormley, D	Dixon, R	Walsh, S.
Stanford	20	21	24	58	57	61	....	....	.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	24	57	2
Wareham	4	4	5	11	11	11	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	....
Philbrook	7	7	7	33	32	34	....	....	.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	32	1
Utica	27	27	30	75	75	75	2	2	2	.....	...	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	40	70	2
Garneill	26	26	28	65	65	70	1	1	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	40	57	3
Trout Creek	5	5	4	34	34	35	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	31	....
Cottonwood	17	17	17	56	55	58	1	1	2	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	50	3
Upper Cottonwood	10	10	10	33	34	34	....	....	.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	12	32	1
Ross' Fork	5	5	5	15	15	15	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	14	....
West Lewistown	156	162	168	304	304	317	1	1	2	11	11	11	....	....	....	1	1	1	187	288	10
East Lewistown	75	77	76	135	134	144	....	....	.....	9	9	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	96	129	7
East Fork	11	11	11	30	29	30	....	....	.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	33	1
Deerfield	5	5	5	17	17	17	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	17	....
Maiden	21	22	20	18	18	19	....	....	.....	6	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	19	3
Moccasin	4	5	6	18	18	18	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	19	....
Moccasin City	6	6	6	10	10	11	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	10	....
Grass Range	20	20	20	35	34	36	....	....	.....	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	38	6
Forest Grove	7	7	10	27	27	28	....	....	.....	4	4	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	12	26	5
Stuart	9	9	10	28	28	29	1	1	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	29	....
Box Elder	2	2	3	23	24	25	1	1	1	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	25	....
Alder Grove	1	1	1	7	7	7	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....
Judith	2	3	3	17	16	16	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	17	....
Gilt Edge	77	80	83	135	134	140	....	....	.....	28	28	29	....	....	....	....	1	1	105	124	21

FERGUS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTAL ELECTORS																		Representative in Congress		
	Paul A Fusz, D.	Patrick Carney, D	Edward Cardwell, D.....	Paul McCormick, R.....	Arthur W. Merrifield, R.....	Thomas Duncan, R	S. D. Mullinix, P.	F R. St. John, P.	Daniel McKay, P.	Walter N. Holden, S.....	John F. Mabie, S.	Joseph G. Hoar, S.	Patrick O'Rourke, S. L.....	Robert Clausen, S. L.....	John Carroll, S. L.	John Watson[Bennett, Pro.....	James Albert Longstaff, Pro...	Thomas F. Stevenson, Pro.....	A C Gormley, D..	J M Dixon, R.....	J. H. Walsh, S....
Flatwillow ..	8	8	8	39	40	41	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	39	....
Cruse	11	11	12	14	11	14	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	15	11	....
Musselshell ..	4	4	4	14	13	13	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	4	14	....
Halbert	7	7	7	31	30	31	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	31	....
Weede ..	2	2	2	8	8	8	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	8	....
Lavina	4	4	4	14	14	14	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	14	....
Elso ..	4	4	4	9	9	9	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	9	....
Highfield	3	3	4	10	9	10	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	11	....
Wilder	4	3	4	9	9	9	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	....
New Year	4	4	4	10	10	11	....	....	.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	1
Edgewater	3	2	4	14	14	14	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	14	....
Everson	9	9	10	9	9	10	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	9	....
Kendall	125	126	125	115	115	118	1	1	1	38	38	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	147	110	27
Sapphire ..	12	12	12	10	9	10	....	....	.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	8	1
Whiskey Gulch	17	19	17	25	24	26	....	....	.....	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	22	4
Rockford ..	16	16	16	11	11	11	....	....	.....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	11	2
Moore	19	19	21	48	47	51	....	....	.....	2	2	2	....	....	.. .	3	3	3	26	48	2
Knerrville ..	1	1	1	9	10	9	....	....	.....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	1
Brass	2	2	2	5	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....
Valentine	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	....
Pine Grove	3	3	3	8	8	8	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	....
Total.....	780	796	821	1,599	1,588	1,656	9	9	11	131	131	138	1	1	1	9	11	11	973	1,537	103

FERGUS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Governor			Lieut. Gov.			Sec'y of State			Chief Justice			Clk Sup Court			Atty General			Treasurer		
	J. K. Toole, D.	Wm Lindsay, R.	M G O'Malley, S.	Edwin Norris, D.	E W King, R.	J W Frinke S.	Miles Romney, D.	A N Yoder, R.	Henry Lynch, S.	D F Smith, D.	Theo Brantly, R.	C M Parr, S	Finlay McRae, D.	J T Athey, R.	John Peters, S	C H Hall, D.	A J Galen, R.	E O Jackson, S	D G Browne, D.	J H Rice, R.	Erik Olsen, S.
Stanford	28	53	2	24	54	2	22	54	2	21	55	2	23	55	3	23	53	3	23	53	3
Wareham	8	9	....	7	9	....	5	10	.....	5	10	....	4	10	....	5	11	....	6	9	....
Philbrook	13	29	1	9	28	1	9	30	1	9	30	1	8	31	1	9	30	1	9	30	1
Utica	51	62	....	45	66	....	43	67	.....	44	70	....	40	68	....	45	66	1	45	66	....
Garneill	52	50	3	46	55	3	43	57	3	43	56	3	44	56	3	44	55	3	44	54	3
Trout Creek	12	28	....	11	30	....	9	30	.....	9	31	....	9	31	.. .	9	30	....	8	30	....
Cottonwood	32	45	3	23	51	4	26	48	5	25	50	4	23	49	4	25	48	5	25	48	4
Upper Cottonwood	18	27	1	15	29	1	14	30	1	14	31	1	13	32	1	11	34	1	14	29	1
Ross' Fork	6	14	....	6	14	....	5	15	.....	5	15	....	5	15	....	5	15	....	6	14	....
West Lewistown	282	216	11	196	279	11	191	264	12	189	285	11	210	265	11	195	268	11	198	269	11
East Lewistown	126	105	5	101	133	5	106	116	6	99	128	5	108	115	5	103	119	6	110	117	5
East Fork	18	26	....	15	29	....	15	30	.....	14	30	1	12	30	2	14	30	1	13	31	1
Deerfield	8	15	....	7	16	....	7	15	.....	8	15	....	7	16	....	7	16	....	7	16	....
Maiden	32	12	2	26	16	4	24	17	3	26	17	3	25	18	2	26	16	4	26	16	4
Moccasin	8	15	....	7	17	....	5	17	.....	7	17	....	7	15	....	7	16	....	8	16	....
Moccasin City	9	7	....	6	10	....	6	9	.....	6	9	....	6	10	....	5	11	....	8	8	....
Grass Range	26	35	5	24	36	6	25	36	6	24	36	6	23	37	6	23	37	6	24	36	6
Forest Grove	11	27	5	10	26	5	9	27	5	8	29	5	10	26	5	10	26	5	9	27	5
Stuart	17	27	....	12	30	....	12	27	.....	11	28	1	11	30	....	12	26	....	13	26	....
Box Elder	8	21	....	4	24	....	6	21	.....	6	23	....	5	23	....	6	23	....	5	23	....
Alder Grove	2	6	....	2	6	....	1	7	.....	1	7	....	2	6	....	1	7	....	1	7	....
Judith	4	16	....	3	16	....	3	16	.....	2	17	....	3	16	....	5	14	....	4	15	....
Gilt Edge	127	110	17	104	123	19	107	116	22	105	121	21	112	113	22	109	114	22	112	114	21

FERGUS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCT	Governor			Lieu. Gov.			Sec'y of State			Chief Justice			Cl'k Sup. Court			Att'y General			Treasurer		
	J. K. Toole, D.	Wm. Lindsay, R.	M. G. O'Malley, S	E. W. King, R.	E. C. Norris, D.	J. W. Frinke, S.	Miles Romney	A. N. Yoder	Henry Lynch	D. F. Smith, D.	Theo. Brantly, R.	C. M. Parr, S.	Finley McRae, D.	J. T. Athey, R.	John Peters, S.	Chas. H. Hall, D.	A. J. Galen, R.	E. O. Jackson, S.	D. G. Browne, D.	J. H. Rice, R.	Erik Olson, S.
Flatwillow	16	34	....	14	38	....	14	38	.....	12	39	....	14	37	....	13	38	....	12	39	....
Cruse	19	8	....	16	9	....	15	9	.....	16	8	....	15	9	....	10	15	....	17	8	....
Musselshell	6	13	....	5	11	....	4	13	.....	5	13	....	4	13	....	5	13	....	4	14	....
Halbert	13	26	....	10	27	....	9	29	.....	10	27	....	9	28	....	9	28	....	9	29	....
Weede	2	8	....	2	8	....	2	8	.....	2	8	....	2	8	....	2	8	....	2	8	....
Lavina	5	12	....	4	14	....	4	14	.....	4	14	....	4	14	....	4	14	....	4	14	....
Elso	5	8	....	5	8	....	4	9	.....	4	9	....	4	9	....	4	9	....	4	9	....
Highfield	4	10	....	4	10	....	4	10	.....	4	10	....	4	10	....	4	10	....	4	10	....
Wilder	4	9	....	4	9	....	3	10	.....	3	10	....	3	9	....	4	9	....	3	10	....
New Year	9	6	1	9	6	1	8	6	1	8	6	1	8	7	1	7	7	1	8	6	1
Edgewater	3	14	....	3	14	....	3	14	.....	4	14	....	3	14	....	3	14	....	3	14	....
Everson	15	5	....	13	6	....	10	8	.....	10	9	....	11	8	....	12	6	....	13	7	....
Kendall	197	74	17	125	139	21	146	92	28	147	101	25	149	98	24	140	100	26	148	97	26
Sapphire	17	6	....	15	8	....	13	8	1	12	9	1	13	8	1	12	9	1	13	8	1
Whiskey Gulch	37	9	4	24	20	4	24	18	4	32	21	4	24	18	4	24	18	6	22	21	4
Rockford	16	11	2	16	11	2	16	11	2	16	11	2	16	11	2	15	11	2	16	10	2
Moore	33	44	2	27	47	2	25	45	2	35	47	2	28	46	2	26	46	3	27	46	2
Knerrville	2	9	1	1	10	1	1	11	1	1	9	1	2	8	1	2	9	1	4	7	1
Brass	2	5	....	2	5	....	2	5	.....	3	4	....	3	4	....	3	4	....	2	5	....
Valentine	8	3	....	6	4	....	6	4	.....	6	4	....	5	6	....	6	4	....	6	5	....
Pine Grove	6	6	....	6	6	....	5	7	.....	3	9	....	5	7	....	4	8	....	4	7	....
Total	1,327	1,275	82	1,014	1,507	92	1,011	1,428	104	998	1492	100	1,036	1,439	100	1,008	1,445	109	1,043	1,428	102

FERGUS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			District Judge		Representatives						Sheriff			Treasurer		
	P. C. Goodwin, D	H. R. Cunningham, R	W. C. Phelps, S.	J. M. Kay, D	W. E. Harmon, R	R. Anna German, S	Ed. K. Cheadle, R	P. W. Watkins, S	A. T. Dennis, D.	David Hilger, D.	Wyllys A Hedges, R	G. J. Wiedeman, R	Robert Hendry, S.	J. J. Lewis, S.	L. P. Slater, D.	G. W. Cook, R.	Rob't McMillan, S	G. W. Canon, D.	E. P. Chandler, R	W. L. Cragg, S.
Stanford	24	53	3	21	53	3	63	3	20	23	56	50	2	1	21	57	2	32	49	1
Wareham	5	10	....	4	11	....	14	....	4	6	9	9	....	....	8	9	....	14	3	.....
Philbrook	8	29	1	9	29	....	37	1	8	15	30	24	....	1	17	24	1	17	24	.....
Utica	41	66	....	43	67	....	81	1	42	47	67	60	....	1	49	61	1	53	55	.....
Garneill	45	53	3	43	53	3	70	3	38	46	53	51	2	2	56	47	2	53	48	3
Trout Creek	9	30	....	10	29	....	37	....	12	14	28	25	....	....	14	26	....	17	22	.....
Cottonwood	22	49	5	24	49	5	59	6	24	24	51	48	5	4	42	37	4	28	47	4
Upper Cottonwood	14	29	1	13	31	1	41	1	14	14	30	27	1	1	14	30	1	12	28	1
Ross' Fork	6	14	....	5	14	....	18	....	5	5	14	15	....	....	10	9	....	8	12	.....
West Lewistown	183	281	11	186	269	11	414	17	198	210	260	251	11	11	265	239	11	247	234	11
East Lewistown	103	116	6	105	114	7	160	7	107	115	105	104	5	5	132	110	5	125	105	4
East Fork	14	30	1	12	30	1	38	....	16	11	28	26	....	....	14	29	2	15	29	.....
Deerfield	7	15	....	8	15	....	17	....	6	5	15	18	....	....	7	16	....	13	10	.....
Maiden	25	15	4	26	15	4	22	8	24	26	18	15	3	2	24	8	13	27	13	2
Moccasin	7	15	....	5	17	....	21	....	9	12	11	14	....	....	12	11	2	11	13	.....
Moccasin City	6	10	....	6	10	....	11	....	8	6	8	10	....	....	12	5	....	7	9	.....
Grass Range	23	37	6	26	34	5	38	5	24	26	32	29	6	5	36	22	6	30	28	5
Forest Grove	9	27	5	11	27	5	32	5	10	11	26	24	5	3	19	23	4	12	27	5
Stuart	11	27	....	11	26	....	31	3	10	7	26	32	1	....	22	18	3	14	24	.....
Box Elder	4	23	....	4	24	....	26	....	4	16	22	16	....	....	20	12	....	5	26	.....
Alder Grove	1	7	....	1	7	....	7	....	3	5	4	3	....	....	4	4	....	1	7	.....
Judith	4	15	....	4	15	....	17	....	4	7	13	10	....	....	4	15	....	3	16	.....
Gilt Edge	106	117	20	103	118	23	184	20	112	92	109	101	24	22	96	93	67	115	110	21

FERGUS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			District Judge		Representatives					Sheriff			Treasurer		
	P. C. Goodwin, D	H. R. Cunningham, R	W. C. Phelps, S.	J. M. Kay, D.	W. E. Harmon, R	R. Anna Germain, S	Ed K. Cheadle, R	P. W. Watkins, S	A. T. Dennis, D.	David Hilger, D.	Wyllys A. Hedges, R	G. J. Wiedeman, R	Robert Hendry, S	J. J. Lewis, S.	L. P. Slater, D.	G. W. Cook, R.	Robt McMillan, S	G. W. Canon, D.	E. P. Chandler, R	W. L. Cragg, S.
Flatwillow	14	37	....	13	38	....	43	1	14	27	34	18	....	....	18	35	....	20	33	.....
Cruse	16	10	....	18	7	....	17	1	17	15	9	7	1	1	22	7	....	20	6	.....
Musselshell	4	13	....	4	14	....	14	....	5	12	12	7	....	....	4	14	....	3	15	.....
Halbert	8	29	....	8	29	....	30	1	8	13	31	26	....	....	23	17	....	11	28	.....
Weede	2	8	....	2	8	....	8	....	3	6	7	2	....	....	2	8	....	2	8	.....
Lavina	4	14	....	4	14	....	15	....	4	3	13	10	....	....	2	16	....	3	15	.....
Elso	4	9	....	4	9	....	13	....	6	6	7	5	....	....	2	11	....	6	7	.....
Highfield	3	10	....	4	10	....	12	....	4	5	8	8	....	....	5	9	....	4	10	.....
Wilder	4	9	....	4	9	....	12	....	4	4	9	6	....	....	7	6	....	....	8	.....
New Year	8	7	1	8	7	1	12	2	5	7	7	9	1	....	6	6	2	7	8	1
Edgewater	3	14	....	3	14	....	13	....	3	4	14	13	....	....	2	15	....	5	11	.....
Everson	12	7	....	12	8	....	14	....	12	17	5	3	....	....	13	7	....	17	3	.....
Kendall	135	106	26	136	106	27	153	24	200	165	64	66	26	26	174	58	56	143	119	22
Sapphire	13	8	1	13	7	1	14	....	13	13	6	7	....	....	12	7	4	15	6	.....
Whiskey Gulch	19	22	4	21	20	5	27	5	6	6	29	18	13	8	3	18	27	22	18	3
Rockford	16	11	2	17	10	2	14	2	16	14	11	12	3	2	16	13	1	16	11	2
Moore	26	45	2	25	46	3	56	2	23	50	42	41	2	2	31	44	2	37	36	2
Knerrville	1	9	1	1	9	1	9	1	1	1	9	8	1	1	1	10	1	7	4	1
Brass	3	4	....	2	5	....	7	....	.....	3	5	6	....	....	2	5	....	2	5	.....
Valentine	6	3	....	6	4	....	4	....	6	7	4	2	....	....	4	7	....	8	3	.....
Pine Grove	3	8	....	4	7	....	9	....	5	6	6	6	....	....	2	10	....	7	4	.....
Total	981	1,451	103	989	1,438	108	1,934	119	1,058	1,107	1,347	1,242	112	108	1,249	1,228	217	1,219	1,297	88

FERGUS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Clerk and Recorder			Attorney			Clerk District Court			Assessor			Supt. Schools		Surveyor			Coronor			Public Administrator—A. Brooks, S.....
	F. J. Hazen, D...	John Sellers, R...	A. T. Harvey, S.	R. E. Ayers, D..	O. W. Belden, R	Geo. Wieglander, S	J. B. Ritch, D....	Edmund Wright, R	C. E. Richards, S	Frank Pick, D....	Emil Plum, R....	A. J. McDonell, S	Ada Meyersick, D.-R.....	J. W. Stoner, S..	A. Hogeland, D..	O. F. Wasmansdorff, R.....	E. Olsen, S.....	H. W. Wilson, D	F. F. Attix, R...	M. K. Seely, S...	
Stanford	28	50	3	27	53	2	28	50	3	32	48	3	80	2	28	48	2	23	53	3	4
Wareham	8	9	....	7	10	....	10	6	.....	5	10	....	16	....	7	8	....	5	10	....	....
Philbrook	15	23	1	19	22	....	22	19	.....	14	26	....	40	....	12	28	....	10	29	....	....
Utica ..	47	60	....	50	57	....	59	51	1	49	61	1	109	1	46	64	....	39	65	2	1
Garneill	63	39	3	48	54	2	17	53	2	41	59	3	94	3	50	47	2	42	52	3	3
Trout Creek	15	24	....	12	28	....	13	26	.....	17	23	....	40	....	17	22	....	8	29	....	....
Cottonwood ..	39	36	4	36	40	4	36	41	4	31	26	1	72	4	27	47	4	27	44	4	3
Upper Cottonwood	24	22	1	20	28	1	22	21	1	19	22	1	43	1	18	26	1	14	27	1	1
Ross' Fork	10	10	....	9	11	....	6	13	.....	9	11	....	20	....	9	11	....	6	14	....	....
West Lewistown	262	211	11	287	210	7	292	206	11	307	185	11	472	11	209	266	8	202	266	11	11
East Lewistown	134	95	6	162	70	4	144	92	5	146	90	6	222	4	120	108	6	106	112	5	6
East Fork	17	28	....	14	31	....	16	27	.....	19	24	1	45	....	16	27	....	16	29	....	1
Deerfield	12	11	....	9	14	....	12	11	.....	16	6	....	22	....	13	10	....	6	16	....	....
Maiden ..	33	8	2	34	12	3	30	16	2	39	4	3	35	7	29	13	3	18	20	3	4
Moccasin	16	8	....	15	10	....	20	4	.....	16	10	....	23	....	12	11	....	12	13	....	....
Moccasin City	11	5	....	6	12	....	7	10	.....	9	8	....	16	....	8	9	....	7	10	....	....
Grass Range	29	22	1	45	17	3	38	22	.....	35	23	6	59	5	23	36	5	25	34	5	5
Forest Grove	4	40	....	27	17	1	18	20	5	19	19	5	39	5	7	31	5	9	28	5	5
Stuart	21	18	2	32	10	....	33	9	1	24	10	....	31	2	18	20	1	13	22	....	....
Box Elder	11	18	....	19	12	....	18	12	.....	12	18	....	31	....	9	19	....	8	22	....	....
Alder Grove	5	3	....	3	5	....	4	4	.....	3	5	....	8	....	3	5	....	3	4	....	....
Judith	4	15	....	7	13	....	5	13	.....	6	13	....	19	....	4	14	....	4	14	....	....
Gilt Edge	148	81	21	124	111	17	118	111	20	143	90	19	222	18	111	111	22	101	114	21	23

FERGUS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Clerk and Recorder			Attorney			Clerk District Court			Assessor			Supt. of Schools		Surveyor			Coronor			Public Administrator—A. Brooks, S....
	F. J. Hazen, D..	John Sellers, R....	A. T. Harvey, S.	R. E. Ayers, D.	O. W. Belden, R	Geo. Wieglander, S	J. B. Ritch, D....	Edmund Wright, R	C. E. Richards, S.	Frank Pick, D..	Emil Plum, R....	A. J. McDonell, S	Ada Meyersick, D-R.	W. J Stoner, S...	A. Hogeland, D..	O. F. Wasmansdorff, R.	E. Olsen, S.....	H. W. Wilson, D	F. E. Attix, R..	M. K. Seely, S...	
Flatwillow ..	19	34	....	39	13	....	44	9	.....	27	26	....	53	....	23	30	....	13	37	....	....
Cruse	17	10	....	23	6	....	33	5	.....	21	6	....	27	....	16	11	....	17	11	....	....
Musselshell ..	5	13	....	11	13	....	2	16	.....	4	15	....	18	....	6	12	....	4	13	....	....
Halbert	17	22	....	13	25	1	11	28	.....	12	27	....	37	1	13	26	....	10	28	....	....
Weede ..	4	6	....	4	6	....	2	8	.....	3	7	....	10	....	2	8	....	3	7	....	....
Lavina	5	13	....	4	14	....	3	15	.....	4	14	....	18	....	4	14	....	3	15	....	....
Elso ..	5	8	....	4	9	....	4	9	.....	1	12	....	13	....	5	8	....	5	8	....	....
Highfield	5	8	....	3	10	....	3	10	.....	3	10	....	13	....	6	8	....	4	10	....	...
Wilder	5	8	....	5	6	....	5	7	.....	6	7	....	13	....	5	8	....	3	8	....	....
New Year	13	2	1	10	5	1	8	8	1	11	2	1	14	1	6	7	1	9	6	1	1
Edgewater	4	14	....	10	8	....	6	11	.....	10	7	....	17	....	7	11	....	3	14	....	....
Everson	19	1	....	18	2	....	18	2	.....	15	5	....	20	....	16	4	....	13	4	....	....
Kendall	196	57	22	194	67	21	199	57	21	198	54	23	257	21	123	128	21	146	90	21	22
Sapphire ..	13	8	....	12	10	....	16	7	.....	15	6	1	21	....	13	8	1	14	6	1	1
Whiskey Gulch	31	11	4	33	10	3	16	25	5	22	10	4	39	3	21	19	4	22	16	3	3
Rockford ..	16	11	3	17	12	1	19	10	1	18	9	2	26	2	17	10	2	16	10	3	2
Moore	32	37	2	28	45	2	36	35	2	39	36	2	77	1	32	39	2	23	48	2	1
Knerrville ..	4	7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	2	10	1	11	1	2	9	1	1	10	1	1
Brass	3	4	....	2	5	....	4	3	.....	5	2	....	7	....	3	4	....	5	2	....	1
Valentine	8	3	....	8	3	....	7	4	.....	8	2	....	11	....	6	5	....	5	4	....	....
Pine Grove	5	6	....	6	5	....	8	3	.....	9	2	....	10	....	5	6	....	4	8	....	....
Total.....	1,382	1,129	88	1,457	1,127	74	1,433	1,120	86	1,488	1,060	97	2,474	93	1,127	1,356	91	1,027	1,382	95	99

For Amendment No. 1	1,084	For Amendment No. 2	1,152
Against Amendment No. 1	161	Against Amendment No. 2	77

FLATHEAD COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																
	Paul McCormick R.	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan R.	Paul A. Fusz, D.	Patrick Carney, D	Edward Cardwell D.	W N Holden, S.	J F Mabie, S.	J. G. Hoar, S	S. D. Mullinix, P.	F. R. St. John, P.	Daniel McKay, P.	P O'Rourke, S. L.	Robt. Clausen, S.L	John Carroll, S. L	J W Bennett Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson, Pro
Kalispell No. 1	243	244	239	128	127	127	28	27	27	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kalispell No. 2	169	170	169	83	82	83	36	36	36	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kalispell No. 33	151	145	143	58	56	56	19	18	18	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	.....	.....
Helena Flats No.3	15	16	16	12	11	11	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Stillwater No. 4	61	58	56	41	39	38	3	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	2
Sedan No. 5	43	39	39	17	14	15	12	11	11	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	3	3
Marion No. 6	20	19	20	6	7	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley No. 7	20	17	20	4	2	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bad Rock No. 8	45	45	44	31	31	31	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Fairview No. 9	42	42	42	14	14	14	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Egan No. 10	42	40	39	7	4	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Creston No. 11	51	49	49	25	23	22	9	9	9	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Holt No. 12	115	113	111	29	28	28	8	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Columbia Falls No. 13	142	137	140	42	43	44	10	10	10	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Belton No. 14	22	18	19	3	2	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Essex No. 15	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
LaSalle No. 16	40	35	36	12	13	12	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Spring Prairie No. 17	10	8	9	5	5	5	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Eureka No. 18	82	82	78	37	35	36	4	3	3	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	.....	1
Marston No. 19	32	32	32	19	17	18	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Demersville No. 20	32	31	31	19	18	19	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Brocken No. 21	162	156	156	85	78	77	8	8	8	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....
Dayton No. 22	29	27	27	10	9	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Libby No. 23	81	79	76	36	35	37	7	7	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	.....	.....
West Fisher No. 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Thompson No. 25	10	10	9	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Jennings No. 26	18	18	18	7	7	7	.....	.....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Troy No. 27	60	58	58	19	18	19	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Gateway No. 28	31	29	29	7	6	7	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Snowshoe No. 29	8	8	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Batavia No. 30	28	27	27	8	7	6	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Whitefish No. 31	118	119	114	73	68	68	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pine Grove No. 32	21	19	19	8	8	8	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Rollins No. 34	21	20	20	10	10	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	1,969	1,915	1,897	861	823	831	184	179	178	17	17	17	7	7	7	13	13	14

FLATHEAD COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Representative in Congress			Governor			Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State			Chief Justice Supreme Court			Clerk of Supreme Court		
	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	Austin C. Gormley, D.,P.,L.	John H. Walsh, S.	Wm. Lindsay, R.	Joseph K. Toole, D.	Malcom George O'Malley, S.	Ernest W. King, R.	Edwin C. Norris, D.	John W. Frinke, S.	Abraham N Yoder, R.	Miles Romney, D.	Henry Lynch, S.	Theodore Brantly, R.	D. F. Smith D.	Charles M. Parr, S.	John T. Athey, R.	Finlay McRae, D.	John Peters, S.
Kalispell No. 1	245	146	20	209	198	14	219	167	15	227	159	16	211	189	16	228	157	17
Kalispell No. 2	161	90	30	117	153	25	134	111	27	133	109	30	105	163	27	139	107	29
Kalispell No. 33	153	76	14	123	102	12	134	89	15	132	88	13	126	99	12	135	83	14
Helena Flats No.3	15	14	....	14	15	....	13	15	.....	15	13	.....	14	15	.....	15	13	.....
Stillwater No. 4	55	50	2	43	62	2	45	54	2	49	56	2	43	62	2	47	58	2
Sedan No. 5	47	26	7	38	37	6	41	32	6	42	29	7	34	37	7	40	30	7
Marion No. 6	19	6	1	18	8	1	19	7	1	19	7	1	19	6	1	19	7	1
Pleasant Valley No. 7	12	12	1	6	18	1	7	16	1	9	12	1	20	3	1	10	14	1
Bad Rock No. 8	45	34	3	40	40	3	42	34	3	41	34	3	34	46	3	41	35	3
Fairview No. 9	38	16	3	32	22	3	34	20	2	36	19	3	31	25	2	35	20	3
Egan No. 10	35	14	1	31	21	....	30	18	.....	30	16	.....	28	23	.....	28	16	.....
Creston No. 11	51	32	5	48	37	5	45	36	5	46	35	5	43	41	5	47	36	5
Holt No. 12	112	37	5	93	59	5	96	49	5	101	46	4	84	65	3	101	45	6
Columbia Falls No. 13	159	47	8	129	76	7	138	61	9	133	67	10	132	75	6	136	61	8
Belton No. 14	22	5	....	16	10	....	19	8	.....	20	7	.....	17	10	.....	19	6	.....
Essex No. 15	7	5	2	5	7	3	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	7	2	6	6	2
LaSalle No. 16	38	16	2	30	24	1	30	24	1	32	21	1	29	23	1	34	21	1
Spring Prairie No. 17	12	4	3	8	10	1	8	8	2	9	5	3	7	8	2	9	5	3
Eureka No. 18	79	54	1	67	67	....	66	62	.....	64	64	1	63	67	2	67	60	1
Marston No. 19	30	24	2	28	26	2	30	24	2	28	24	3	27	27	3	29	23	2
Demersville No. 20	30	18	1	26	23	1	26	22	1	28	20	1	30	21	.....	28	22	1
Brocken No. 21	158	101	3	136	123	3	140	112	3	141	109	3	134	122	3	141	107	3
Dayton No. 22	30	11	....	26	17	....	28	12	.....	29	12	.....	25	17	.....	28	11	.....
Libby No. 23	78	49	7	69	59	5	70	53	6	66	55	6	51	74	5	65	57	6
West Fisher No. 24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson No. 25	12	1	1	9	4	1	11	1	1	11	1	1	11	2	1	12	1	1
Jennings No. 26	18	9	....	14	13	....	16	12	.....	15	12	.....	15	11	.....	16	12	.....
Troy No. 27	51	26	2	40	39	1	43	34	1	43	36	1	40	38	2	44	35	1
Gateway No. 28	27	12	....	25	15	....	25	14	.....	25	14	.....	26	13	.....	25	15	.....
Snowshoe No. 29	6	3	....	4	5	....	5	4	.....	5	4	.....	4	4	.....	5	4	.....
Batavia No. 30	29	11	5	27	13	3	29	11	5	27	12	4	25	16	3	28	11	4
Whitefish No. 31	104	86	10	78	117	6	90	100	7	92	98	7	69	25	7	81	103	6
Pine Grove No. 32	18	11	....	16	13	....	18	12	.....	17	12	.....	17	13	.....	18	11	.....
Rollins No. 34	18	12	....	10	21	....	13	16	.....	13	16	.....	13	17	.....	15	13	.....
Total	1,914	1,058	139	1,575	1,454	111	1,668	1,244	120	1,667	1,219	126	1,532	1,464	116	1,667	1,205	124

FLATHEAD COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Attorney General			State Treasurer			State Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			Dist. Judge		Representatives					
	Albert J Galen, R	Chas. H. Hall, D.	Evan O Jackson, S	James H Rice, R.	David G Browne, D	Erik Olsen, S	Harry R Cunningham, R	Philip C Goodwin D	William C Phelps S	Wilfred E Harmon, R	John M Kay, D	R Anna German, S	Charles W Pomeroy, R	John E Erickson, D	H S Cannon, R.	J R Hillman, R.	W F Jellison, R	P O Collier, D.	W B Rhoades, D.	A D Macdonald, D
Kalispell No. 1	224	161	19	220	168	20	221	160	18	225	156	21	208	185	172	187	166	209	197	243
Kalispell No. 2	126	118	29	133	107	29	132	109	29	137	106	29	97	179	100	103	87	165	150	175
Kalispell No. 33	130	86	14	133	88	14	134	88	13	131	88	14	100	127	112	113	105	116	98	117
Helena Flats No.3	16	12	....	15	13	....	16	12	.....	15	13	....	8	18	7	12	13	18	15	15
Stillwater No. 4	49	54	2	51	53	2	51	53	2	49	56	3	47	62	38	39	33	71	56	58
Sedan No. 5	41	30	7	39	29	7	41	30	7	41	29	8	37	37	33	33	32	37	40	36
Marion No. 6	19	6	1	18	8	1	19	7	1	17	8	1	15	11	18	18	17	10	10	11
Pleasant Valley No. 7	10	14	1	11	13	1	9	14	1	12	12	1	8	16	11	9	7	11	17	14
Bad Rock No. 8	43	24	3	39	37	2	44	31	3	42	34	3	28	48	24	43	35	50	43	45
Fairview No. 9	35	19	3	35	20	3	37	18	3	35	19	3	26	28	33	36	29	22	17	24
Egan No. 10	31	17	1	29	18	1	30	17	.....	21	16	....	28	20	28	24	21	21	18	24
Creston No. 11	48	35	5	48	35	4	48	34	5	47	35	5(	40	47	40	35	36	45	45	49
Holt No. 12	99	44	6	97	46	8	99	42	6	99	44	6	73	79	90	98	94	55	52	59
Columbia Falls No. 13	135	62	9	138	58	9	135	62	9	136	58	9	121	87	134	153	116	61	60	77
Belton No. 14	19	7	....	19	6	....	20	6	.....	19	6	....	19	7	17	19	15	10	5	8
Essex No. 15	4	6	2	7	5	2	4	8	2	4	6	2	6	6	2	6	2	13	6	5
LaSalle No. 16	34	20	1	32	20	1	34	21	1	34	20	2	31	22	29	32	22	21	22	25
Spring Prairie No. 17	8	6	3	8	5	3	8	6	3	9	5	3	8	10	10	8	6	8	6	9
Eureka No. 18	66	59	....	67	60	....	67	60	.....	66	57	....	54	75	55	55	58	73	72	65
Marston No. 19	28	23	3	29	21	3	29	22	3	28	23	3	20	32	23	27	29	26	24	24
Demersville No. 20	27	22	1	28	20	1	30	20	1	29	20	2	27	22	25	24	22	[illegible]	22	26
Brocken No. 21	145	104	3	144	110	4	142	104	3	144	110	4	121	137	121	129	121	132	120	128
Dayton No. 22	27	13	....	27	13	....	26	14	.....	27	12	....	23	18	25	20	23	15	13	14
Libby No. 23	65	58	6	66	58	6	63	57	6	64	57	6	24	98	60	64	53	63	64	60
West Fisher No. 24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Thompson No. 25	11	1	1	12	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1	7	6	11	8	8	1	1	1
Jennings No. 26	16	11	....	14	13	....	16	11	.....	17	11	....	9	18	13	11	9	12	12	14
Troy No. 27	42	36	2	44	35	1	40	35	1	43	35	3	36	42	29	32	31	55	49	50
Gateway No. 28	25	15	....	23	17	....	26	14	.....	25	14	....	24	15	23	17	21	18	17	19
Snowshoe No. 29	6	3	....	4	4	....	5	4	.....	3	4	....	....	8	6	7	5	3	3	3
Batavia No. 30	27	13	4	28	12	4	29	11	4	29	11	5	24	16	27	26	26	13	11	33
Whitefish No. 31	92	96	7	96	93	6	90	94	8	90	96	9	71	120	64	63	61	142	117	124
Pine Grove No. 32	17	10	....	18	11	....	17	11	.....	15	11	....	15	13	18	18	13	10	9	10
Rollins No. 34	12	16	....	14	15	....	14	15	.....	15	13	....	18	11	10	11	12	20	15	16
Total	1,677	1,150	133	1,687	1,212	133	1,687	1,191	130	1,689	1,186	143	1,373	1,620	1,408	1,480	1,328	1,550	1,397	1,561

FLATHEAD COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCT	Clerk and Recorder		Sheriff		County Treasurer		Clerk Dist Court		County Atty.		Supt. of Schools		County Surveyor		County Assessor		County Coroner		Public Administrator	
	J W Walker R.	C T. Young, D.	Ollie P Gregg, R.	August Lagoni, D	J D Eaton, R	James T Hartt, D.	C F Gates, R	James K Lang, D.	G H Grubb, R.	W T McKeown, D	E A Steere, R	Ina M Craven, D.	J B Gibson, R	H M Collette, D.	H G Seely, R.	C H Moody, D	W W Taylor, R	W P Sherman, D	H Swaney, R.	S A Clark, D
Kalispell No. 1	225	187	243	169	196	206	180	224	205	199	242	164	201	199	193	220	178	220	201	208
Kalispell No. 2	127	157	192	105	137	147	101	180	123	166	140	134	132	145	102	178	120	155	132	145
Kalispell No. 33	118	117	152	86	120	113	105	128	97	140	130	105	119	112	104	135	106	127	129	104
Helena Flats No.3	14	14	16	12	13	15	12	15	11	15	11	16	11	17	11	16	14	14	11	16
Stillwater No. 4	49	62	46	63	42	69	45	65	46	60	50	56	37	72	25	83	46	61	52	54
Sedan No. 5	44	34	47	35	16	62	32	47	40	58	35	45	47	34	36	46	35	42	40	37
Marion No. 6	13	15	17	11	12	17	17	11	17	11	18	10	20	8	20	9	18	10	13	14
Pleasant Valley No. 7	11	11	7	16	6	17	6	18	12	11	9	16	16	6	11	10	14	6	11	9
Bad Rock No. 8	45	34	33	47	43	40	34	46	28	49	29	51	40	38	20	64	26	49	38	41
Fairview No. 9	34	25	27	33	30	28	27	33	31	28	33	26	34	24	18	42	30	28	27	33
Egan No. 10	25	25	26	28	17	31	11	44	23	30	29	23	32	17	16	39	24	24	22	25
Creston No. 11	41	47	39	51	32	54	36	54	38	49	41	46	40	48	37	54	41	47	45	43
Holt No. 12	99	56	97	59	87	68	81	76	88	66	91	63	81	74	80	78	89	58	93	78
Columbia Falls No. 13	147	62	138	72	130	75	128	85	124	78	113	91	130	74	120	82	127	78	138	65
Belton No. 14	22	4	15	11	10	15	17	10	18	9	21	5	18	9	19	7	20	5	21	6
Essex No. 15	12	2	9	6	10	3	11	6	9	5	8	4	7	5	9	4	8	4	7	3
LaSalle No. 16	31	23	32	20	34	19	32	20	31	20	30	22	33	18	30	23	30	22	32	21
Spring Prairie No. 17	9	10	12	7	11	8	8	11	9	10	9	10	5	14	7	12	11	7	9	8
Eureka No. 18	37	101	64	72	49	81	44	84	72	60	59	73	57	70	69	61	63	62	71	61
Marston No. 19	25	28	28	27	28	27	22	32	25	27	29	25	31	21	34	19	28	26	33	19
Demersville No. 20	26	25	32	18	21	31	24	27	20	30	29	22	20	31	19	30	24	27	25	24
Brocken No. 21	149	119	127	137	147	116	138	130	131	133	136	123	145	116	106	158	135	115	136	119
Dayton No. 22	23	20	28	14	22	21	24	20	21	20	24	19	29	14	24	18	24	17	26	15
Libby No. 23	66	64	48	81	37	98	49	79	63	66	54	78	51	82	62	67	64	60	69	58
West Fisher No. 24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Thompson No. 25	13	1	11	3	9	3	0	13	4	9	10	2	13	1	9	3	7	5	12	0
Jennings No. 26	10	17	18	11	12	15	5	22	11	17	12	14	15	13	14	12	17	10	14	12
Troy No. 27	42	38	27	54	39	40	33	47	41	40	32	50	43	34	33	47	41	37	45	35
Gateway No. 28	9	30	19	21	22	18	20	20	26	14	26	13	25	15	24	16	26	14	24	15
Snowshoe No. 29	6	3	5	4	3	6	7	2	8	1	3	5	4	4	6	3	5	4	5	4
Batavia No. 30	30	14	28	17	22	23	25	17	28	16	32	10	25	19	22	22	28	15	23	19
Whitefish No. 31	95	106	106	103	84	107	85	115	89	111	93	100	106	86	90	101	99	89	88	95
Pine Grove No. 32	18	12	19	10	14	15	17	11	15	13	15	13	17	11	12	13	17	10	15	12
Rollins No. 34	13	18	11	19	13	17	13	18	9	22	10	20	14	16	10	21	9	19	16	14
Total	1,628	1,481	1,719	1,422	1,468	1,605	1,389	1,710	1,513	1,563	1,603	1,454	1,598	1,447	1,392	1,693	1,524	1,467	1,623	1,392

For Amendment No. 1	1,255	For Amendment No. 2	1,208
Against Amendment No. 1	314	Against Amendment No. 2	197

GALLATIN COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																	
	Paul McCormick, R.....	A W Merrifield, R.....	Thomas Duncan, R.....	Paul A Fusz, D..	P Carney, D.....	Edward Cardwell, D.....	W N Holden, S ..	J F Mable, S.....	J G Hoar, S.....	S D Mullinix, Peo.	F R St. John, Peo.	D McKay, Peo...	P O'Rourke, S L..	Robert Clausen, S L.....	John Carroll, S L.	J W Bennett, Pro..	J A Longstaff, Pro.	T F Stevenson, Pro.....
South Bozeman	230	221	217	126	128	125	17	15	15	....	....	....	1	1	1	7	7	7
East Bozeman	268	257	259	196	193	196	36	33	33	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1
West Bozeman	317	305	303	206	204	204	7	7	7	1	1	1	....	....	....	18	18	18
Baker	18	18	18	14	13	14	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Belgrade	123	120	120	88	85	87	8	8	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	10
Basin	9	9	9	1	1	1	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Bridger	43	42	43	15	14	14	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....
Chesnut	81	77	77	56	54	54	57	55	55	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2
Connell	25	22	22	29	28	29	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Dodge Creek	16	16	15	23	23	23	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Flathead	40	40	40	40	36	35	.....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Gallatin	57	55	55	28	25	26	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Hillsdale	17	16	16	32	31	31	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1
Holland	35	34	34	4	3	3	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Mandlow	15	14	14	14	13	14	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Madison	26	26	26	10	9	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Middle Creek	20	19	19	23	23	26	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Montforton	49	49	49	31	31	31	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Manhattan	86	85	85	32	31	31	2	2	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1
Reese Creek	20	20	20	14	14	15	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Salesville	70	68	68	67	67	66	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3
Spanish Creek	11	11	11	5	5	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Springhill	37	33	33	19	18	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	6	6	6
Three Forks	13	10	10	14	13	13	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
West Gallatin	50	49	49	9	10	10	.....	.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	2
Willow Creek	24	23	23	34	33	33	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	1,700	1,639	1,639	1,130	1,105	1,111	151	142	142	9	6	7	3	2	2	55	53	53

GALLATIN COUNTY--Continued.

PRECINCTS	Congress			Governor			Lieut. Governor			Sec'y of State			Chief Justice			Clerk Sup. Court		
	J M Dixon, R.	A C Gormley, D.	J H Walsh, S.	Wm Lindsay, R.	J K Toole, D.	M G O'Mally, S.	E. W. King, R.	E. C. Norris, D.	J. W. Frinke, S.	A. N. Yoder, R.	Miles Romney, D.	Henry Lynch, S.	Theo. Brantly, R.	D. F. Smith, D.	C. W. Parr, S.	J. T. Athey, R.	Finlay McRae, D.	John Peters, S.
South Bozeman	224	152	8	195	195	7	208	165	9	217	154	7	226	153	7	210	164	8
East Bozeman	238	288	33	201	298	24	230	246	27	224	239	29	230	242	26	217	251	27
West Bozeman	314	223	7	285	262	4	310	230	5	293	240	5	312	224	5	288	241	6
Baker .. ..&	16	14	1	14	17	1	15	14	1	14	16	1	13	16	1	12	18	1
Belgrade	115	109	6	108	124	4	109	117	5	109	114	6	114	113	6	111	113	6
Basin	9	4	2	5	8	2	6	6	2	6	5	2	8	4	2	6	5	3
Bridger	41	17	2	36	22	3	36	20	2	38	18	2	38	18	2	40	17	2
Chesnut	74	70	41	57	102	34	69	70	39	69	68	41	72	63	39	71	67	40
Connell	23	29	1	23	31	1	24	29	1	24	29	1	24	30	1	23	28	1
Dodge Creek	10	26	1	8	32	1	9	31	1	7	30	1	10	31	1	8	32	1
Flathead	30	49	.....	24	54	.....	26	51	....	26	50	....	28	48	....	26	51	.....
Gallatin ..	52	33	1	43	42	1	45	29	1	44	43	1	45	43	1	43	42	1
Hillsdale	13	34	2	12	37	2	13	35	2	13	35	2	13	34	2	13	35	2
Holland	34	5	.....	29	10	.....	32	6	....	33	6	....	34	5	....	34	4	.....
Mandlow	15	14	.....	11	15	.....	13	14	....	15	14	....	14	14	....	14	14	.....
Madison	22	13	.....	21	14	.....	22	13	....	22	13	....	20	15	....	22	13	.....
Middle Creek	19	28	.....	17	31	.....	16	31	....	18	28	....	22	26	....	18	31	.....
Montforton	45	36	.....	42	39	.....	43	36	....	44	37	....	45	36	....	43	36	.....
Manhattan ..	82	37	4	66	54	.....	82	36	3	78	41	3	79	38	3	75	42	3
Reese Creek	17	16	5	16	18	4	15	17	5	15	17	5	17	16	5	16	16	5
Salesville	69	71	1	54	84	1	63	76	1	62	74	1	60	75	1	61	75	1
Spanish Creek	9	6	.....	9	7	.....	8	7	....	9	7	....	8	8	....	8	8	.....
Springhill	37	23	1	30	33	.....	34	27	....	34	27	....	34	27	....	33	27	.....
Three Forks	9	15	.....	6	18	.....	7	17	....	7	17	....	9	15	....	6	18	.....
West Gallatin	50	14	.....	49	17	.....	49	16	....	50	14	....	50	12	....	48	12	1
Willow Creek	26	34	.....	21	39	.....	23	37	....	23	36	1	24	35	1	23	36	1
Total	1,593	1,300	116	1,382	1,603	89	1,507	1,386	104	1,494	1,372	108	1,549	1,341	103	1,469	1,396	109

GALLATIN COUNTY--Continued.

PRECINCTS	Attorney General			State Treasurer			State Auditor			Supt. of Public Instruction			Dist. Judge		State Senator		
	A. J. Galen, R. ..	C. H. Hall, D	E. O. Jackson, S..	James H. Rice, R	David G. Browne, D., P, L.....	Erik Olson, S.....	Harry R. Cunningham, R.....	Philip C. Goodwin D., P., L.....	William C. Phelps S.....	Wilfred E. Harmon, R.....	John M. Kay, D., P., L.....	R. Anna German, S.....	G. D. Pease, R....	W. R. C. Stewart, D	W. C. Newton, R.	J. C. McCarthy, D. and L.....	Alexander Freeman, S.....
South Bozeman	211	162	8	214	162	8	213	162	8	246	137	8	143	239	200	171	7
East Bozeman	222	242	27	212	250	27	230	229	25	253	231	23	175	309	203	280	25
West Bozeman	287	244	5	290	240	6	289	240	7	324	219	5	194	337	314	227	4
Baker .. ..&	15	16	1	14	17	1	14	17	1	13	18	1	7	24	10	22	.....
Belgrade	112	112	5	109	114	5	109	113	6	116	106	5	89	134	114	109	5
Basin	7	4	2	6	5	2	7	4	2	7	5	2	10	3	8	4	2
Bridger	39	18	2	39	18	2	39	17	2	41	16	2	26	32	31	28	2
Chesnut	73	58	42	72	61	39	71	58	40	69	69	37	75	67	38	124	28
Connell	24	27	1	23	28	1	23	29	1	24	27	1	24	31	24	28	1
Dodge Creek	10	30	1	7	32	1	9	29	1	7	32	1	9	30	7	32	1
Flathead	26	48	.....	27	50	.....	26	49	....	29	45	....	22	54	31	43	.....
Gallatin ..	48	39	1	46	38	1	52	32	1	48	87	1	53	33	39	50	.....
Hillsdale....	13	35	2	13	34	2	13	35	2	14	36	....	8	40	13	35	1
Holland	34	4	.....	34	5	.....	33	5	....	35	4	....	29	10	30	9	.....
Mandlow	14	14	.....	15	14	.....	14	14	....	12	16	....	7	21	9	20	.....
Madison	22	12	.....	22	12	1	22	13	....	25	10	....	17	18	20	14	.....
Middle Creek	18	30	.....	18	28	.....	18	29	....	24	25	....	16	33	19	30	.....
Montforton	44	37	.....	45	36	.....	44	36	....	53	28	....	23	54	46	34	.....
Manhattan ..	78	41	3	74	42	3	75	38	3	81	35	3	66	53	72	43	3
Reese Creek	17	15	5	16	17	5	16	16	5	19	15	4	17	16	17	16	4
Salesville	58	75	1	60	75	1	59	76	....	63	73	....	45	89	64	72	1
Spanish Creek	9	7	.....	9	7	.....	8	7	....	10	6	....	9	7	9	7	.....
Springhill	31	27	.....	34	26	.....	33	26	....	38	19	1	34	31	33	29	1
Three Forks	10	14	.....	7	17	.....	7	15	....	9	15	....	13	11	7	17	.....
West Gallatin	48	14	1	51	12	.....	48	13	....	55	9	1	33	28	48	14	.....
Willow Creek	22	37	.....	23	37	.....	23	36	1	23	36	1	29	31	19	41	.....
Total	1,492	1,362	107	1,480	1,377	105	1,495	1,338	105	1,628	1,269	96	1,173	1,735	1,425	1,499	85

GALLATIN COUNTY--Continued.

PRECINCTS	Representatives.									Sheriff			Treasurer			Clerk District Court.			County Attorney	
	W H. Sales, R...	W. B. Burket, R.	G. N. Griffin, R...	J. F. Roll, D. and L.....	E. A. Stiefel, D. and L	E. V. Blankinship, D.....	C. W. Sorenson, S	Sebastian Ruhsamer, S.....	Thos. McKusker, S	E. M. Reynolds, D. and L....	G. E. Luce, D....	Barney Warner, S.	G. W. Flanders, R	J. B. Weaver, D. and L.....	C. F. Monroe, S..	C. B. Anderson, R and L.....	O. P. Morgan, D..	Geo. Smith, S.....	A. J. Walrath, R. and L...	E. B. Hoffman, D.
South Bozeman	202	190	173	173	163	177	7	4	6	224	168	6	214	158	7	218	166	9	212	169
East Bozeman	236	191	168	244	223	262	23	23	19	256	250	15	223	255	22	226	256	21	211	278
West Bozeman	284	303	265	233	248	244	6	3	5	293	248	6	287	244	4	303	236	5	308	232
Baker .. ..&	10	9	10	21	18	20	1	1	1	7	24	1	10	21	1	12	19	1	15	16
Belgrade	106	89	84	115	127	118	5	3	3	112	116	5	67	163	3	109	113	3	122	110
Basin	9	7	5	5	6	7	1	2	1	9	5	....	10	4	1	9	5	1	12	3
Bridger	34	33	29	22	17	28	2	2	1	32	27	3	37	19	2	34	20	2	32	27
Chesnut	71	64	86	67	55	52	39	31	31	89	69	35	67	70	37	80	57	38	66	86
Connell	22	21	21	28	25	28	2	2	3	25	28	1	23	31	....	25	29	....	24	28
Dodge Creek	8	8	7	32	29	31	1	1	1	5	36	1	6	35	1	6	34	1	4	36
Flathead	30	20	19	54	52	53	....	....	.....	34	46	....	22	58	....	23	56	....	24	54
Gallatin	51	35	35	34	42	47	1	1	1	43	44	....	49	36	1	47	39	1	45	42
Hillsdale....	11	11	11	37	36	33	1	1	2	12	39	1	10	38	2	10	39	2	13	34
Holland	34	30	25	4	9	9	....	1	1	31	8	....	32	6	....	23	5	....	31	8
Mandlow	14	11	10	16	17	17	....	....	.....	12	18	....	11	17	....	12	17	....	11	17
Madison	21	20	18	15	13	15	....	....	.....	16	18	....	21	13	....	21	13	....	19	16
Middle Creek	19	16	18	27	27	28	....	....	.....	19	30	....	21	26	....	31	19	....	21	27
Montforton	43	39	28	37	37	44	....	....	.....	47	33	....	43	38	....	43	35	....	44	26
Manhattan	84	69	70	32	50	38	2	3	2	75	47	1	72	47	3	83	36	3	76	47
Reese Creek	15	17	17	20	16	12	5	4	4	14	20	5	10	24	5	17	17	5	20	13
Salesville	64	54	53	72	76	79	1	1	1	53	87	1	69	69	1	67	71	1	63	76
Spanish Creek	8	9	8	7	8	8	....	....	.....	9	10	....	11	5	....	9	7	....	8	8
Springhill	31	28	26	40	31	28	....	....	.....	32	32	....	27	36	....	43	19	....	42	19
Three Forks	8	7	8	1.	17	16	....	....	.....	7	16	....	7	17	....	7	17	....	10	14
West Gallatin	48	38	38	13	17	20	....	....	.....	39	23	....	41	23	....	42	20	1	48	15
Willow Creek	21	19	21	36	35	38	1	1	1	19	41	....	23	36	1	27	31	1	24	36
Total	1,484	1,338	1,253	1,399	1,394	1,452	98	84	83	1,511	1,483	81	1,413	1,489	91	1,537	1,376	95	1,505	1,447

GALLATIN COUNTY--Concluded.

PRECINCTS.	Clerk and Recorder			Assessor			Supt. of Schools			Public Administrator			Surveyor.		Coronor.		
	A. A. Cameron, R	J. B. Caln, D. & L	C. P. Tipton, S	Thos. Jones, R	W. E Crowley, D and L	Cins. Swan, S	Alice M. Williams R and L	Betty M. Chris-tman, D	R. J. McCarthy, S.	Philip Dodson, R	T. McKearnan, D.	Wm. Gouthro, S.	L. S Ropes, R. and L.	C. M. Thorpe, D.	C. W. Jump, R. and L.	J. E. Ragsdale, D.	Chas. Brown, S.
South Bozeman	244	137	9	229	147	10	242	145	3	232	138	6	179	198	230	138	7
East Bozeman	239	245	18	231	247	17	287	208	20	241	223	20	213	266	247	206	31
West Bozeman	334	199	4	309	217	5	350	190	3	302	199	4	251	268	311	205	6
Baker .. ..&	11	20	1	12	19	1	7	24	1	9	19	1	12	17	10	18	1
Belgrade	144	85	2	138	92	4	112	114	3	119	98	2	92	130	83	140	.....
Basin	10	5	.....	7	7	1	9	6	....	8	6	1	11	4	8	5	2
Bridger	38	16	1	40	18	2	30	27	3	37	17	2	35	21	38	19	1
Chesnut	75	63	39	66	64	46	79	69	35	52	89	36	70	64	75	55	37
Connell	27	25	1	26	26	.....	24	29	1	24	27	1	20	34	22	29	1
Dodge Creek	7	33	1	7	32	1	.....	41	1	4	34	1	4	36	5	33	1
Flathead	43	36	.....	34	44	.....	23	61	....	31	44	....	29	49	16	60	.....
Gallatin	53	32	1	35	54	.....	57	30	1	43	38	1	39	47	45	37	1
Hillsdale....	12	36	1	12	37	2	12	37	2	12	36	1	13	33	8	40	2
Holland	34	4	.....	19	20	1	24	13	....	30	5	....	20	19	32	5	.....
Mandlow	13	15	.....	13	16	.....	10	18	....	11	16	....	7	21	11	17	.....
Madison	23	11	.....	21	11	.....	24	11	....	23	11	....	15	18	21	12	.....
Middle Creek	24	22	.....	19	29	.....	22	26	....	18	27	....	21	26	19	26	1
Montforton	54	27	.....	41	39	.....	41	41	....	43	39	....	32	51	36	43	.....
Manhattan ..	80	38	3	80	31	7	59	64	3	75	42	4	56	64	67	47	1 2
Reese Creek	18	15	5	16	17	5	19	15	5	17	15	5	17	14	17	14	6
Salesville	72	65	.....	57	82	.....	68	71	1	59	73	....	55	84	61	72	1
Spanish Creek	10	6	.....	11	5	.....	12	4	....	9	6	....	8	8	10	5	.....
Springhill	46	16	.....	36	27	.....	37	27	....	37	25	....	31	32	34	26	.... .
Three Forks	9	14	.....	6	18	.....	7	17	....	8	14	....	6	18	8	14	.....
West Gallatin	58	6	.....	42	18	1	40	23	....	47	14	....	37	26	43	17	.....
Willow Creek	28	31	1	26	32	1	23	36	....	25	34	1	23	37	25	34	1
Total	1,706	1,202	87	1,533	1,349	104	1,618	1,347	82	1,516	1,289	86	1,296	1,585	1,482	1,317	101

For Amendment No. 1	946	For Amendment No. 2	867
Against Amendment No. 1	191	Against Amendment No. 2	202

GRANITE COUNTY.

PRECINCT.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																	
	Paul McCormick, R.....	A. W. Merrifield, R.....	Thomas Duncan, R.....	Paul A. Fusz, D..	P Carney, D.....	Edward Cardwell, D.....	W N Holden, S...	J F Mabie, S.....	J G Hoar, S.....	S D Mullinix, P...	F R St. John, P...	D McKay, P.....	P O'Rourke, S L.	Robert Clausen, S L.....	John Carroll, S L.	J W Bennett, Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro.....	T F Stevenson, Pro.....
Philipsburg, North	96	94	92	86	87	86	5	5	5	5	4	4	1	1	1	....	.....	.....
Philipsburg, South	144	142	133	106	96	92	6	6	6	9	7	7	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Combination	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Quigley	11	10	10	6	6	5	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Rock Creek	12	10	11	13	12	13	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bi-Metallic	5	5	3	20	12	13	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Granite	63	60	53	169	137	133	16	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....
Princeton	15	12	12	8	9	8	.....	.....	....	2	3	3	2	1	1	....	.....	.....
Stone	28	27	27	27	34	30	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
New Chicago	52	53	52	8	9	7	1	1	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Drummond	62	63	63	37	41	40	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bearmouth	16	15	14	10	9	9	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Garnet	43	42	45	18	19	19	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Moose Lake	6	6	6	1	2	2	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Porters	11	10	9	6	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	1
Hasmark	5	5	5	6	5	5	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	576	561	542	521	482	466	40	37	36	24	21	22	4	3	3	1	1	1

GRANITE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Congress			Governor			Lieut. Governor.			Secretary of State			Attorney General.		
	J M Dixon, R.	A C Gormley, D.	J H Walsh, S.	Wm. Lindsay, R.	J. K. Toole, D	M. G. O'Malley, S	E. W. King, R	E. C. Norris, D	J. W. Frinke, S.	A. N. Yoder, R.	Miles Romney, D.	Henry Lynch, S	A. J. Galen, R.	C. H. Hall, D.	E. O. Jackson, S.
Philipsburg, North	107	89	5	84	115	5	83	110	6	88	99	6	95	96	7
Philipsburg, South	150	98	6	121	151	6	117	130	6	121	101	6	119	109	6
Combination	6	.....	.....	6	1	.....	7	.....	.....	6	1	.....	6	1	.....
Quigley	13	3	.....	8	9	.....	8	8	.....	10	6	.....	9	6	.....
Rock Creek	15	10	.....	13	13	.....	11	13	.....	12	10	.....	9	11	.....
Bi-Metallic	6	17	1	4	19	.....	4	16	1	7	12	.....	5	14	.....
Granite	79	151	8	26	215	5	35	189	6	54	158	6	54	156	7
Princeton	12	10	.....	8	17	.....	8	13	1	9	11	.....	9	12	.....
Stone	29	29	.....	24	38	.....	23	34	.....	21	35	.....	21	40	.....
New Chicago	52	11	1	49	17	1	50	13	1	51	12	1	51	12	1
Drummond	67	35	.....	50	59	.....	56	46	.....	58	41	.....	57	49	.....
Bearmouth	19	9	1	11	16	.....	13	12	.....	14	10	.....	16	8	1
Garnet	48	24	.....	25	45	.....	35	28	.....	40	26	.....	40	26	.....
Moose Lake	6	1	.....	5	3	.....	6	2	.....	5	2	.....	5	2	.....
Porters	12	6	.....	10	8	.....	8	10	.....	8	9	.....	10	8	.....
Hasmark	5	5	1	5	9	.....	3	8	.....	5	6	.....	5	7	.....
Total	626	498	23	449	735	17	467	632	21	509	539	19	511	557	22

GRANITE COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS.	Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. Pub. Inst.			Chief Justice			Clerk Sup. Court.			Dist. Judge	
	J. H. Rice, R.	D. G. Browne, D..	Erik Olson, S.....	H. R. Cunningham, R	P. C. Goodwin, D.	W. C. Phelps, S ..	W. E. Harmon, R	J. M. Kay, D.....	R. Anna German, S	Theo. Brantly, R.	D. F. Smith, D...	C. M. Parr, S	J. T. Athey, R....	Finlay McRae, D.	John Peters, S	G. B. Winston, R.	Welling Napton, D ....
Philipsburg, North	91	98	7	93	94	6	87	96	6	104	85	6	86	97	5	98	99
Philipsburg, South	124	102	7	121	104	5	119	107	5	140	103	6	124	98	6	140	107
Combination	6	1	.....	6	1	.....	6	1	...	5	2	....	5	2	.....	6	1
Quigley	10	6	.....	9	6	.....	10	5	....	10	5	....	9	6	.....	10	6
Rock Creek	10	11	.....	9	11	.....	10	11	....	10	11	....	10	12	.....	13	10
Bi-Metallic	4	15	.....	5	15	.....	7	15	....	7	13	....	5	14	.....	7	16
Granite	54	154	8	58	152	8	51	157	7	69	147	8	44	171	8	62	159
Princeton	9	11	1	10	9	1	10	10	....	10	11	....	11	9	.....	16	8
Stone	21	38	.....	22	34	.....	22	38	....	29	31	....	20	37	.....	24	36
New Chicago	49	13	1	50	10	1	50	10	1	51	13	1	53	10	1	50	12
Drummond	58	42	.....	60	45	.....	56	45	....	63	42	....	53	48	.....	53	50
Bearmouth	15	8	1	15	11	.....	16	11	1	16	8	1	13	10	1	12	11
Garnet	41	27	.....	42	24	.....	41	24	....	42	27	....	41	21	.....	36	32
Moose Lake	5	2	.....	4	3	.....	5	2	....	6	2	....	5	1	2	7	1
Porters	10	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	8	1	11	6	....	9	8	.....	17	2
Hasmark	5	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	6	....	4	7	....	4	7	.....	3	8
Total	512	542	25	518	532	21	503	546	21	577	513	22	492	551	23	554	558

GRANITE COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS.	House of Representatives							Sheriff.			Clerk Recorder.			Treasurer.			Assessor.		
	Geo. Metcalf, R.	James McGowan, R	Claud Duncan, D.	James Schoonover, D	T. F Hynes,* A. T. D	U. F. Hughes, A. T. D	J. W. McBee, Pec.	J. D. Kennedy, R.	Finlay McDonald, D	N. B. Ringeling, Fus	L. E. Higley, R	John Neu, Fus	E. P. Ballard, D.	W. W. Kroger, R.	Val. Jackey, D	T. F. Carey, Fus.	F. A. Taylor, R.	Wm. Enderlein, D	Martin Brent, Fus
Philipsburg, North	95	70	79	104	20	6	12	95	101	16	47	28	127	132	55	18	117	62	20
Philipsburg, South	130	106	85	126	32	15	9	10	162	13	62	50	156	180	64	26	155	81	34
Combination	2	4	3	2	1	1	.....	1	6	....	1	3	2	5	2	....	5	2	.....
Quigley	10	7	3	7	2	1	.....	3	13	....	4	6	5	11	3	....	11	4	.....
Rock Creek	11	10	13	10	3	.....	.....	15	10	1	7	6	12	17	6	1	11	12	.....
Bi-Metallic	4	3	14	14	4	1	.....	5	18	2	5	3	16	11	11	1	4	13	6
Granite	80	58	155	135	4	2	3	45	197	4	93	12	131	87	140	1	46	180	6
Princeton	10	10	2	6	14	9	.....	14	7	5	10	5	8	16	4	4	5	3	17
Stone	19	32	19	21	9	2	1	32	32	2	9	15	37	28	32	1	18	26	16
New Chicago	45	55	7	11	2	.....	2	45	18	2	42	11	8	54	10	1	45	16	3
Drummond	64	69	24	37	2	2	.....	54	51	5	31	12	61	75	26	2	67	33	4
Bearmouth	18	16	9	9	.....	.....	1	19	9	....	14	3	10	23	5	....	19	6	1
Garnet	50	38	16	20	5	3	2	45	24	2	44	5	18	49	18	2	52	9	9
Moose Lake	8	7	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	5	3	....	6	....	2	2	.....	.....
Porters	14	13	4	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	4	3	10	7	2	10	11	4	3
Hasmark	6	3	4	4	7	1	.....	4	7	2	5	1	6	9	4	....	7	3	1
Total	566	501	437	508	107	44	31	503	664	56	383	166	607	710	382	69	581	454	120

* *Anti-Trust Democrat.

GRANITE COUNTY--Concluded

PRECINCTS.	Clerk District Court			Attorney.			Supt. of Schools.			Surveyor.		Public Administrator		Coroner.		
	G. O. Burks, R ...	O. F. Featherman, D.....	W. E. Albright, Fus	G. A. Maywood, R	D. M. Durfee, D..	W. L. Brown, Fus	Pearl Scott, R	Nellie Fahey, Fus	M. C. Ryan, A. J. D	C. F. Donyes, Fus	E. A. Cralle, D...	W. T. Allison, R..	Henry Rafferty, Fus	W. I. Power, R...	Wm. Ray, D.....	E. F. Conyngham, Fus.....
Philipsburg, North	133	39	33	67	63	68	74	49	80	82	105	85	43	88	78	.....
Philipsburg, South	172	67	29	121	93	63	109	69	89	131	113	114	47	138	94	1
Combination	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	3	.....	4	3	4	5	1	4	2	.....
Quigley	8	2	4	8	4	3	11	5	.....	8	7	9	.....	9	5	.....
Rock Creek	18	6	.....	9	9	6	15	7	2	13	11	13	1	17	4	.....
Bi-Metallic	9	9	4	7	14	3	7	9	8	4	16	7	2	8	12	.....
Granite	74	145	9	75	144	13	41	133	59	42	182	62	6	54	151	.....
Princeton	9	.....	16	19	1	5	14	6	4	20	5	7	15	13	6	.....
Stone	29	11	22	16	22	25	23	36	6	15	43	22	7	26	26	.....
New Chicago	43	19	5	50	4	12	39	23	6	46	14	53	1	53	8	.....
Drummond	48	52	4	60	26	16	36	51	18	39	60	46	5	50	41	.....
Bearmouth	18	7	2	17	9	1	9	17	3	10	13	17	.....	12	11	.....
Garnet	37	25	7	40	14	15	31	28	13	38	29	44	2	42	22	.....
Moose Lake	4	.....	4	6	2	.....	5	2	1	7	1	5	2	7	1	.....
Porters	14	3	1	5	4	9	7	4	7	12	7	10	3	10	4	.....
Hasmark	10	1	3	6	2	2	4	4	4	8	2	8	1	6	5	.....
Total	626	386	143	508	415	242	428	443	304	478	612	507	136	537	470	1

For Amendment No 1	485	For Amendment No. 2	519
Against Amendment No. 1	57	Against Amendment No. 2	24

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.																	
	Paul A. Fusz D	P Carney, D	Edward Carswell, D	Paul McCormick, R	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	S D Mullinix P	F R St John P	Daniel McKay P	W N Holden S	J F Mabie S	J G Hoar S	P O'Rourke S L	Robt Clausen S L	John Carroll S L	J W Bennett Pro	J A Longstaff Pro	T F Stevenson Pro
Basin	139	131	133	114	108	107	.....	.....	.....	96	91	92	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell Gulch	9	9	9	18	18	18	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn	24	24	25	24	24	24	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wickes	25	25	25	27	27	27	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Side Boulder	10	9	10	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Boulder	27	27	27	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gregory	3	3	3	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corbin	15	14	16	18	19	18	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson City	12	11	11	21	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Ten Mile	5	5	5	11	10	9	1	.....	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clancy	49	49	49	65	63	65	.....	.....	.....	39	38	39	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Ore	7	6	6	14	11	11	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eva May	4	4	4	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boulder	81	82	84	98	95	95	.....	.....	.....	16	14	14	....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Woodville	15	15	15	26	26	26	1	1	1	3	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitehall	93	92	93	123	122	125	1	1	1	12	10	10	....	.....	.....	6	6	6
Bernice	9	9	9	14	13	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson River	8	7	8	9	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homestake	7	7	6	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson Island	18	19	22	15	14	14	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Elk Park	9	8	8	16	17	17	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welch Spur	....	....	....	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Indian	4	4	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travis	7	7	8	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	580	570	580	663	643	644	5	4	5	192	180	182	1	2	1	15	15	15

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Congress			Governor			Lieutenant Governor			Chief Justice			Secretary of State			Auditor		
	A C Gormley D.	J M Dixon, R.	J H Walsh, S.	J K Toole, D.	Wm Lindsay R.	M G O'Malley S	E. C. Norris, D.	E. W. King, R	J. W. Frinke, S.	D. F. Smith, D	Theo. Brantly, R.	C. M. Parr, S	Miles Romney D.	A. N. Yoder, R	Henry Lynch, S.	P. C. Goodwin D.	H. R. Cunningham, R.	W. C. Phelps, S.
Basin	199	89	52	260	66	24	226	77	31	229	83	28	215	82	34	209	87	30
Mitchell Gulch	11	16	....	11	16	.....	11	16	.....	10	16	....	11	16	.....	11	16	.....
Elkhorn	26	21	....	36	14	.....	31	18	.....	27	21	....	28	20	.....	27	20	.....
Wickes	26	26	3	32	21	2	26	24	3	29	23	3	28	23	3	26	25	3
North Side Boulder	11	3	....	13	1	.....	11	3	.....	12	2	....	11	3	.....	11	4	.....
Lower Boulder	26	9	....	28	8	.....	28	8	.....	29	7	....	30	6	.....	30	6	.....
Gregory	6	7	....	8	6	.....	8	6	.....	4	10	....	6	7	.....	5	7	.....
Corbin	17	19	....	22	16	.....	19	19	.....	19	18	....	18	19	1	19	18	.....
Jefferson City	13	24	....	24	18	.....	16	19	.....	14	23	....	14	21	1	20	17	.....
Ten Mile	7	10	....	9	7	.....	9	8	.....	8	8	....	8	7	1	8	7	1
Clancy	60	60	30	94	41	19	77	52	22	63	64	25	61	59	28	62	60	28
High Ore	7	11	2	9	11	2	6	10	2	6	11	2	6	11	2	6	10	2
Eva May	4	3	1	5	2	1	4	3	1	4	4	1	4	3	1	4	2	1
Boulder	92	94	12	107	83	10	99	83	11	96	91	11	94	89	11	92	88	9
Woodville	20	21	2	22	22	1	18	22	1	21	20	1	17	22	1	21	19	2
Whitehall	107	113	4	131	107	2	118	112	2	110	123	3	107	121	2	111	116	2
Bernice	8	12	1	14	10	.....	12	11	.....	11	11	....	11	12	.....	10	12	.....
Jefferson River	7	9	....	10	8	.....	8	9	.....	10	7	....	7	9	.....	8	9	.....
Homestake	8	12	2	11	9	2	7	11	2	8	10	2	8	10	2	7	11	2
Jefferson Island	20	14	1	23	10	1	22	12	1	24	10	1	19	15	1	20	14	1
Elk Park	10	11	....	11	12	.....	10	12	.....	11	12	....	11	10	1	9	13	.....
Welch Spur	3	8	....	2	2	7	3	7	.....	2	3	6	3	7	.....	3	7	.....
Big Indian	4	2	....	5	1	.....	5	1	.....	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	1
Travis	8	4	3	10	3	3	7	4	3	6	4	3	7	4	3	7	3	3
Total	697	598	121	897	494	74	778	543	86	756	582	88	724	573	101	727	568	92

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	Treasurer			Attorney General			Clerk Supreme Court			Supt. Pub. Instruction			District Judge	
	D. G. Browne D	J. H. Rice, R.	Erik Olson, S.	C. H. Hall, D	A. J. Galen, R	E. O. Jackson, S.	Finley McRae D	J. T. Athey, R	John Peters, S	John M Kay, D	W. E. Harmon R	R. Anna German, S.	M. H. Parker, D	L. L. Calla-way, R.
Basin	213	84	34	221	81	31	222	80	30	214	88	29	210	99
Mitchell Gulch	11	16	.....	11	16	.....	10	17	.....	11	16	.....	7	20
Elkhorn	28	20	.....	27	21	1	28	21	.....	27	20	.....	34	15
Wickes	25	25	3	28	22	3	26	24	3	26	27	3	23	29
North Side Boulder	11	3	.....	10	4	.....	12	3	.....	11	3	.....	11	3
Lower Boulder	30	6	.....	25	10	.....	30	6	.....	29	6	.....	29	7
Gregory	5	8	.....	4	8	.....	7	5	1	6	8	.....	8	6
Corbin	18	19	.....	18	20	.....	17	20	.....	18	19	.....	12	25
Jefferson City	16	19	1	14	22	.....	15	20	.....	15	18	1	18	18
Ten Mile	7	7	1	8	7	1	8	7	1	9	7	1	8	6
Clancy	58	65	26	54	68	27	71	54	26	61	61	27	70	62
High Ore	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	10	2	6	11	2	9	9
Eva May	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	4	1	4	2	1	4	2
Boulder	93	89	10	96	88	11	99	84	9	94	87	11	146	44
Woodville	19	20	1	20	19	2	19	19	2	20	10	2	18	24
Whitehall	113	117	2	114	114	2	113	118	2	107	119	3	90	134
Bernice	11	12	.....	11	11	.....	11	10	.....	11	10	.....	10	11
Jefferson River	8	9	.....	8	9	.....	8	9	.....	9	8	.....	9	8
Homestake	7	11	2	7	12	2	10	9	2	7	11	2	6	13
Jefferson Island	18	15	1	20	14	1	20	14	1	17	16	1	22	12
Elk Park	9	13	.....	10	12	.....	10	12	.....	11	11	.....	10	13
Welch Spur	3	7	.....	1	2	7	.....	3	7	1	2	7	4	3
Big Indian	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	3	2
Travis	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	6	3
Total	721	580	95	728	578	95	757	554	91	725	574	94	767	574

JEFFERSON COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS.	Representatives.										County Commissioners.									
	John Flaherty, D	D. J. Sullivan, D	Angus Tesky, D	T. J. Chestnut, R	A. J. McKay, R	M. L. Hewett, R	Geo. W. Strieb S	L. Roberts, S.	Patrick Harmon, S.	E. G. Brooke, Ind	Edward Ryan D.	A. H. Moulton D.	G. B. Franks, D	D. F. Riggs, R	E. R. Dean, R	J. H. Bosker, S	Geo. Henry, S	J. R. Frasier, S	Fred Havard, S	W. M. Fergus Ind
Basin	182	260	170	84	68	184	21	15	19		178	165	125	93	108	184	27	31	30	
Mitchell Gulch	10	10	12	15	16	15					11	11	11	16	16	16				
Elkhorn	22	27	29	19	17	28					20	22	23	24	25	22				
Wickes	29	26	38	19	19	22	3	3	4		24	20	20	26	33	26	3	3	3	
North Side Boulder	8	11	10	1	4	3					11	9	8	2	4	3				
Lower Boulder	23	26	18	6	17	15					17	17	13	12	20	18	6			
Gregory	6	10	7	12	4	3					7	4	5	7	9	7				
Corbin	11	18	26	26	12	14			2		17	7	13	19	30	21				
Jefferson City	7	8	8	31	25	26					13	14	10	20	22	19	1			
Ten Mile	5	9	7	13	6	6	1	1	1		6	5	7	8	8	8	1	1	1	
Clancy	40	51	54	91	57	56	25	23	48		58	49	57	60	70	59	32	29	27	
High Ore	2	7	12	7	10	12	2	2	2		4	4	4	12	11	14	2	2	2	
Eva May	5	4	3	2	3	5	1	1	1		4	3	1	3	4	7	1	1	1	
Boulder	75	92	95	86	85	112	8	8	6		69	83	75	90	118	98	21	6	6	
Woodville	20	21	21	20	21	19	1	1	4		15	15	14	24	24	24	1	1	1	
Whitehall	95	86	83	123	158	124	3	3	3	4	83	92	109	135	120	97	4	2	2	2
Bernice	11	10	7	13	11	14					9	8	8	13	12	14				
Jefferson River	12	8	7	7	8	6					9	8	9	8	8	7				
Homestake	13	12	5	9	17	10	1	2	2		7	6	6	9	10	11	3	2	2	
Jefferson Island	14	15	14	18	23	15	2	2	2		13	12	17	18	19	13	2	1	1	
Elk Park	9	13	11	13	8	6			5		11	11	8	11	11	12			2	
Welch Spur	1	2		2	2	3	7	7	7					4	3	3	6	6	6	
Big Indian	3	5	5	2			1	1	1		4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Travis	7	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3		2	5	5	3	3	3	12	2	2	
Total	610	737	648	622	594	701	79	72	110	4	592	574	552	618	689	687	123	88	87	2

JEFFERSON COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS.	Sheriff.			Treasurer.			Assessor			Clerk and Recorder			Attorney.	
	L. T. Tinsley, D	A. V. Gibson, R	John Brock, S.	J. T. Murphy, D	E. W. Burdick, R	I. V. Baker, S.	T. F. Smith, D	I. D. Shope, R	M. McKenzie, S	Chas. Scharf, D	J. F. Robson, R	Wm. Shanley, S	J. H. Murphy, D	C. R. Stranahan, R
Basin	133	195	18	229	92	20	197	102	26	220	88	24	168	164
Mitchell Gulch	6	21	.....	12	15	.....	9	18	.....	10	17	.....	8	19
Elkhorn	25	25	.....	31	17	.....	38	11	.....	34	15	.....	24	25
Wickes	22	31	.....	41	12	1	38	22	3	37	17	1	22	31
North Side Boulder	8	6	.....	13	1	.....	12	2	.....	10	4	.....	7	7
Lower Boulder	26	10	.....	29	7	.....	35	1	.....	23	12	.....	15	21
Gregory	7	5	1	13	1	.....	6	7	.....	9	5	.....	5	9
Corbin	16	21	.....	30	7	.....	12	26	.....	22	15	.....	17	22
Jefferson City	10	27	1	17	20	.....	12	24	1	19	17	.....	5	31
Ten Mile	10	8	1	10	3	1	7	6	1	16	4	1	6	8
Clancy	62	73	19	93	44	14	61	62	28	65	61	24	67	76
High Ore	5	15	2	12	9	2	7	11	2	10	8	2	6	17
Eva May	2	6	1	5	2	1	4	3	1	5	2	1	1	7
Boulder	66	131	1	125	69	2	87	106	2	113	77	3	78	118
Woodville	15	26	1	24	19	1	17	24	2	20	21	1	17	25
Whitehall	121	123	1	89	151	2	109	121	2	65	172	2	104	127
Bernice	6	19	.....	11	10	.....	9	12	.....	13	11	.....	10	14
Jefferson River	12	6	.....	8	10	.....	12	5	.....	11	5	.....	8	9
Homestake	7	15	1	11	12	1	6	13	2	9	10	2	10	12
Jefferson Island	19	16	.....	24	9	1	24	11	.....	11	21	1	15	19
Elk Park	11	12	.....	14	10	.....	11	13	.....	17	7	.....	7	17
Welch Spur	4	4	2	4	4	2	3	5	2	2	3	5	.....	3
Big Indian	5	.....	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	2	3
Travis	6	5	4	7	5	2	8	3	2	7	3	2	8	3
Total	604	800	54	856	530	51	715	607	78	747	596	70	612	787

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCTS.	Clerk District Court.			Supt. of Schools.			Pub. Administrator.			Surveyor.			Coroner.		
	A. J. Holloway, D	Geo. Pfaff, R.	J. Fredericks, S	Nora M. Turentine, D	Alma Kriger, R	Birdie M. Goudy, S	Z. N. Thompson, D	E. L. Grady, R	Michael Welter, S	R. M. Crailie, D	John Grady, R	Peter Wolcott, S	Andrew Less, D	C. Denbow, R	S. B. Cady, S.
Basin	135	181	17	222	109	14	193	91	26	225	22	.....	147	161	.....
Mitchell Gulch	10	17	.....	12	15	.....	10	16	.....	11	.....	.....	10	17	.....
Elkhorn	24	25	.....	21	29	.....	24	20	1	33	.....	.....	18	30	.....
Wickes	24	29	1	30	23	3	27	24	3	31	3	.....	15	37	.....
North Side Boulder	5	9	.....	11	2	.....	13	1	.....	13	.....	.....	5	9	.....
Lower Boulder	19	16	.....	19	16	.....	29	5	.....	25	5	.....	15	20	.....
Gregory	5	8	.....	8	6	.....	7	7	.....	11	.....	.....	5	8	.....
Corbin	15	23	.....	18	20	.....	19	17	.....	24	.....	.....	10	27	1
Jefferson City	12	25	.....	11	25	.....	18	12	.....	21	1	.....	15	18	.....
Ten Mile	6	7	1	8	11	.....	6	7	1	7	.....	.....	6	8	.....
Clancy	59	65	21	65	64	20	61	64	24	83	25	.....	63	73	.....
High Ore	8	12	2	5	14	2	3	8	8	11	2	.....	1	19	.....
Eva May	3	5	.....	5	2	1	4	2	2	6	2	.....	4	3	.....
Boulder	75	114	3	121	69	4	90	89	15	137	7	1	43	148	.....
Woodville	21	21	1	22	21	1	14	23	2	16	2	.....	14	24	.....
Whitehall	98	130	1	112	118	2	115	104	2	143	3	.....	185	50	.....
Bernice	12	12	.....	15	9	.....	9	11	.....	13	.....	.....	11	11	.....
Jefferson River	.....	8	8	5	12	.....	10	7	.....	9	1	.....	8	9	.....
Homestake	10	10	2	8	12	2	8	10	2	10	2	.....	10	9	.....
Jefferson Island	13	21	1	17	16	.....	17	15	1	21	1	.....	25	9	.....
Elk Park	14	9	.....	14	10	.....	9	12	.....	13	.....	.....	11	11	.....
Welch Spur	.....	4	6	4	4	2	1	3	5	1	4	.....	3	2	.....
Big Indian	4	1	1	5	.....	1	4	1	1	5	1	.....	4	1	.....
Travis	8	4	2	2	3	8	7	5	2	7	2	.....	7	3	.....
Total	588	756	59	760	610	60	698	554	95	876	83	1	635	707	1

For Amendment No. 1	772	For Amendment No. 2	817
Against Amendment No. 1	125	Against Amendment No. 2	63

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	Presidential Electors																
	Paul A. Fusz, D.	P. Carney, D.	Edward Cardwell, D.	Paul McCormick, R.	A. W. Merrifield, R.	Thomas Duncan, R.	S. D. Mullinix, Peo.	F. R. St. John, Peo.	Daniel McKay Peo.	W. N. Holden S.	J. F. Mabie, S.	J. G. Hoar, S.	P. O'Rourke, S. L.	Robert Clausen S. L.	John Carroll, S. L.	J. W. Bennett, Pro	J. A. Longstaff Pro	T. F. Stevenson Pro.
Precinct No. 1	109	107	106	125	127	126	.....	.....	.....	27	27	27	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 2	63	65	62	83	79	78	.....	.....	.....	19	20	20	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Precinct No. 3	46	46	46	52	53	53	.....	.....	1	10	10	10	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 4	72	71	72	93	93	92	.....	.....	.....	16	16	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 5	61	61	60	129	130	129	.....	.....	.....	14	14	14	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 6	54	56	54	58	56	56	1	1	.....	21	20	20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 7	56	57	58	122	121	121	2	3	2	8	8	8	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Precinct No. 8	54	52	52	81	79	79	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 9	28	29	30	61	60	60	1	1	3	16	15	15	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 10	74	75	75	145	144	144	.....	.....	.....	16	16	16	....	.....	.....	3	2	2
Precinct No. 11	58	61	60	124	125	128	1	.....	.....	43	38	38	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 12	41	40	40	96	94	95	.....	.....	.....	28	29	29	1	.....	.....	4	4	4
Precinct No. 13	106	106	106	198	197	196	5	5	5	47	49	49	2	2	2	2	2	2
Precinct No. 14	83	81	80	195	194	192	4	4	4	31	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marysville No. 15	48	46	45	71	68	68	.....	.....	.....	11	9	9	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Marysville No. 16	58	60	59	56	54	53	1	1	2	8	8	7	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Unionville	5	6	6	24	23	23	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mouth of Nelson	9	10	9	11	11	11	.....	.....	.....	12	11	11	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimini	33	30	29	32	32	31	1	1	2	10	9	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Butler	20	21	20	18	16	16	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kessler	51	50	51	74	71	72	.....	.....	.....	18	20	20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bald Butte	38	37	37	24	23	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empire and Gloster	5	5	5	7	6	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Silver	13	12	11	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jay Gould	44	42	44	41	38	38	2	2	3	16	16	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canyon Creek	9	10	10	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilburn Station	6	6	6	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
College Place	23	23	23	29	28	27	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley	18	19	18	20	19	19	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
East Helena	72	73	72	177	171	169	1	1	1	39	36	36	2	2	2	1	1	1
French Bar and Spokane	10	9	9	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolf Creek	14	13	14	29	28	29	3	3	3	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																
	Paul A. Fusz, D	P. Carney, D.	Edward Cardwell, D	Paul McCormick, R	A. W. Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	S. D. Mullinix, Peo	F. R. St. John, Peo	Daniel McKay Peo	W. N. Holden, S	J. F. Mabie, S.	J. G. Hoar, S.	P. O'Rourke, S. L	Robert Clausen S. L	John Carroll, S. L	J. W. Bennett, Pro	J. A. Longstaff Pro	T. F. Stevenson, Pro.
Craig	15	15	15	31	31	31	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dearborn	7	6	6	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogan	5	5	5	15	14	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Augusta	51	51	50	93	89	88	2	2	2	4	4	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dearborn Canyon	4	4	4	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Rock Creek Basin	8	8	8	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stearns	6	7	6	22	21	21	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	16	15	15	8	7	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canyon Ferry	15	15	15	26	25	25	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Lincoln	10	10	11	25	23	23	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Camp	1	1	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	5	5	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stemple	2	2	2	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	8	8	8	12	11	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birds Eye	3	3	3	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flesher	3	3	3	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,543	1,540	1,529	2,505	2,457	2,449	27	26	31	472	463	461	21	18	18	20	18	18

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Representatives in Congress			Governor			Lieutenant-Governor			Secretary of State			Attorney General		
	Austin C Gormley, D.	Joseph M Dixon, R.	John H Walsh S.	Joseph K Toole, D.	William Lindsay, R.	M G O'Malley S	Edwin C Norris, D.	Ernest W King, R.	John W Frinke S	Miles Romney D.	Abraham N Yoder, R.	Henry Lynch S	Charles H Hall D.	Albert J Galen R.	Evan O Jackson, S.
Precinct No. 1	129	110	17	184	80	6	147	95	14	133	101	16	114	132	13
Precinct No. 2	84	66	12	108	55	9	88	58	12	77	62	15	68	74	12
Precinct No. 3	58	46	3	80	33	2	66	38	3	62	43	4	49	57	4
Precinct No. 4	78	84	9	124	56	7	101	69	8	91	75	7	66	106	7
Precinct No. 5	73	127	4	117	93	4	97	103	5	87	109	5	61	140	4
Precinct No. 6	58	51	11	89	33	8	76	35	13	65	43	15	51	63	8
Precinct No. 7	69	117	7	97	94	4	83	105	4	74	105	5	65	120	4
Precinct No. 8	64	71	7	87	58	4	69	64	5	67	61	7	60	75	6
Precinct No. 9	41	53	11	59	43	6	54	47	8	45	50	11	42	54	11
Precinct No. 10	80	142	16	126	106	11	108	111	17	92	127	17	74	148	16
Precinct No. 11	89	111	23	132	94	15	102	101	19	93	104	24	88	115	22
Precinct No. 12	53	95	19	108	59	9	76	71	12	63	76	14	54	95	16
Precinct No. 13	140	184	23	217	129	15	185	148	16	169	159	24	135	197	23
Precinct No. 14	110	186	10	178	136	5	134	159	9	126	164	12	104	194	10
Marysville No. 15	51	63	10	87	46	4	65	50	6	59	56	5	55	58	7
Marysville No. 16	64	53	6	95	32	.....	76	42	1	72	45	1	55	63	1
Unionville	9	19	1	15	16	.....	14	16	.....	12	18	.....	10	20	.....
Mouth of Nelson	12	10	9	16	10	7	15	10	7	15	9	8	13	12	7
Rimini	36	30	7	56	21	2	46	26	4	40	26	7	38	30	6
Butler	20	17	1	27	10	.....	23	13	1	24	11	1	21	16	.....
Kessler	59	70	8	88	50	4	76	58	7	68	60	9	57	71	10
Bald Butte	40	22	.....	47	17	.....	41	21	.....	40	23	.....	40	23	.....
Empire and Gloster	7	5	.....	10	3	.....	7	5	.....	7	6	.....	7	5	1
Silver	15	9	.....	19	6	.....	17	7	.....	16	8	.....	11	13	.....
Jay Gould	53	34	12	80	17	8	64	26	9	53	26	11	46	36	12
Canyon Creek	11	13	2	11	12	2	11	13	2	11	13	2	10	14	2
Wilburn Station	5	3	4	7	3	2	6	4	2	6	3	3	6	3	3
College Place	26	26	6	37	26	3	38	24	3	26	26	4	33	32	4
Valley	22	13	4	31	12	.....	29	12	.....	22	14	1	22	17	2
East Helena	103	137	28	141	121	19	117	134	23	113	134	28	103	145	26
French Bar and Spokane	10	5	.....	10	5	.....	10	5	.....	10	5	.....	9	6	.....
Mitchell	8	8	1	10	7	.....	10	7	.....	9	7	1	6	10	1
Wolf Creek	15	30	.....	32	13	.....	24	20	.....	19	24	.....	15	31	.....
Craig	17	27	1	25	22	.....	18	25	1	17	26	1	12	32	1

LEWIS AND CLARKE COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Representatives in Congress			Governor.			Lieutenant Governor.			Secretary of State.			Attorney General.		
	A. C. Gormley, D	J. M. Dixon, R	J. H. Walsh, S	Joseph K. Toole, D	Wm. Lindsay, R	M. G. O'Malley, S	Edwin C Norris, L	Ernest W. King, R	John W Frinke S	Miles Romney D	Abraham N, Yoder, R	Henry Lynch, S	Charles H Hall D	Albert J. Galen R	Evan O. Jackson, S
Dearborn	6	9	.....	7	9	.....	7	9	.....	9	7	.....	8	8	.....
Hogan	6	16	.....	11	12	.....	9	14	.....	8	15	.....	8	15	.....
Augusta	68	79	3	97	57	3	77	67	3	72	72	3	58	89	3
Dearborn Canyon	4	8	2	9	5	1	5	6	2	5	5	3	4	7	3
Rock Creek Basin	7	13	1	8	12	1	8	10	1	8	11	1	5	15	1
Stearns	7	21	1	8	21	1	7	21	1	7	20	1	9	19	1
York	17	8	.....	19	8	.....	17	7	.....	16	8	.....	17	7	.....
Canyon Ferry	18	24	3	33	11	3	24	15	3	24	17	3	24	15	3
Lincoln	13	21	4	27	18	2	21	19	3	17	19	3	15	21	4
Silver Camp	5	2	3	6	2	3	6	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3
Stemple	2	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	5	.....	3	5	.....	2	6	.....
Nelson	7	12	1	8	12	1	8	12	1	9	11	1	7	13	.....
Birds Eye	6	10	3	13	6	1	8	8	2	6	8	3	3	13	3
Flesher	4	5	.....	7	3	.....	5	4	.....	6	3	.....	5	5	.....
Total	1,879	2,270	293	2,808	1,691	172	2,290	1,919	230	2,078	2,022	279	1,760	2,442	260

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	State Treasurer			State Auditor			Supt. Pub. Instruction.			Chief Just. Sup. Court			Clerk of Sup. Court		
	David G Browne, D..	James H Rice R.	Erik Olson S...	Phillip C Goodwin, D	H R Cunningham, R	William C Phelps, S	John M Kay D..	Wilfred E Harmon, R ..	R Anra German, S.....	D F Smith D.	Theodore Brantly, R..	Charles M Parr, S	Finlay McRae D.	John T Athey R.	John Peters S.....
Precinct No. 1	134	107	12	131	108	14	126	105	18	123	115	16	139	102	14
Precinct No. 2	79	65	12	79	62	11	81	58	13	83	63	13	85	63	12
Precinct No. 3	59	44	7	55	47	7	55	46	6	53	53	4	56	46	5
Precinct No. 4	89	76	7	84	77	9	85	76	10	88	75	9	94	68	7
Precinct No. 5	92	108	4	84	114	4	80	113	6	83	118	4	98	101	5
Precinct No. 6	57	45	12	58	43	13	62	41	13	64	45	11	64	48	9
Precinct No. 7	73	111	4	69	110	6	65	114	6	66	115	6	82	105	4
Precinct No. 8	66	60	7	62	64	7	61	65	7	58	70	7	65	61	6
Precinct No. 9	41	52	11	42	51	9	44	51	10	45	51	11	39	58	10
Precinct No. 10	86	133	17	85	132	17	86	130	16	67	153	17	93	122	19
Precinct No. 11	91	110	22	90	108	25	90	106	26	87	109	25	86	109	24
Precinct No. 12	63	80	14	58	84	17	60	86	15	59	88	12	77	70	12
Precinct No. 13	161	162	22	159	166	23	156	167	22	145	187	18	166	154	25
Precinct No. 14	129	168	13	129	167	9	125	178	12	121	182	8	153	151	11
Marysville No. 15	58	55	5	58	56	5	54	56	6	56	63	6	58	57	4
Marysville No. 16	68	50	1	69	47	2	68	46	2	63	52	2	72	47	.....
Unionville	9	19	1	10	19	.....	10	18	.....	13	18	.....	13	17	.....
Mouth of Nelson	16	10	7	16	10	7	16	11	6	16	10	7	14	10	8
Rimini ..	39	26	7	39	28	7	28	29	6	38	29	5	39	28	7
Butler ..	25	10	.....	23	13	.....	24	11	.....	22	15	.....	23	14	.....
Kessler	65	68	6	68	61	8	66	65	10	64	69	6	73	58	9
Bald Butte	36	22	1	39	21	1	38	23	.....	38	24	.....	38	25	.....
Empire and Gloster	6	5	1	6	6	.....	7	5	1	5	7	.....	7	5	.....
Silver ..	14	10	.....	15	9	.....	17	7	.....	15	9	.....	20	5	.....
Jay Gould	50	30	11	47	30	12	50	31	11	49	34	11	56	28	11
Canyon Creek	11	13	2	12	11	2	10	11	3	12	10	2	12	12	2
Wilburn Station	6	3	3	7	3	2	6	4	2	6	3	3	7	3	2
College Place	26	27	5	25	26	5	26	14	6	25	27	3	31	24	3
Valley	24	14	1	23	14	1	23	14	1	22	15	2	23	14	.....
East Helena	109	137	27	112	138	27	103	142	25	108	140	24	113	133	26
French Bar and Spokane	10	5	.....	11	4	.....	9	6	.....	10	5	.....	10	5	.....
Mitchell	9	7	1	10	6	1	7	5	3	9	6	1	10	5	1
Wolf Creek	20	26	.....	21	24	.....	22	23	.....	19	27	.....	28	15	.....

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	State Treasurer.			State Auditor.			Supt. Pub. Instruction.			Chief Just. Sup. Court			Clerk of Sup. Court.		
	David G Browne, D...	James H. Rice, R	Erik Olson, S.	Philip C Goodwin, D	H. R. Cunningham, R.	William C. Pheips, S..	John M Kay D..	Wilfred E. Harmon, R .	R. Anna German, S	D. F. Smith, D	Theodore Brantly, R..	Charles M. Parr, S	Finlay McRae D	John T. Athey R	John Peters, S .....
Craig ..	17	27	1	17	25	1	16	25	2	18	25	1	19	24	1
Dearborn ..	9	7	.....	9	7	.....	9	6	.....	6	9	.....	9	6	.....
Hogan ..	8	15	.....	7	15	1	8	14	1	8	14	1	11	12	.....
Augusta	66	82	3	70	73	4	63	78	4	73	73	3	67	76	3
Dearborn Canyon	4	6	3	5	5	2	7	5	3	6	5	3	7	5	2
Rock Creek Basin	6	13	1	7	11	1	6	13	1	5	13	1	11	9	1
Stearns	7	21	1	7	21	1	8	21	1	8	21	1	9	18	1
York	18	6	.....	18	7	.....	17	7	.....	17	8	.....	18	7	.....
Canyon Ferry	23	16	3	22	17	3	18	20	3	23	19	3	24	17	3
Lincoln	18	20	3	15	21	3	15	21	4	22	18	2	21	18	3
Silver Camp	5	3	3	5	2	3	6	2	3	5	2	3	3	3	4
Stemple	3	5	.....	3	5	.....	3	5	.....	2	6	.....	4	4	.....
Nelson	9	11	1	9	11	1	8	11	1	9	11	1	10	10	1
Birds Eye	7	8	3	6	9	3	6	10	2	7	9	2	9	8	1
Flesher	7	3	.....	6	4	.....	6	3	.....	6	4	.....	7	2	1
Total	2,028	2,101	265	2,002	2,092	274	1,966	2,108	287	1,947	2,224	254	2,173	1,982	255

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	State Senator			Representatives												
	Martien, D L D	Bray, R	Rose, S	Sullivan, D L P	Berry, D L P	Starz, D L P	Wellman, D L P	Sanden, D L P	Canoll, D L P	Smith, D L P	Weed, R	Richardson, R	Lanstrum, R	Campbell, R	Reeder, R	Woolman, R
Precinct No. 1	147	104	9	128	130	143	122	135	131	132	102	94	103	92	94	93
Precinct No. 2	89	58	13	79	80	86	69	85	92	81	56	56	61	57	53	51
Precinct No. 3	60	44	4	56	58	70	55	58	56	52	46	45	45	37	39	41
Precinct No. 4	93	71	7	79	90	98	82	82	84	74	79	73	88	71	73	75
Precinct No. 5	99	108	3	80	95	94	73	71	77	72	119	105	122	100	103	110
Precinct No. 6	72	49	8	70	60	60	56	66	58	60	43	44	54	45	42	48
Precinct No. 7	77	110	5	58	82	83	73	66	71	64	110	103	109	94	105	102
Precinct No. 8	76	55	7	63	68	76	62	63	61	62	60	63	64	51	57	60
Precinct No. 9	54	47	7	43	45	51	44	51	52	44	49	45	53	47	47	47
Precinct No. 10	92	133	12	83	108	114	97	89	88	77	124	128	135	108	133	134
Precinct No. 11	102	105	21	92	113	92	79	101	95	93	95	99	105	145	97	94
Precinct No. 12	67	86	12	60	71	72	59	77	65	67	80	82	81	96	76	78
Precinct No. 13	178	154	16	159	183	212	164	173	171	166	155	146	169	149	148	140
Precinct No. 14	143	156	8	122	155	179	129	137	129	129	143	150	163	151	155	149
Marysville No. 15	70	59	5	94	52	52	47	62	54	50	36	47	100	57	44	42
Marysville No. 16	81	43	1	91	52	64	55	71	54	60	29	36	95	45	33	29
Unionville	15	13	1	10	8	15	10	15	19	14	16	17	18	13	12	16
Mouth of Nelson	15	14	4	18	17	19	17	17	17	17	8	9	9	9	11	8
Rimini	50	20	5	49	39	38	39	38	41	44	22	25	33	31	25	22
Butler	29	8	.....	26	25	25	25	25	25	22	10	9	14	10	11	10
Kessler	53	86	4	65	69	86	67	66	66	61	58	64	65	57	59	65
Bald Butte	39	21	.....	42	23	29	35	35	39	44	20	21	40	21	25	23
Empire and Gloster	9	4	.....	11	5	8	5	9	8	7	2	4	9	4	4	4
Silver	13	12	.....	14	18	14	15	14	13	15	5	6	16	9	10	12

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	State Senator			Representatives												
	Martien, D L P	Bray, R	Rose, S	Sullivan, D L P	Berry, D L P	Starz, D L P	Wellman, D L P	Sanden, D L P	Canoll, D L P	Smith, D L P	Weed, R	Richardson, R	Lanstrum, R	Campbell R	Reeder, R	Woolman, R
Jay Gould	66	24	10	67	49	32	42	45	41	47	29	27	60	25	29	65
Canyon Creek	15	8	2	15	13	11	11	12	12	10	12	12	14	10	11	12
Wilburn Station	7	2	3	6	6	7	6	6	7	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
College Place	34	22	2	23	33	23	23	31	25	26	26	26	28	26	27	26
Valley	26	15	1	22	22	23	21	26	23	23	16	14	14	12	11	13
East Helena	109	144	19	110	93	109	104	112	104	104	130	162	132	131	127	127
French Bar and Spokane	9	6	.....	12	3	11	11	9	9	9	3	12	4	4	4	5
Mitchell	11	4	1	7	7	6	7	8	7	7	6	8	9	7	8	6
Wolf Creek	24	22	.....	22	24	19	20	15	18	16	22	20	28	20	21	22
Craig	27	16	1	17	18	16	16	16	16	20	25	24	29	26	27	24
Dearborn	8	8	.....	6	6	6	7	5	4	3	8	8	8	8	14	9
Hogan	11	12	.....	6	9	9	7	7	9	7	14	12	14	12	16	12
Augusta	83	68	1	75	68	68	191	70	67	62	63	69	97	51	67	74
Dearborn Canyon	9	5	1	5	7	4	10	8	6	8	4	4	6	3	7	4
Rock Creek Basin	9	10	1	7	9	9	8	9	8	8	10	10	12	9	11	10
Stearns	12	18	1	10	7	8	9	7	6	6	18	20	20	18	19	21
York	18	7	1	19	14	15	15	16	18	17	6	6	10	9	6	6
Canyon Ferry	25	16	3	24	23	27	23	25	28	25	19	19	19	18	18	16
Lincoln	27	18	3	33	22	19	19	18	18	19	17	16	27	20	19	17
Silver Camp	5	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	1	1	6	3	2	.....
Stemple	5	4	.....	5	1	6	3	5	4	2	1	3	8	2	4	5
Nelson	13	7	1	7	9	8	8	9	9	9	12	10	9	10	10	3
Birds Eye	11	6	1	9	9	9	4	9	9	12	7	7	7	8	12	7
Flesher	7	3	.....	7	7	5	6	6	5	6	1	2	4	2	4	2
Total	2,294	2,007	207	2,109	2,111	2,246	1,967	2,098	2,023	1,961	1,921	1,966	2,319	1,936	1,933	1,948

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Representatives								Judges of District Court				Clerk District Court			County Clerk and Recorder		
	Sperling, R	Heap, S	Stickney, S.	A. Johnson, S.	Scurlock, S.	C. Johnson, S.	Luehmann, S.	Fister, S	Clements, D L P	Lewis, D L P	Smith, R.	Balliet, R.	Miller, D L P	Henry, R.	Hughes, S.	Doty, D L P	Witmer, R	Carlson, S
Precinct No. 1	89	13	14	14	15	15	15	18	133	88	135	87	132	98	13	124	109	8
Precinct No. 2	57	9	9	8	11	13	12	12	76	57	92	58	71	67	12	76	66	9
Precinct No. 3	40	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	53	38	60	43	64	40	4	60	37	6
Precinct No. 4	69	9	6	6	6	7	8	6	89	51	102	69	89	71	9	86	79	8
Precinct No. 5	109	2	4	4	3	4	5	2	96	49	133	111	88	112	3	73	124	2
Precinct No. 6	43	10	10	12	9	9	13	10	63	39	73	48	55	55	9	64	48	8
Precinct No. 7	89	7	6	6	5	5	7	6	104	45	110	85	80	102	6	75	104	4
Precinct No. 8	55	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	81	43	74	56	59	67	7	57	71	7
Precinct No. 9	45	7	6	8	7	8	7	7	43	44	62	44	51	48	9	47	52	6
Precinct No. 10	116	15	14	12	14	14	16	14	103	48	177	119	84	145	11	81	148	9
Precinct No. 11	92	18	18	17	18	19	23	19	83	78	131	105	104	99	19	113	96	19
Precinct No. 12	72	11	14	13	12	12	14	13	58	56	104	68	74	77	11	63	81	12
Precinct No. 13	139	18	15	18	19	18	19	19	140	113	220	160	161	175	17	174	156	17
Precinct No. 14	142	11	13	9	8	9	12	11	107	112	207	161	137	159	11	122	178	8
Marysville No. 15	46	3	3	5	4	6	6	4	61	46	72	47	68	53	3	50	69	6
Marysville No. 16	37	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	2	64	44	71	33	71	46	1	55	165	1
Unionville	17	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	9	8	20	19	9	21	.....	7	22	1
Mouth of Nelson	9	7	6	6	6	5	5	6	18	12	17	13	9	19	3	14	13	5
Rimini	26	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	33	36	47	26	39	33	5	37	34	5
Butler	11	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	19	16	26	11	.....	23	12	.....
Kessler	62	7	9	8	5	8	6	7	56	47	87	64	63	67	7	65	62	7
Bald Butte	22	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25	32	21	33	27	.....	36	24	.....
Empire and Gloster	5	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	8	4	9	4	.....	8	5	.....
Silver	7	2	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	6	18	9	20	5	.....	16	8	.....

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Representatives								Judges of District Court				Clerk District Court			County Clerk and Recorder		
	Sperling, R	Heap, S	Stickney, S	A. Johnson, S	Scurlock, S	C. Johnson, S	Luehmann, S	Fister, S	Clements, D L P	Lewis, D L P	Smith, R	Balliet, R	Miller, D L P	Henry, R	Hughes, S	Doty, D L P	Wilmer, R	Carlson, S
Jay Gould	28	12	10	16	12	13	12	14	46	37	46	34	60	27	11	55	28	10
Canyon Creek	11	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	11	5	16	9	16	7	.....	12	10	1
Wilburn Station	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	6	6	7	7	3	2	7	3	2
College Place	25	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	26	21	38	26	22	35	3	24	31	4
Valley	11	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	24	18	19	12	23	16	2	23	15	1
East Helena	126	21	19	20	19	21	22	22	112	102	140	115	116	127	21	98	135	25
French Bar and Spokane	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	6	8	11	4	.....	9	5	.....
Mitchell	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	10	9	8	7	1	6	8	1
Wolf Creek	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	12	35	22	32	13	.....	20	26	.....
Craig	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	18	29	24	26	19	.....	20	23	1
Dearborn	9	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	10	6	10	4	.....	9	6	.....
Hogan	13	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	15	11	15	8	.....	8	14	.....
Augusta	65	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	3	77	42	102	67	75	77	3	56	89	4
Dearborn Canyon	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	7	3	9	7	9	5	1	5	7	2
Rock Creek Basin	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	15	13	12	8	1	6	13	1
Stearns	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	25	18	12	18	.....	7	21	.....
York	7	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	14	8	6	19	5	.....	16	8	.....
Canyon Ferry	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	23	22	18	24	18	3	18	21	3
Lincoln	19	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	16	11	32	15	32	14	2	14	29	3
Silver Camp	....	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	1	7	3	2	5	3	1
Stemple	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	9	3	5	4	.....	.....	8	.....
Nelson	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	6	13	8	7	12	1	7	13	1
Birds Eye	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	7	8	10	10	7	10	1	8	9	2
Flesher	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	7	7	3	.....	6	4	.....
Total	1,840	230	221	227	219	226	245	238	1,998	1,467	2,700	1,922	2,158	2,049	214	1,965	2,192	210

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Sheriff			Treasurer			Assessor			County Attorney		Auditor			Public Administrator			Coroner			Superintendent of Schools			County Surveyor	
	Scharrenbroich, D L P	Travis, R	Bilty, S	Settles, D L P	Dryburgh, R	Thetge, S	Donaldson, D	Tibbetts, R	Alexander, S	La Croix, D L P	Blake, R	Curtin, D L P	Yaeger, R	Bauer, S	O Carlsen, D L P	Schwab, R	A Carlsen, S	Dogge, D L P	Bennett, R	Strub, S	Smith, D L P	Fullerton, R	Scurlock, S	Covington, D L P	Scott, R
Precinct No. 1	170	88	5	144	91	10	113	123	9	162	77	140	100	8	101	120	12	114	113	11	122	123	8	122	103
Precinct No. 2	112	51	6	87	57	11	73	65	11	103	52	92	54	10	75	60	12	70	75	9	79	71	9	77	66
Precinct No. 3	66	45	1	72	34	3	148	56	5	64	42	68	40	4	48	52	6	44	60	3	64	42	3	53	49
Precinct No. 4	99	74	8	104	59	9	75	85	8	100	68	105	63	7	73	92	8	82	79	9	87	77	5	75	85
Precinct No. 5	108	99	3	108	97	3	76	126	2	104	100	96	109	4	84	107	4	84	112	4	90	118	2	78	120
Precinct No. 6	75	47	8	73	41	9	59	55	8	78	36	61	51	9	58	55	12	63	49	9	66	53	6	59	47
Precinct No. 7	102	82	6	99	85	3	59	123	5	73	109	95	87	6	66	109	7	80	100	5	89	97	3	71	103
Precinct No. 8	72	60	7	70	58	7	59	66	7	67	63	65	69	8	59	68	7	63	64	7	73	64	4	61	59
Precinct No. 9	59	43	8	51	46	9	39	62	7	55	48	55	41	7	35	63	10	45	55	7	47	54	6	44	45
Precinct No. 10	117	114	10	124	103	11	59	170	11	115	120	114	114	9	77	136	23	84	136	14	90	141	9	81	143
Precinct No. 11	104	110	20	92	105	20	81	116	22	93	110	95	109	20	87	102	22	76	118	21	112	97	16	87	117
Precinct No. 12	92	69	9	72	72	12	57	90	12	84	75	72	84	9	58	76	13	55	81	11	84	67	9	63	85
Precinct No. 13	189	152	15	183	157	14	146	188	17	191	152	187	137	21	158	168	24	156	172	20	176	160	12	148	170
Precinct No. 14	159	151	7	130	170	9	121	174	9	150	145	161	142	9	119	166	13	117	180	6	149	155	7	119	171
Marysville No. 15	76	50	4	64	54	5	59	61	4	63	56	71	44	5	57	55	7	58	55	5	71	54	5	54	55
Marysville No. 16	73	53	1	70	49	....	71	45	....	71	49	75	40	.....	60	49	1	67	40	2	63	58	1	64	48
Unionville	11	21	....	11	18	1	5	23	1	8	21	15	14	1	10	19	....	12	17	....	5	25	....	8	21
Mouth of Nelson	21	8	5	13	14	5	18	11	3	19	10	13	9	8	13	12	6	13	13	5	16	12	3	16	10
Rimini	30	43	6	40	31	4	32	40	3	43	31	42	27	5	38	29	7	40	27	7	55	17	5	43	29
Butler	31	6	....	24	12	....	24	12	....	23	13	27	9	.....	23	11	....	24	11	....	27	10	....	22	15
Kessler	87	53	7	83	53	5	60	75	5	66	67	74	58	8	66	59	7	73	57	4	74	66	4	63	65
Bald Butte	45	19	....	34	26	1	33	29	....	38	23	44	17	.....	35	25	....	35	25	....	39	20	....	38	22
Empire and Gloster	8	5	....	7	6	....	8	5	....	9	4	7	6	.....	9	4	....	7	5	....	9	4	....	8	5
Silver	21	4	....	18	7	....	15	10	....	18	7	23	2	.....	17	7	....	13	10	....	18	7	....	15	8

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY—Concluded

PRECINCTS	Sheriff			Treasurer			Assessor			County Attorney		Auditor			Public Administrator			Coroner			Superintendent of Schools			County Surveyor	
	Scharrenbroich, D L P	Travis, R	Bilty, S	Settles, D L P	Dryburgh, R	Thetge, S	Donaldson, D	Tibbetts, R	Alexander, S	La Croix, D L P	Blake, R	Curtin, D L P	Yaeger, R	Baier, S	O Carlson, D L P	Schwab, R	A Carlsen, S	Dogge, D L P	Bennett, R	Strub, S	Smith, D L P	Fullerton, R	Scurlock, S	Covington, D L P	Scott, R
Jay Gould	71	19	10	55	24	11	59	27	11	56	33	51	27	12	53	25	12	44	33	12	59	28	11	48	31
Canyon Creek	14	10	1	14	9	....	13	9	....	10	10	14	9	.....	12	10	1	11	11	1	12	10	1	10	12
Wilburn	7	2	3	7	3	2	7	3	2	8	4	7	2	3	6	4	2	6	3	3	5	5	2	8	4
College Place	36	18	2	29	26	3	27	30	3	30	25	30	28	2	23	30	4	23	30	3	34	25	2	27	28
Valley	30	11	1	27	12	1	24	15	2	26	12	23	17	2	27	12	1	26	13	2	25	15	2	24	16
East Helena	135	119	17	112	130	21	157	100	13	121	131	115	131	22	105	130	22	111	127	25	118	126	19	106	137
Spokane and French Bar	12	3	....	12	3	....	9	5	....	10	5	11	4	.....	11	3	1	11	4	....	6	9	....	11	4
Mitchell	8	7	1	7	7	1	10	5	1	9	5	10	4	2	6	6	2	7	6	2	10	6	1	8	6
Wolf Creek	30	16	....	36	10	....	22	23	....	25	21	24	21	.....	18	23	....	19	22	....	21	22	....	20	24
Craig	23	23	....	22	20	....	16	28	....	16	28	26	17	1	18	23	1	19	23	1	21	21	1	18	24
Dearborn	10	5	....	10	6	....	9	7	....	8	8	9	7	.....	9	7	....	9	7	....	8	8	....	9	7
Hogan	12	11	....	17	6	....	14	9	....	8	14	12	11	.....	9	13	....	9	13	....	8	16	....	18	5
Augusta	74	80	1	99	52	3	74	70	3	71	73	95	52	3	70	72	4	61	77	3	88	63	3	116	30
Dearborn Canyon	7	7	1	11	3	1	9	3	1	7	6	10	5	.....	5	5	3	5	5	3	10	4	1	12	3
Rock Creek Basin	7	11	1	11	8	1	8	11	1	6	12	9	9	1	7	11	1	8	10	1	6	14	1	8	9
Stearns	18	12	....	13	17	1	10	19	1	11	19	9	20	.....	9	18	1	8	19	1	10	19	1	14	16
York	17	9	....	18	7	....	17	8	....	17	7	16	8	.....	14	9	....	14	10	....	15	8	....	16	8
Canyon Ferry	25	16	5	23	17	3	21	19	3	22	22	28	14	3	25	16	3	21	18	3	22	21	3	21	20
Lincoln	37	10	2	23	17	2	23	18	2	14	22	19	19	3	24	18	2	17	22	3	20	21	2	15	19
Silver Camp	9	2	1	5	2	2	4	3	2	7	1	4	3	2	5	1	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2
Stemple	4	5	....	2	6	....	....	8	....	1	7	3	4	.....	6	1	....	3	4	....	2	6	....	2	5
Nelson	9	6	4	9	11	1	14	6	1	9	11	8	11	1	8	11	1	8	11	1	8	14	1	8	12
Birds Eye	9	8	2	9	8	2	11	6	1	9	9	9	9	1	8	9	2	7	9	2	10	8	1	6	10
Flesher	9	1	....	8	2	....	6	3	....	7	2	6	4	.....	7	3	....	6	4	....	7	3	....	10	....
Total	2,540	1,858	188	2,352	1,851	206	1,954	2,245	196	2,305	1,965	2,345	1,862	216	1906	2,104	266	1,935	2,137	227	2,232	2,066	171	2,083	1,935

For Amendment No. 1 2,634
Against Amendment No. 1 384

For Amendment No. 2 2,600
Against Amendment No. 2 384

MADISON COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	Total Vote Cast in County	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																
		Paul McCormick, R.	Arthur W Merrifield, R.	Thomas Duncan, R.	Paul A Fusz D.	Patrick Carney D.	Edward Cardwell, D	S D Mullinix P	F R St John P	Daniel McKay P	Walter N Holden, S.	John F Mahie S.	Joseph G Hoar S.	P O'Rourke S L	Robert Clausen S L	John Carroll S L	John W Bennett, Pro	Jas A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson Pro
Virginia City	250	125	124	130	112	111	109											
Summit	19	9	9	9	10	10	10											
Brown's Gulch	36	25	24	24	6	6	6											
Adobetown	42	16	16	16	25	25	25											
Ruby	86	28	28	28	50	50	50											
Alder	54	25	23	23	24	24	23											
Laurin	103	53	53	54	44	44	42											
Home Park	49	20	19	21	27	27	28											
Lakeview	51	38	38	38	9	9	9											
Monida	28	10	10	10	19	19	19											
Sheridan	326	182	176	181	103	104	105											
Twin Bridges	180	107	108	109	62	56	62											
Linder's School House	34	25	25	25	6	6	6											
Rochester	272	146	146	146	84	84	84											
Iron Rod	23	11	11	11	10	11	11											
Silver Star	100	44	41	40	47	41	47											
Waterloo	58	27	25	26	27	28	27											
Parrot	20	9	9	9	8	8	7											
South Boulder	67	46	45	44	18	19	19											
Mammoth	22	17	16	15	4	4	4											
Pony	223	122	121	124	86	85	86											
Harrison	35	19	19	19	18	18	18											
Sand Creek (Polls not opened)																		
Spanish	19	13	12	12	5	5	5											
Norris	76	33	32	33	32	31	31											
Revenue	29	19	17	19	8	7	8											
Cherry Creek	10	6	5	5	4	4	4											
Washington Bar	22	15	15	15	6	5	5											
Meadow Creek	55	23	23	23	23	23	23											
Ennis	126	64	65	64	54	54	54											
Wigwam	21	9	9	10	8	8	8											
Power Canyon	23	6	5	5	14	15	14											
Bear Creek	23	18	17	18	5	6	5											
Lyon	22	7	7	7	14	14	14											
Big Hole	7	1	1	1	6	6	6											
Blacktail (Polls not opened)																		
Total	2,511	1,314	1,294	1,319	971	961	966	24	23	23	61	61	60	3	3	3	9	8	8

MADISON COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Rep. in Congress.			For Governor.			Lieut. Governor.			Secretary of State.			Attorney General		
	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	Austin C. Gormley, D, L P	John H. Walsh S.	William Lindsay, R.	Joseph K Toole, D L P	Malcolm G. O'Malley, S.	Ernest W King, R	Ekwin C Norris, D L P.	John W Frinke S	Abraham N. Yoder, R	Miles Romney, D L P	Henry Lynch, S	Albert J Galen, R	Charles H. Hall, D L P	Evan O Jackson, S
Virginia City	119	128	.....	106	138	.....	109	133	.....	116	127	.....	118	124	.....
Summit	8	10	.....	6	13	.....	8	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	9	.....
Brown's Gulch	19	12	.....	17	17	.....	19	13	.....	19	10	.....	19	13	.....
Adobetown	14	27	.....	13	28	.....	13	28	.....	14	27	.....	14	27	.....
Ruby	30	52	.....	25	58	.....	27	54	.....	29	53	.....	30	52	.....
Alder	23	26	.....	22	27	.....	24	24	.....	23	25	.....	24	26	.....
Laurin	47	48	.....	37	64	.....	43	54	.....	46	49	.....	45	52	.....
Home Park	18	31	.....	15	33	.....	17	32	.....	18	31	.....	18	30	.....
Lakeview	36	11	.....	34	13	.....	37	8	.....	37	8	.....	38	7	.....
Monida	8	18	.....	7	19	.....	8	18	.....	8	18	.....	9	17	.....
Sheridan	168	135	.....	148	167	.....	161	144	.....	169	131	.....	159	139	.....
Twin Bridges	99	76	.....	91	84	.....	93	78	.....	99	73	.....	96	83	.....
Linder's School House	25	9	.....	24	10	.....	25	8	.....	25	8	.....	26	8	.....
Rochester	137	102	.....	101	148	.....	115	125	.....	132	104	.....	125	115	.....
Iron Rod	10	11	.....	11	12	.....	10	11	.....	10	11	.....	11	10	.....
Silver Star	36	56	.....	26	71	.....	34	54	.....	36	55	.....	34	51	.....
Waterloo	29	28	.....	26	31	.....	27	30	.....	27	28	.....	21	29	.....
Parrot	8	9	.....	7	11	.....	7	10	.....	8	9	.....	7	7	.....
South Boulder	41	22	.....	39	24	.....	40	23	.....	40	23	.....	40	23	.....
Mammoth	17	4	.....	14	7	.....	14	7	.....	15	6	.....	17	4	.....
Pony	123	97	.....	116	103	.....	115	99	.....	123	94	.....	120	96	.....
Harrison	18	15	.....	17	18	.....	16	18	.....	16	17	.....	18	15	.....
Sand Creek (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	13	6	.....	10	8	.....	10	8	.....	10	6	.....	10	7	.....
Norris	35	34	.....	31	40	.....	33	34	.....	32	35	.....	32	36	.....
Revenue	19	6	.....	12	15	.....	16	7	.....	16	7	.....	18	6	.....
Cherry Creek	5	5	.....	4	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....
Washington Bar	14	7	.....	12	9	.....	12	7	.....	13	7	.....	13	7	.....
Meadow Creek	25	28	.....	28	26	.....	24	29	.....	24	28	.....	22	27	.....
Ennis	63	57	.....	53	66	.....	63	56	.....	63	56	.....	62	56	.....
Wigwam	7	11	.....	8	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....
Power Canyon	5	13	.....	4	16	.....	5	12	.....	5	12	.....	6	12	.....
Bear Creek	17	5	.....	17	6	.....	17	5	.....	18	5	.....	18	5	.....
Lyon	6	15	.....	4	17	.....	6	15	.....	7	14	.....	6	13	.....
Big Hole	1	5	.....	1	6	.....	3	3	.....	1	5	.....	1	5	.....
Blacktail (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,243	1,119	40	1,086	1,319	30	1,166	1,173	38	1,225	1,103	40	1,187	1,140	40

MADISON COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	State Treasurer			State Auditor			Supt. of Pub. Inst.			Chief Jus. Sup. Court			Clerk Sup. Court		
	James H Rice R	David G. Browne, D, L P	Erik Olson, S.	Harry R Cunningham, R.	Phillip C. Goodwin, D L P.	Wm C Phelps, S	Wilfred E Harmon, R.	John M Kay, D L P	R. Anna German, S	Theodore Brantly, R.	D F Smith, D L P	Charles M Parr, S	John T Athey, R	Finlay McRae D L P	John Peters, S
Virginia City	113	128	.....	121	120	.....	122	115	.....	122	121	.....	107	135	.....
Summit	7	9	.....	10	8	.....	9	6	.....	8	8	.....	6	10	.....
Brown's Gulch	20	11	.....	22	11	.....	10	12	.....	20	10	.....	21	12	.....
Adobetown	14	27	.....	14	27	.....	13	28	.....	14	27	.....	14	26	.....
Ruby	28	54	.....	28	54	.....	29	52	.....	29	52	.....	28	54	.....
Alder	24	25	.....	22	25	.....	21	25	.....	24	25	.....	24	25	.....
Laurin	46	50	.....	47	50	.....	46	47	.....	44	52	.....	46	60	.....
Home Park	18	31	.....	18	31	.....	18	30	.....	19	30	.....	18	31	.....
Lakeview	37	8	.....	38	9	.....	38	7	.....	39	8	.....	36	8	.....
Monida	8	18	.....	8	18	.....	8	18	.....	8	18	.....	8	18	.....
Sheridan	167	133	.....	164	133	.....	66	130	.....	164	138	.....	167	133	.....
Twin Bridges	98	75	.....	96	76	.....	199	72	.....	98	78	.....	98	75	.....
Linder's School House	25	9	.....	25	9	.....	26	8	.....	26	8	.....	25	9	.....
Rochester	129	110	.....	122	111	.....	27	103	.....	133	108	.....	129	108	.....
Iron Rod	11	11	.....	10	10	.....	110	11	.....	11	10	.....	11	11	.....
Silver Star	36	53	.....	34	55	.....	34	54	.....	37	56	.....	36	53	.....
Waterloo	29	27	.....	29	26	.....	28	27	.....	27	29	.....	29	27	.....
Parrot	8	9	.....	9	3	.....	8	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	9	.....
South Boulder	40	23	.....	38	22	.....	38	22	.....	41	22	.....	40	23	.....
Mammoth	16	4	.....	16	5	.....	15	6	.....	15	5	.....	16	4	.....
Pony	121	95	.....	119	97	.....	122	90	.....	121	97	.....	121	95	.....
Harrison	18	15	.....	17	15	.....	16	17	.....	17	17	.....	18	15	.....
Sand Creek (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	10	7	.....	11	6	.....	13	4	.....	12	5	.....	10	7	.....
Norris	32	36	.....	31	37	.....	35	35	.....	33	34	.....	30	39	.....
Revenue	19	6	.....	17	6	.....	19	6	.....	16	8	.....	16	7	.....
Cherry Creek	5	5	.....	4	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....
Washington Bar	13	7	.....	13	7	.....	12	7	.....	14	5	.....	13	7	.....
Meadow Creek	25	27	.....	24	27	.....	26	26	.....	25	27	.....	25	27	.....
Ennis	62	56	.....	62	56	.....	68	50	.....	64	55	.....	61	56	.....
Wigwam	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	8	9	.....	7	10	.....
Power Canyon	5	12	.....	5	13	.....	7	10	.....	5	11	.....	5	12	.....
Bear Creek	16	5	.....	15	7	.....	17	5	.....	19	4	.....	18	5	.....
Lyon	7	13	.....	5	15	.....	6	13	.....	8	13	.....	7	14	.....
Big Hole	2	4	.....	1	4	.....	1	5	.....	1	5	.....	1	3	.....
Blacktail (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,218	1,112	39	1,204	1,113	39	1,231	1,063	43	1,235	1,108	41	1,202	1,131	41

MADISON COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Dist. Judge 5th District		Members House of Representatives						Co. Clerk and Recorder		County Treasurer		Clerk Dist. Court		Sheriff.	
	Llewellyn L. Callaway, R.	Montgomery H Parker, D.	Alden J Bennett, R	Frank B. Linderman, R...	John H Miles R.	William A Reel, D.....	Charles A. Shott, D.....	John Weingart D.....	John Z Clem, R.....	Frank Carey, D.....	George Ed. Gohn, R.....	Charles S Baker, D.....	Charles N. Morse, R	James G Walker, D ..	Charles L. Kadell, R ..	Wm. D Hustead, D .....
Virginia City	168	80	150	112	124	113	118	109	164	80	153	96	59	183	104	143
Summit	9	8	12	10	10	8	5	7	9	9	15	4	5	13	8	11
Brown's Gulch	25	9	26	19	23	12	14	7	25	9	28	6	12	21	22	13
Adobetown	17	25	18	13	13	25	31	23	16	24	19	23	9	32	11	29
Ruby	33	49	32	35	25	48	66	41	35	48	48	35	24	58	23	60
Alder	23	27	26	17	22	23	26	23	20	28	29	20	18	30	10	29
Laurin	58	41	50	43	45	46	53	46	51	48	57	40	37	64	41	58
Home Park	21	28	20	17	19	30	30	30	16	33	15	34	11	38	10	39
Lakeview	40	7	40	40	39	7	7	8	36	12	38	10	35	13	30	14
Monida	10	18	8	8	8	17	17	17	8	18	9	17	9	18	8	19
Sheridan	189	123	157	165	146	142	146	146	154	164	186	119	152	156	187	124
Twin Bridges	126	51	112	89	88	72	75	75	111	64	99	76	82	85	119	59
Linder's School House	26	7	25	26	25	9	8	9	25	8	27	7	21	12	26	8
Rochester	142	100	131	120	77	115	115	174	139	103	152	92	167	86	217	47
Iron Rod	10	12	11	11	8	11	11	11	12	11	10	12	6	17	13	9
Silver Star	58	35	46	43	33	51	47	59	37	60	50	44	32	65	45	51
Waterloo	34	22	28	26	23	28	30	32	33	22	29	25	26	29	29	26
Parrot	12	6	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	10	9	9	8	10
South Boulder	42	22	38	40	39	28	21	20	43	21	44	19	38	25	28	35
Mammoth	18	3	16	15	15	5	3	5	18	3	17	4	14	6	17	3
Pony	125	93	105	111	116	131	86	85	130	90	134	82	126	88	125	93
Harrison	20	14	12	15	16	25	15	15	21	14	20	16	19	14	16	19
Sand Creek (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	11	6	13	11	10	5	6	6	10	7	12	4	10	7	9	8
Norris	36	37	21	35	21	63	38	36	35	36	40	32	31	39	30	42
Revenue	16	12	17	11	17	21	9	9	19	9	20	9	17	11	16	13
Cherry Creek	8	2	5	4	4	5	5	5	7	2	8	2	5	4	5	4
Washington Bar	13	8	11	6	11	18	7	7	16	5	16	5	10	10	15	6
Meadow Creek	33	21	24	25	27	32	23	23	22	19	31	23	19	32	19	34
Ennis	62	57	65	65	65	56	54	52	62	56	67	52	48	71	51	69
Wigwam	12	7	10	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	10	8	4	15	12	7
Power Canyon	11	10	7	7	4	14	10	11	12	9	12	8	4	14	1	18
Bear Creek	22	1	16	18	18	7	5	5	20	3	18	5	7	16	17	7
Lyon	8	13	7	5	6	13	15	14	10	11	9	10	3	17	3	17
Big Hole	0	6	0	0	0	6	6	7	2	5	2	3	1	5	2	4
Blacktail (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,439	960	1,267	1,157	1,113	1,200	1,120	1,123	1,344	1,048	1,434	950	1,076	1,303	1,289	1,128

MADISON COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCT	Co. Attorney		Co. Assessor.		Supt. Schools		Co. Surveyor		Pub. Administrator		Co. Coroner		Justice of the Peace.		
	George R Allen, R	Samuel V Stewart, D	Wm. A. Stevenson, R	George A Barnard, D	Grace M. Baker, R	Susan Powell, D	Dwight Bushnell, R	George H. Potter, D	Charles H McLean, R	Harry Kelly, D	H F West, R	Rodney R Herndon, D	Levi Shambow R	Benjamin Hart, D	N D Johnson, D
Virginia City	83	162	159	86	140	105	113	125	114	123	103	138	.....	.....	.....
Summit	4	14	16	2	10	9	7	10	8	10	14	4	.....	.....	.....
Brown's Gulch	19	15	30	5	23	11	31	11	19	13	19	15	.....	.....	.....
Adobetown	12	28	25	16	12	29	13	27	13	28	16	25	.....	.....	.....
Ruby	25	53	55	29	34	47	30	49	29	52	26	55	.....	.....	.....
Alder	18	30	27	20	26	25	22	23	20	25	17	26	.....	.....	.....
Laurin	48	50	63	36	57	42	49	48	58	43	46	50	.....	.....	.....
Home Park	5	44	26	22	18	31	18	31	17	31	10	39	.....	.....	.....
Lakeview	38	20	38	12	27	19	40	8	39	7	28	11	.....	.....	.....
Monida	8	17	7	20	11	15	10	16	8	18	8	18	.....	.....	.....
Sheridan	139	168	187	102	175	139	174	123	159	137	170	139	.....	.....	.....
Twin Bridges	134	40	83	80	86	78	120	51	90	80	90	77	.....	.....	.....
Linder's School House	20	8	14	20	27	7	27	11	19	13	25	9	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	135	109	140	97	139	106	139	100	135	100	141	94	.....	.....	.....
Iron Rod	14	8	10	13	11	12	12	10	10	11	9	12	.....	.....	.....
Silver Star	39	57	45	45	41	25	37	49	37	52	40	47	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	32	23	26	27	32	22	27	24	26	23	26	25	.....	.....	.....
Parrot	10	7	9	9	12	5	9	8	8	10	8	8	.....	.....	.....
South Boulder	40	23	20	44	41	23	42	21	42	21	40	23	.....	.....	.....
Mammoth	15	6	12	9	16	5	16	5	16	5	16	5	.....	.....	.....
Pony	114	103	115	104	126	91	117	94	126	91	137	77	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	13	22	18	16	16	17	16	17	15	16	14	18	.....	.....	.....
Sand Creek (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish	9	8	6	13	12	6	9	6	10	6	9	5	.....	.....	.....
Norris	22	50	32	43	37	35	28	43	32	37	32	38	.....	.....	.....
Revenue	9	19	17	10	13	14	15	11	18	9	20	7	.....	.....	.....
Cherry Creek	6	4	3	7	6	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Washington Bar	10	11	9	11	15	7	13	7	14	7	14	7	.....	.....	.....
Meadow Creek	9	44	11	43	20	33	21	30	27	21	18	34	.....	.....	.....
Ennis	27	94	41	81	51	68	59	56	74	37	56	62	.....	.....	.....
Wigwam	4	15	9	10	5	12	7	9	12	4	7	9	.....	.....	.....
Power Canyon	1	21	4	16	9	12	5	16	6	11	6	11	.....	.....	.....
Bear Creek	15	8	6	17	15	7	16	5	17	6	15	7	.....	.....	.....
Lyon	4	17	5	16	9	10	5	13	10	9	5	16	.....	.....	.....
Big Hole	1	5	1	4	2	4	1	5	1	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Blacktail (Polls not opened)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,073	1,237	1,285	1,095	1,285	1,105	1,243	1,059	1,229	1,066	1,200	1,110	176	134	268

For Amendment No. 1	970	For Amendment No. 2	961
Against Amendment No. 1	149	Against Amendment No. 2	101

MEAGHER COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS													
	Paul McCormick, R	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	Paul A Fusz, D	P Carney, D	Edward Cardwell, D	S D Mullinix, Peo	F R St. John, Peo	D McKay, Peo	W N Holden, S	J F Mahie, S	J G Hoar, S	J W Bennett, Pro	J A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson, Pro
White Sulphur	177	171	171	93	96	93	.....	.....	2	3	3	3	1	1	1
Rock Creek	17	15	15	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Shannon	12	12	12	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Logan	25	23	23	20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep Creek	11	11	11	4	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper	13	13	13	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle Creek	8	8	8	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorsey	19	19	21	6	6	7	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Living Springs	3	3	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castle	11	11	11	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comb Creek	27	26	27	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinsdale	39	37	37	29	26	26	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Twodot	36	35	36	23	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Elk	9	8	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlowton	51	48	48	16	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	14	14	14	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnecook	13	11	12	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	485	465	470	230	228	225	.....	.....	2	9	9	9	1	1	1

MEAGHER COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Representative in Congress			Governor			Lieut. Gov.			Sec'y of State			Chief Justice		
	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	Austin C. Gormley, D., P., L.	John H. Walsh, S.	Wm. Lindsay, R.	J. K. Toole, D.,	M. G. O'Malley, S	E. W. King, R.	E. C. Norris, D.	J. W. Frinke, S.	A. N. Yoder R.	Miles Romney D	Henry Lynch S.	Theo. Brantly, R.	D. F. Smith, D.	C. M. Parr, S
White Sulphur	156	124	3	128	153	3	141	123	3	147	113	3	151	110	2
Rock Creek	16	6	1	12	11	1	15	6	1	14	6	1	15	6	1
Shannon	12	5	.....	10	7	.....	10	6	.....	9	6	.....	11	5	.....
Fort Logan	25	21	.....	21	24	.....	23	23	.....	25	21	.....	25	21	.....
Sheep Creek	11	5	.....	9	7	.....	8	8	.....	9	6	.....	9	6	.....
Copper	12	2	.....	12	3	.....	3	2	.....	12	3	.....	13	2	.....
Battle Creek	7	6	.....	4	10	.....	5	9	.....	5	9	.....	6	8	.....
Dorsey	20	10	1	12	18	1	16	12	1	19	11	1	20	9	1
Living Springs	4	1	.....	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	3	2	.....	3	2	.....
Castle	11	13	.....	8	16	.....	11	13	.....	11	13	.....	11	13	.....
Comb Creek	25	3	.....	23	6	.....	23	4	.....	23	4	.....	23	4	.....
Martinsdale	33	37	.....	29	42	.....	30	36	.....	32	33	.....	33	34	.....
Twodot	32	24	.....	30	28	.....	35	22	.....	33	23	.....	34	22	.....
Big Elk	8	2	.....	7	3	.....	8	2	.....	8	2	.....	8	1	.....
Harlowton	45	17	.....	33	32	.....	46	18	.....	42	20	.....	40	22	.....
Oka	14	1	.....	14	1	.....	14	1	.....	14	1	.....	14	1	.....
Winnecook	12	3	2	12	4	2	9	4	2	11	4	2	12	3	2
Total	443	280	7	366	368	7	410	291	7	417	277	7	428	269	6

MEAGHER COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Cl'k Sup. Court			Att'y General			Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction		
	J. T. Athey, R.	Finley McRae, D.	John Peters, S.	A. J. Galen, R.	Chas. H. Hall, D.	E. O. Jackson, S.	J. H. Rice, R.	D. G. Browne, D.	Erik Olson, S.	H. R. Cunningham R.	P. C. Goodwin, D	W. C. Phelps, S.	W. E. Harmon, R	J. M. Kay, D.	R. Anna German, S.
White Sulphur	140	125	2	151	113	2	142	125	2	144	115	3	147	119	2
Rock Creek	15	6	1	15	6	1	16	5	1	15	6	1	15	6	1
Shannon	10	5	.....	11	5	.....	10	6	.....	8	6	.....	10	5	.....
Fort Logan	24	21	.....	24	21	.....	26	20	.....	25	21	.....	24	21	.....
Sheep Creek	9	6	.....	10	5	.....	10	5	.....	10	5	.....	9	5	.....
Copper	12	3	.....	13	2	.....	12	3	.....	13	2	.....	11	4	.....
Battle Creek	7	6	1	5	9	.....	6	8	.....	6	8	.....	6	7	1
Dorsey	19	10	1	22	8	1	19	11	1	20	10	1	19	11	1
Living Springs	4	1	.....	3	2	.....	3	2	.....	3	2	.....	4	1	.....
Castle	13	11	.....	11	13	.....	11	13	.....	11	13	.....	11	13	.....
Comb Creek	23	4	.....	23	4	.....	23	4	.....	23	4	.....	24	3	.....
Martinsdale	31	35	.....	32	34	.....	33	33	.....	33	32	.....	32	32	.....
Twodot	34	22	.....	33	21	.....	34	22	.....	34	22	.....	33	21	.....
Big Elk	8	2	.....	8	1	.....	7	3	.....	8	1	.....	9	1	.....
Harlowton	44	17	1	41	24	.....	42	19	1	43	20	.....	41	1	1
Oka	14	1	.....	14	1	.....	14	1	.....	14	1	.....	14	1	.....
Winnecook	11	3	2	11	3	2	11	3	2	11	3	2	11	4	2
Total	418	278	8	427	272	6	419	283	7	421	271	7	421	273	8

MEAGHER COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	District Judge		Senator		Representatives				Sheriff		Treasurer		Clerk and Recorder	
	G D Pease, R.	R C Stewart, D.	C P Tooley, R.	D McH McKay, D	D P Mumbrue, R.	M N Stevens, R.	J L Johnston, D.	John Nesbit, D.	G H Keyes, R.	C H Sherman, D.	Ed Sayre, R.	Geo. Fowlie, D.	Theo Sarter R.	E W Ray, D.
White Sulphur	131	148	114	171	159	125	124	123	128	159	108	173	169	120
Rock Creek	15	6	12	10	12	14	10	6	10	13	14	16	17	5
Shannon	11	6	10	6	7	9	8	8	8	9	6	11	9	8
Fort Logan	21	24	16	30	19	23	21	25	17	29	21	24	25	21
Sheep Creek	9	6	9	6	13	11	3	2	4	12	7	9	10	6
Copper	13	2	10	5	11	10	4	3	8	7	8	7	10	5
Battle Creek	5	9	3	11	7	5	6	9	4	10	5	9	7	7
Dorsey	15	16	11	19	22	12	7	17	19	13	6	24	9	23
Living Springs	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	4	1	3	2	3	2
Castle	8	16	9	14	6	5	16	19	8	16	4	18	7	16
Comb Creek	23	4	23	4	17	18	6	12	20	9	13	14	22	7
Martinsdale	31	36	35	35	32	28	34	34	21	52	49	22	29	43
Twodot	33	25	43	15	33	32	22	20	34	33	30	25	21	36
Big Elk	6	4	9	1	8	5	2	4	7	3	3	7	2	8
Harlowton	29	33	43	22	39	36	21	20	19	46	8	58	33	32
Oka	14	1	6	8	13	11	2	1	10	5	7	8	13	2
Winnecook	10	6	11	5	10	16	4	3	10	8	6	12	9	7
Total	376	345	367	364	411	363	292	308	321	425	298	429	395	348

MEAGHER COUNTY—Concluded

PRECINCTS	Assessor		Clerk District Court			County Attorney		Superintend't of Schools		Public Administrator		Coroner	
	C T Rader, R.	Chas Holliday, D.	A C Grande, R.	W T Robertson, D.	Geo. Wallwork, Ind	W L Ford, R.	N B Smith, D	Lottie A Harris, R	Effie A Tipton, D.	E H Teague, R.	F A McDonald, D	J D Shorey, R	Chris Henneberg, D.
White Sulphur	150	133	65	82	126	138	148	137	157	132	135	173	100
Rock Creek	20	3	13	4	5	11	11	15	7	14	6	12	9
Shannon	13	4	4	3	10	4	13	14	2	13	2	11	5
Fort Logan	31	15	10	8	25	18	27	28	18	23	20	28	15
Sheep Creek	10	4	6	9	1	5	10	11	5	10	6	11	4
Copper	10	4	8	7	.....	8	7	14	1	12	2	14	1
Battle Creek	2	12	6	5	3	4	10	7	7	7	7	7	7
Dorsey	14	17	11	12	5	13	18	6	26	15	15	21	10
Living Springs	3	2	2	3	.....	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	2
Castle	10	14	10	8	6	4	20	7	17	11	13	13	11
Comb Creek	17	11	28	.....	1	17	12	24	5	22	6	23	4
Martinsdale	24	49	27	29	13	23	47	39	35	33	33	36	29
Twodot	21	34	18	30	6	23	35	33	24	31	23	32	20
Big Elk	2	8	1	2	7	2	8	10	.....	8	2	8	2
Harlowton	29	34	23	31	7	35	27	37	29	36	21	42	15
Oka	13	1	12	1	2	9	6	14	1	14	1	14	1
Winnecook	13	4	11	6	.....	9	7	8	8	11	4	11	5
Total	382	349	255	240	217	326	407	407	338	395	298	459	240

For Amendment No. 1..... 226
Against Amendment No. 1..... 40

For Amendment No. 2 215
Against Amendment No. 2..... 27

MISSOULA COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																	
	Paul A. Fusz, D.	Patrick Carney, D	Edward Cardwell D	Paul McCormick R	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan R	S. D. Mullinix, P.	F. R. St. John, P.	Daniel McKay, P.	W N Holden, S.	J F Mabie, S.	J. G. Hoar, S	P O'Rourke, S. L.	Robt. Clausen, S.L	John Carroll, S. L	J W Bennett Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson, Pro
Missoula No. 1	113	114	114	318	305	307	.....	.....	.....	66	65	64	2	2	2	8	8	8
Missoula No. 2	152	147	147	283	269	266	4	3	3	48	46	46	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Missoula No. 3	84	83	81	257	251	253	1	1	1	56	54	55	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missoula No. 4	142	139	138	263	254	257	.....	.....	.....	99	95	94	1	.....	.....	2	2	2
DeSmet No. 5	3	2	2	37	34	34	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Arlee No. 6	5	5	5	29	29	29	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Pine No 7	3	3	3	30	28	28	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Quartz No. 8	16	15	15	28	24	24	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonita No. 9	8	8	8	21	21	20	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Clinton No. 10	9	9	9	26	26	27	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carter No. 11	18	17	17	33	33	33	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton No. 12	18	17	17	33		33	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Cold Springs No. 13	19	18	18	57	57	56	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Saltese No. 14	15	17	18	24	21	21	.....	.....	.....	17	16	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonner No. 15	39	39	41	134	128	129	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Potomac No. 16	37	38	37	48	45	45	.....	.....	.....	14	14	14	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior No. 17	36	35	36	57	57	56	1	1	1	17	17	17	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Plains No. 18	74	71	73	106	103	100	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson No. 19	22	23	21	88	85	85	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frenchtown No. 20	33	35	35	55	53	53	.....	.....	.....	5	4	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass Valley No. 21	6	5	5	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heron No. 22	17	15	16	28	26	26	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lo Lo No. 23	15	15	15	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark No. 24	13	14	14	32	29	30	.....	.....	.....	27	25	26	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis No. 25	14	14	14	16	16	15	.....	.....	.....	23	22	22	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout Creek No. 26	10	8	9	37	36	34	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeBorgia No. 27	22	24	23	54	50	49	.....	.....	.....	16	16	16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine Mile No. 28	13	13	13	8	7	7	.....	.....	.....	15	14	14	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Noxon No. 29	7	5	7	12	11	9	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodman No. 30	6	6	6	25	21	22	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lothrop No. 31	25	23	24	52	49	49	.....	.....	.....	8	6	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huson No. 32	17	18	17	18	17	17	.....	.....	.....	10	10	11	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest No. 33	2	1	2	11	12	11	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	996	980	984	2,239	2,149	2,144	9	8	8	463	445	446	11	9	9	20	20	26

MISSOULA COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Representative Congress			Governor			Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State			Chief Justice		
	Gormley, D	Dixon, R	Walsh, S	J. K. Toole, D.	Wm Lindsay, R.	M G O'Malley, S.	Edwin Norris, D.	E W King, R.	J W Frinke S.	Miles Romney, D.	A N Yoder, R.	Henry Lynch, S.	D F Smith, D.	Theo Brantly, R.	C M Parr, S
Missoula No. 1	118	359	44	212	254	46	181	258	48	182	246	49	157	286	47
Missoula No. 2	140	336	30	264	205	28	217	213	31	227	199	30	191	250	32
Missoula No. 3	78	289	34	168	199	33	133	217	38	135	221	38	115	243	36
Missoula No. 4	126	313	69	229	220	62	203	212	69	194	220	70	183	236	72
DeSmet No. 5	4	39	.....	10	32	.....	8	31	.....	6	29	.....	7	33	.....
Arlee No. 6	3	31	.....	5	29	.....	5	29	.....	6	27	.....	6	27	.....
White Pine No 7	5	29	.....	10	22	.....	8	24	.....	6	27	.....	6	27	.....
Quartz No. 8	13	30	.....	23	20	.....	16	21	.....	14	22	.....	18	19	.....
Bonita No. 9	10	20	2	15	14	1	9	19	3	10	19	2	11	19	2
Clinton No. 10	9	27	.....	22	16	.....	20	16	.....	21	13	.....	19	17	.....
Carter No. 11	2	6	3	7	2	2	4	5	2	3	6	.....	4	4	3
Carlton No. 12	17	36	1	24	31	.....	22	32	.....	22	29	2	22	33	.....
Cold Springs No. 13	13	65	3	30	48	3	27	46	3	27	42	3	30	43	3
Saltese No. 14	23	23	8	31	18	6	24	19	9	22	19	8	24	22	9
Bonner No. 15	38	141	5	97	82	7	54	110	10	49	117	8	46	122	8
Potomac No. 16	50	47	6	83	21	5	61	26	8	59	29	6	55	32	8
Superior No. 17	34	70	10	60	43	8	49	50	10	50	49	10	50	49	10
Plains No. 18	80	109	5	117	72	4	102	80	5	99	81	5	93	88	5
Thompson No. 19	29	84	.....	45	66	.....	37	74	.....	33	78	1	35	75	1
Frenchtown No. 20	35	61	.....	51	43	.....	45	45	2	40	48	2	49	43	1
Grass Valley No. 21	1	20	1	6	15	1	5	15	1	5	15	1	7	14	1
Heron No. 22	17	26	.....	30	13	.....	19	20	.....	19	20	.....	19	19	.....
Lo Lo No. 23	15	30	.....	18	28	.....	16	27	.....	14	27	.....	15	27	.....
Stark No. 24	22	26	21	33	16	18	27	19	19	26	20	18	24	22	19
St. Regis No. 25	18	16	16	22	11	18	19	12	20	20	11	19	18	13	19
Trout Creek No. 26	16	31	4	27	21	4	18	26	5	16	27	6	40	30	6
DeBorgia No. 27	33	47	6	49	32	8	39	33	9	36	37	11	40	37	9
Nine Mile No. 28	18	7	10	22	4	10	22	4	9	17	5	12	20	4	9
Noxon No. 29	6	11	.....	11	6	.....	6	10	.....	6	11	.....	8	10	.....
Woodman, No. 30	6	23	.....	8	21	.....	7	20	.....	8	21	.....	8	19	.....
Lothrop No. 31	26	55	4	38	41	5	28	42	7	33	38	7	31	43	7
Huson No. 32	26	15	4	36	8	4	30	10	4	31	11	4	27	11	4
Forest No. 33	4	9	1	9	5	1	6	7	1	7	4	1	6	7	1
Total	1,033	2,431	287	1,812	1,658	274	1,467	1,772	313	1,443	1,768	315	1,358	1,944	323

MISSOULA COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Clerk Sup. Court			Attorney General			Treasurer			State Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			Dist. Judge.
	Finlay McRae, D.	J T Athey, R.....	John Peters, S	C H Hall, D.....	A J Galen, R.....	E O Jackson, S ...	D G Browne, D..	J H Rice, R.....	Erik Olsen, S....	Philip C Goodwin D	Harry R Cunningham, R	William C Phelps S	John M Kay, D ...	Wilfred E Harmon, R	R Anna German, S	F. C. Webster, R and D.....
Missoula No. 1	157	263	51	214	241	41	157	267	46	162	267	45	155	271	51	453
Missoula No. 2	213	218	30	273	186	29	202	228	30	192	229	31	196	224	30	426
Missoula No. 3	112	236	37	172	191	36	118	230	39	125	220	39	113	233	36	350
Missoula No. 4	178	221	17	233	199	67	178	224	75	174	226	76	172	225	78	408
DeSmet No. 5	5	29	.....	10	27	.....	6	27	1	10	25	1	6	27	.....	33
Arlee No. 6	6	27	.....	7	26	.....	6	27	.....	6	27	.....	6	27	.....	32
White Pine No 7	6	27	.....	10	23	.....	7	25	.....	8	25	.....	7	26	.....	30
Quartz No. 8	17	20	.....	21	16	.....	15	19	.....	16	20	.....	17	21	.....	38
Bonita No. 9	12	17	2	16	14	1	8	20	3	9	19	2	11	19	2	31
Clinton No. 10	20	16	.....	21	15	.....	20	16	.....	20	16	.....	19	16	.....	37
Carter No. 11	3	5	3	7	2	2	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	8
Carlton No. 12	19	33	.....	32	23	.....	21	32	.....	22	29	1	20	30	1	49
Cold Springs No. 13	27	42	3	38	32	3	27	43	3	25	44	3	25	42	3	71
Saltese No. 14	19	22	9	27	17	9	20	22	9	20	23	9	19	21	9	38
Bonner No. 15	49	115	7	87	84	6	47	120	8	40	120	10	48	114	8	164
Potomac No. 16	54	33	9	68	27	6	55	31	8	54	34	8	57	33	8	86
Superior No. 17	48	50	10	58	46	9	47	54	10	41	57	10	46	53	9	102
Plains No. 18	96	77	5	129	57	2	100	79	5	100	79	5	95	80	5	174
Thompson No. 19	31	80	1	46	65	1	28	77	1	30	81	1	31	78	.....	101
Frenchtown No. 20	46	45	2	53	37	.....	46	45	2	42	49	1	47	43	1	92
Grass Valley No. 21	5	15	1	9	12	.....	5	15	1	5	16	1	7	14	1	20
Heron No. 22	18	21	.....	21	20	.....	19	19	.....	18	20	.....	16	20	.....	36
Lo Lo No. 23	15	28	.....	24	19	.....	14	27	.....	15	27	.....	16	25	.....	43
Stark No. 24	24	22	19	30	17	18	26	18	20	26	19	18	23	22	21	48
St. Regis No. 25	19	12	18	23	11	16	17	15	18	17	15	18	18	12	18	35
Trout Creek No. 26	15	28	6	26	26	5	13	28	6	15	29	6	17	26	5	46
DeBorgia No. 27	37	35	10	44	31	8	36	37	10	38	35	10	36	36	11	76
Nine Mile No. 28	18	3	12	26	2	8	21	3	8	19	4	10	20	3	11	27
Noxon No. 29	6	12	.....	7	11	.....	6	10	.....	6	9	.....	6	11	.....	16
Woodman No. 30	8	20	.....	7	20	.....	8	20	.....	8	20	.....	9	20	.....	29
Lothrop No. 31	31	39	7	50	30	4	32	41	6	30	42	7	30	42	7	74
Huson No. 32	26	12	3	31	10	3	16	12	4	24	12	4	26	11	4	40
Forest No. 33	6	6	1	6	6	2	6	6	2	5	6	2	5	7	1	13
Total	1,346	1,829	323	1,820	1,543	276	1,334	1,842	318	1,330	1,838	321	1,323	1,836	323	3,226

MISSOULA COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Representatives.													
	E C Mulroney, R.	C E Fairbanks, R.	S. M. Ross, R.	E H Christian, R.	M E Quinn, D.	John Minnehan, D	Joseph Brunker, D	Frank Nelson, D.	John Meany, Ind.	J A McGowan, Ind	E E Bagby, S	G N Cubbage, S.	J M Woods, S	T F Fabert, S.
Missoula No. 1	305	230	271	225	119	138	178	162	45	.....	44	44	44	42
Missoula No. 2	293	193	245	199	159	173	207	179	32	.....	29	30	27	23
Missoula No. 3	265	204	217	195	89	101	115	118	38	.....	35	40	38	36
Missoula No. 4	289	209	251	224	129	144	171	171	27	.....	68	76	68	66
DeSmet No. 5	24	25	26	24	7	7	5	7	7	.....	2	2	1	.....
Arlee No. 6	26	26	27	25	5	6	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Pine No 7	24	28	23	22	7	10	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Quartz No. 8	25	19	19	10	15	19	13	15	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonita No. 9	19	18	13	9	10	12	14	22	.....	.....	1	2	2	1
Clinton No. 10	19	12	12	13	16	21	18	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carter No. 11	6	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	8	.....	2	2	2	2
Carlton No. 12	30	20	26	25	14	26	16	24	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cold Springs No. 13	41	37	42	35	21	24	21	23	18	1	3	5	4	4
Saltese No. 14	30	18	24	14	16	17	21	21	.....	.....	8	8	8	8
Bonner No. 15	128	107	110	86	42	39	44	88	5	.....	5	5	4	4
Potomac No. 16	40	26	31	19	43	46	44	84	7	.....	7	7	11	6
Superior No. 17	60	53	52	53	39	39	41	38	4	.....	8	9	9	9
Plains No. 18	63	143	64	54	111	59	84	65	30	1	1	1	1	2
Thompson No. 19	87	94	80	77	19	19	21	20	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Frenchtown No. 20	40	38	38	54	47	46	43	38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass Valley No. 21	15	15	15	16	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Heron No. 22	23	30	24	21	13	13	13	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lo Lo No. 23	31	28	25	24	9	11	15	19	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark No. 24	13	7	16	15	39	57	29	39	3	.....	13	12	15	16
St. Regis No. 25	18	14	16	15	19	24	17	18	.....	.....	15	12	16	16
Trout Creek No. 26	29	24	33	17	13	13	25	11	6	.....	6	7	7	6
DeBorgia No. 27	52	37	43	38	25	42	31	33	.....	.....	6	8	8	9
Nine Mile No. 28	3	2	6	5	24	28	22	23	1	.....	3	7	3	4
Noxon No. 29	11	11	9	8	7	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodman No. 30	21	19	20	19	7	9	7	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lothrop No. 31	42	30	33	34	35	54	34	34	2	.....	4	4	6	5
Huson No. 32	14	8	14	11	24	31	19	21	8	.....	4	4	5	4
Forest No. 33	10	7	12	7	2	3	1	3	7	.....	1	1	1	1
Total	2,096	1,736	1,838	1,596	1,130	1,243	1,294	1,353	302	1	267	288	282	268

MISSOULA COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Sheriff.			Treasurer.			Assessor.			Clerk and Recorder.			County Attorney.	
	Davis Graham, R.	W B Russell, D.	W P Graham, S.	C M Owen, R.	D J Heyfron, D.	James Lyons, S.	Daniel McQuarrie, R.	G L Elliott, D.	J W Reely, S.	Geo. Pringle, R.	W F Smith, D.	T D Caulfield, S.	W L Murphy, R.	Frank Woody, D.
Missoula No. 1	266	219	34	265	261	38	266	170	48	260	204	39	316	143
Missoula No. 2	220	255	21	149	307	24	233	213	29	165	270	28	321	141
Missoula No. 3	199	268	31	156	198	37	234	120	38	192	173	31	274	92
Missoula No. 4	224	224	62	162	269	63	237	185	73	205	232	62	283	174
DeSmet No. 5	37	5	.....	25	11	1	26	11	.....	27	8	.....	29	9
Arlee No. 6	27	6	.....	23	7	.....	27	5	.....	27	6	.....	28	5
White Pine No 7	18	16	.....	20	13	.....	22	10	.....	25	8	.....	28	5
Quartz No. 8	28	14	.....	14	26	.....	21	18	.....	20	21	.....	22	21
Bonita No. 9	22	7	1	7	22	2	23	7	1	13	17	1	20	11
Clinton No. 10	33	4	.....	12	24	.....	50	7	.....	13	22	.....	21	15
Carter No. 11	7	1	3	2	6	3	5	3	2	6	2	3	2	6
Carlton No. 12	38	16	.....	23	30	1	31	22	.....	32	21	.....	37	16
Cold Springs No. 13	51	28	2	28	47	3	43	22	3	41	31	3	50	23
Saltese No. 14	26	21	6	14	31	7	16	29	7	13	21	7	33	13
Bonner No. 15	102	69	9	86	85	3	110	62	5	79	94	4	127	48
Potomac No. 16	59	48	5	23	77	7	40	58	7	32	64	9	63	40
Superior No. 17	64	41	9	48	55	8	60	41	9	61	43	7	69	38
Plains No. 18	58	135	1	55	125	2	75	105	2	82	99	2	104	78
Thompson No. 19	61	50	.....	55	56	.....	72	38	.....	80	22	.....	77	34
Frenchtown No. 20	37	55	.....	28	61	1	42	49	.....	39	52	.....	57	33
Grass Valley No. 21	12	9	1	12	9	1	13	8	1	11	10	1	13	10
Heron No. 22	30	14	.....	11	30	.....	19	20	.....	20	21	.....	22	21
Lo Lo No. 23	30	14	1	21	24	.....	28	16	1	28	16	.....	31	14
Stark No. 24	28	35	9	17	38	13	19	34	15	22	31	15	47	11
St. Regis No. 25	20	17	14	10	25	16	1	24	16	17	18	17	37	10
Trout Creek No. 26	30	17	4	23	20	6	27	17	6	28	17	5	36	11
DeBorgia No. 27	44	40	9	23	56	6	55	27	9	44	34	8	64	18
Nine Mile No. 28	17	18	2	5	29	2	9	23	2	7	22	3	26	6
Noxon No. 29	7	11	.....	5	12	.....	11	6	.....	14	4	.....	10	5
Woodman No. 30	19	11	.....	16	13	.....	18	11	.....	18	12	.....	20	8
Lothrop No. 31	49	35	2	37	40	5	43	34	8	35	38	5	65	20
Huson No. 32	17	27	3	7	34	3	32	31	3	10	31	3	20	21
Forest No. 33	4	10	1	5	7	2	10	2	1	6	6	1	8	5
Total	1,885	1,640	230	1,329	2,048	254	1,888	1,428	286	1,672	1,690	254	2,357	1,105

MISSOULA COUNTY—Concludued!

PRECINCTS	Auditor.			Clerk District Court.			Supt. Schools.		Public Administrator.		Surveyor.		Coroner.		
	L M Coleman, R.	W McDermott, D.	J F Case, S	R W Kemp, R.	Wm Kelley, D.	R A Fuller, S	Reita Barnes, R	Bessie Farrell, R.	J E Moody, R.	H L Soare, D	O C Finkelnburg, R.	E S Dorman, D.	C H Marsh, R	J M Lucy, D.	Martin Tingley, S
Missoula No. 1	270	180	33	274	189	43	304	169	294	130	253	188	284	175	37
Missoula No. 2	181	265	19	211	241	26	238	224	238	182	215	215	260	200	20
Missoula No. 3	226	118	32	225	134	33	236	132	245	110	215	131	211	146	29
Missoula No. 4	176	256	30	227	201	61	255	197	257	161	231	206	233	203	57
DeSmet No. 5	23	10	.....	30	9	.....	27	11	28	7	29	4	22	14	.....
Arlee No. 6	26	6	.....	28	6	.....	27	6	28	5	26	7	28	6	.....
White Pine No 7	29	4	.....	27	6	.....	26	7	27	6	24	10	18	15	.....
Quartz No. 8	20	17	.....	30	12	.....	28	14	21	17	16	17	13	26	.....
Bonita No. 9	12	19	1	16	13	1	3	29	21	9	16	15	16	13	2
Clinton No. 10	19	16	1	19	16	.....	36	2	17	19	14	21	12	24	.....
Carter No. 11	3	4	1	4	3	3	6	2	5	3	4	4	1	7	1
Carlton No. 12	32	20	.....	31	22	.....	35	18	35	17	30	20	35	16	1
Cold Springs No. 13	43	26	3	32	42	3	58	15	44	24	40	32	37	38	2
Saltese No. 14	11	33	7	23	19	7	33	15	22	22	20	23	19	22	9
Bonner No. 15	106	60	3	129	45	4	133	44	51	123	99	71	146	29	2
Potomac No. 16	23	53	3	52	41	7	52	53	32	60	30	56	51	50	4
Superior No. 17	49	47	8	58	46	6	58	47	58	42	40	59	45	55	8
Plains No. 18	92	89	1	91	86	2	140	49	83	91	82	92	72	106	1
Thompson No. 19	94	18	.....	78	32	.....	92	21	76	32	75	31	67	41	.....
Frenchtown No. 20	47	42	.....	34	55	.....	35	56	47	42	49	36	38	53	.....
Grass Valley No. 21	14	7	.....	11	11	.....	10	12	14	7	14	7	18	4	.....
Heron No. 22	29	13	.....	21	19	.....	37	7	24	15	23	17	15	27	.....
Lo Lo No. 23	29	16	.....	26	17	.....	32	13	31	12	29	16	31	15	.....
Stark No. 24	23	30	9	20	33	15	27	34	23	29	22	33	15	39	10
St. Regis No. 25	15	21	15	20	16	16	18	27	21	21	17	24	13	24	14
Trout Creek No. 26	23	23	4	26	20	5	29	20	31	14	29	17	28	15	5
DeBorgia No. 27	46	29	8	49	29	9	51	32	43	32	41	38	40	43	7
Nine Mile No. 28	6	23	3	10	20	4	18	18	14	17	7	24	13	19	1
Noxon No. 29	8	8	.....	10	6	.....	12	4	11	4	9	7	6	11	.....
Woodman No. 30	19	10	.....	19	11	.....	25	3	21	8	13	14	21	8	.....
Lothrop No. 31	43	34	3	48	27	5	55	28	50	26	46	29	31	46	3
Huson No. 32	15	25	2	15	27	3	11	30	15	23	10	27	10	31	3
Forest No. 33	7	5	1	4	9	2	8	5	6	6	11	2	6	6	1
Total	1,759	1,547	187	1,898	1,463	255	2,155	1,344	1,933	1,316	1,766	1,506	1,...	1,527	217

For Amendment No. 1	1,857	For Amendment No. 2	1,901
Against Amendment No. 1	317	Against Amendment No. 2	245

PARK COUNTY

PRECINCTS	Presidential Electors							Congress			Governor			Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State			Attorney General			State Treasurer		
	Republican	Democratic	Socialist	Labor Party	People's Party	Social Labor Party	Prohibition Party	J M Dixon, R	A C Gormley, D	J. H. Walsh, S	William Lindsay, R	J. K. Toole, D	Malcolm G. O'Mally, Soc.	Ernest W King, Rep	Edwin C. Norris, D	John W. Frinke, Soc	Abraham N Yoder, R	Miles Romney, D	Henry Lynch, S	Albert J Galen, R	Chas. H Hall, D	Evan O Jackson, S	James H Rice, R	David G Browne, D	Erik Olsen, S
Livingston No. 1	199	60	84	...	....	....	4	204	86	72	171	135	65	138	104	66	179	106	66	186	99	65	186	105	63
Livingston No. 2	242	133	29	...	....	....	1	234	157	20	196	205	14	209	175	17	215	167	17	224	156	20	219	157	16
Livingston No. 3	175	87	90	...	....	....	1	115	103	76	156	151	65	167	120	67	164	123	71	164	114	72	165	115	71
Cokedale	58	28	17	...	....	....	....	51	31	17	43	43	14	48	34	15	46	35	15	45	33	15	44	36	16
Fridley	47	23	7	...	....	....	....	42	26	6	31	43	6	37	30	6	41	26	6	37	31	6	40	29	5
Tom Miner Basin	13	17	1	...	....	....	....	14	17	....	11	20	....	12	18	....	13	17	....	12	18	....	13	17	....
Electric	38	15	9	...	....	....	1	44	14	3	32	26	4	35	20	4	39	19	3	40	18	3	40	18	3
Aldridge	37	9	48	...	....	....	....	36	10	50	25	23	49	29	15	50	35	13	49	34	11	48	34	10	49
Gardiner	108	34	22	...	....	....	....	101	36	18	91	60	13	92	47	13	94	44	13	97	43	15	96	43	14
Cooke	20	9	5	...	....	....	....	22	8	5	20	9	5	20	8	5	19	9	5	20	9	5	19	9	5
Jardine	42	26	11	...	....	....	....	40	28	8	34	37	5	39	28	8	31	30	11	31	32	10	31	33	10
Chico	37	13	11	...	....	....	....	37	15	11	30	21	11	31	17	12	31	14	12	32	16	12	32	15	12
South Cascade	19	6	2	...	....	....	1	16	9	3	17	9	3	17	8	3	17	8	3	14	7	3	17	8	3
Richland	12	20	2	...	....	....	....	17	17	2	12	23	2	12	20	2	14	18	4	15	17	3	15	18	3
Trail Creek	25	13	7	...	....	....	....	23	17	2	12	33	3	17	23	3	21	20	3	23	18	3	23	18	3
Lower Mission	13	3	1	...	....	....	....	....	4	....	8	9	....	10	6	....	11	6	....	10	5	....	10	6	....
Upper Mission	22	8	1	...	....	....	....	22	11	1	19	14	1	20	13	1	23	10	1	22	11	1	22	11	1
West Boulder	22	2	3	...	....	....	....	23	3	1	23	3	1	23	3	1	23	3	1	23	3	1	23	3	1
Contact	6	1	...	...	....	....	....	5	2	....	5	2	....	5	2	....	6	1	....	6	1	....	6	1	....
Hunters Hot Springs	17	6	4	...	....	....	....	15	7	4	8	20	1	9	17	1	11	13	3	12	12	3	12	13	2
Shields River	30	13	2	...	....	....	....	29	18	2	26	24	2	25	22	3	28	20	2	27	20	2	30	17	2
Cottonwood	26	7	....	...	....	....	....	23	11	....	21	13	....	22	12	....	21	13	....	21	13	....	21	13	....
Myersburg	29	11	2	...	....	....	....	31	11	2	28	14	2	30	11	2	28	13	2	29	12	2	29	12	2
Murphy's	14	7	....	...	....	....	....	15	7	....	12	9	....	11	8	....	12	8	....	14	8	....	12	8	....
Muir	9	4	....	...	....	....	....	8	5	....	8	5	....	8	5	....	8	4	....	8	5	....	8	4	....
Lat	21	5	1	...	....	....	....	22	3	1	20	7	1	21	3	1	21	3	1	21	4	2	23	3	1
North Cascade	30	7	.. .	...	....	....	....	29	8	....	27	12	....	24	12	....	26	9	....	24	12	....	26	10	....
Clyde Park	97	16	6	...	....	....	1	83	28	4	68	50	3	67	43	3	67	41	3	68	42	3	70	29	3
Total	1,408	583	365	...	....	....	9	1,371	692	310	1,154	1,020	281	1,228	824	283	1,244	775	291	1,262	770	294	1,266	771	285

PARK COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	State Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			Chief Justice Supreme Court			Clerk of Supreme Court			Dst Jdg	State Senator			State Representative						Sheriff		
	H R Cunningham, R	Philip C Goodwin, D	Wm C Phelps, S	Wilfred E Harmon, R	John M Kay, D	R Anna German, S	Theodore Brantly, R	D F Smith, D	Chas M Parr, S	John T Athey, R	Finley McRae, D	John Peters, S	Frank Henry, R	A W Miles, R	W B Dolenty, D	Jas H Lyons, S	L H Van Dyck, R	W H Williams, R	Ben J Myers, D	William A Hall, D	William Dick, S	Daniel F Keeler, S	A S Robertson, R	Frank M Cain, D	William H Smith, S
Livingston No. 1	187	97	69	183	106	65	190	94	64	178	102	65	236	191	119	55	167	154	107	71	58	49	175	151	53
Livingston No. 2	229	152	16	219	161	17	233	154	14	212	165	17	286	233	163	16	218	195	168	122	18	16	231	172	17
Livingston No. 3	173	105	68	166	115	68	167	109	69	160	102	69	213	189	119	63	153	137	120	79	71	51	164	153	58
Cokedale	44	35	15	45	34	17	47	33	16	43	33	16	62	47	39	14	48	82	24	8	11	7	54	36	10
Fridley	39	29	6	41	29	6	41	29	6	41	27	6	61	36	39	8	42	35	30	30	7	6	30	44	7
Tom Miner Basin	13	17	....	12	18	....	14	17	....	13	17	....	23	17	15	....	16	12	12	18	....	....	15	16	....
Electric	42	15	4	42	16	3	41	15	4	40	17	4	49	33	22	4	48	25	16	18	4	4	38	22	5
Aldridge	35	12	47	34	13	48	33	14	48	34	12	48	47	39	13	43	37	42	15	5	41	33	41	6	50
Gardiner	97	44	13	93	47	15	99	41	14	87	55	12	119	93	57	9	114	58	35	63	10	8	81	73	7
Cooke	19	10	5	19	11	5	19	10	5	19	9	5	28	22	7	4	21	20	9	9	5	5	20	10	5
Jardine	31	33	10	34	33	8	32	33	9	32	32	9	41	46	20	8	36	30	26	29	12	6	38	33	6
Chico	30	17	12	33	13	13	33	16	12	33	16	12	42	30	22	13	33	23	18	20	11	10	30	23	10
South Cascade	16	18	3	17	8	3	16	8	3	17	7	4	28	11	15	3	14	6	11	12	3	3	18	5	4
Richland	16	18	2	15	17	3	14	17	3	15	16	3	20	19	15	2	19	15	17	19	1	1	30	7	1
Trail Creek	24	16	3	11	30	3	20	21	3	21	20	2	37	27	16	3	16	31	24	9	2	1	20	27	....
Lower Mission	11	4	....	11	4	....	11	5	....	11	5	....	14	12	4	....	12	10	5	3	....	....	10	7	....
Upper Mission	22	11	1	22	11	1	23	10	1	22	11	....	24	15	15	1	19	23	10	8	1	1	17	17	....
West Boulder	23	3	1	23	3	....	23	4	1	23	3	1	24	17	10	1	22	22	4	3	1	1	24	4	....
Contact	6	1	....	6	1	....	6	1	....	5	2	....	6	5	2	....	6	5	1	....	....	....	4	3	....
Hunters Hot Springs	15	9	3	14	10	3	15	10	3	13	10	4	21	17	9	3	18	9	10	6	2	2	17	10	2
Shields River	29	19	2	29	19	2	31	18	2	28	21	2	39	20	32	1	20	12	34	12	1	2	40	14	2
Cottonwood	20	14	....	21	13	....	20	13	....	20	12	....	26	16	17	....	18	16	17	16	....	....	28	5	....
Myersburg	29	19	2	33	8	2	30	11	2	29	12	2	37	26	16	1	27	23	17	10	2	1	35	7	2
Murphy's	11	8	....	12	8	....	12	7	....	11	8	....	17	5	17	....	7	5	16	4	....	....	12	11	....
Muir	8	4	....	9	4	....	8	5	....	8	5	....	11	5	8	....	8	8	4	1	....	....	9	3	....
Lat	21	3	2	22	3	1	21	3	1	20	3	2	24	10	16	1	18	13	11	3	1	1	26	1	1
North Cascade	26	10	....	26	11	....	26	10	....	25	11	....	32	33	6	....	28	27	10	7	....	....	29	10	1
Clyde Park	67	42	3	77	32	3	72	36	3	67	41	3	92	59	67	2	70	47	44	37	3	2	86	34	4
Total	1,283	748	287	1,277	788	286	1,297	744	283	1,227	774	286	1,654	1,276	900	255	1,255	1,085	815	622	265	210	1,322	904	245

PARK COUNTY--Concluded

PRECINCT	County Treasurer			County Clerk and Recorder			Clerk of District Court			County Assessor			County Attorney	Co. Sup. Schools		County Coroner			Public Administrator			County Survey	
	Chas. N. Sargent, R.	Harry McCue, D.	Wm D Newlon S.	Chas Angus, R.	O H Sandager, D.	Ole S Anderson S.	Athur Davis, R.	J E Mallery, D.	John Beurd, S.	John Harvey, R	J H. Proffitt, D.	Marshall L Baker, S	A P Stark, R.	W D Cameron	Miss Mary J Davies, R.	* Mrs. Nora Colvin, D.	Dan Short, R.	H J Melloy, D	John Fodness, S.	C O Krohne, R.	Frank Acklemire, D.	Joseph Herman, S.	S H Crookes, R.	H P Rygaard, D.
Livingston No. 1	91	212	51	196	103	57	172	133	51	147	166	52	262	70	152	198	171	115	64	176	99	61	159	155
Livingston No. 2	129	262	14	250	135	14	194	197	15	209	194	12	269	38	190	216	222	151	20	231	139	18	230	163
Livingston No. 3	110	191	54	184	111	62	157	139	59	121	178	60	189	76	164	177	170	104	67	173	86	66	166	124
Cokedale	33	53	11	42	38	13	54	28	11	33	51	14	52	20	52	35	50	23	15	44	36	11	44	28
Fridley	19	55	7	46	30	5	61	12	6	24	51	7	46	15	47	31	35	30	10	43	22	7	38	38
Tom Miner Basin	14	17	...	15	15	....	23	6	....	8	22	....	32	...	12	19	13	18	....	14	16	....	16	14
Electric	37	22	4	40	20	3	42	18	3	39	22	3	44	7	42	19	34	23	3	33	17	9	41	15
Aldridge	34	15	47	37	13	46	41	8	45	30	18	45	41	46	63	12	31	14	50	27	14	52	32	21
Gardiner	128	23	6	101	45	8	99	45	8	61	93	7	111	13	87	70	41	109	7	74	66	9	58	54
Cooke	12	18	5	22	7	6	22	6	5	22	7	5	21	5	26	6	19	9	6	17	12	4	23	12
Jardine	39	30	8	42	27	5	39	27	9	29	39	7	35	13	33	41	19	49	6	21	49	5	40	30
Chico	20	24	10	40	11	11	44	8	11	18	33	11	31	25	28	30	22	18	21	33	11	14	21	20
South Cascade	6	20	3	19	7	3	51	11	3	10	14	3	20	3	11	17	18	7	3	13	11	3	11	16
Richland	10	25	1	15	21	1	10	25	1	25	9	2	21	4	22	15	19	15	1	19	15	2	20	15
Trail Creek	14	32	...	24	23	....	39	8	....	9	37	....	35	7	23	25	24	16	4	21	21	2	25	19
Lower Mission	7	10	...	16	1	....	11	6	....	11	6	....	14	...	10	7	13	3	....	13	3	...	11	5
Upper Mission	17	16	1	22	10	1	23	10	1	16	16	2	32	6	18	16	22	10	1	20	11	2	20	13
West Boulder	19	8	1	22	5	....	22	5	1	20	7	1	31	1	19	8	23	3	1	21	5	1	19	6
Contact	2	5	...	6	1	....	5	2	....	4	3	....	5	...	2	5	6	1	....	4	3	....	6	1
Hunters Hot Springs	6	20	2	17	8	3	16	8	3	10	14	4	19	3	9	16	17	6	2	16	6	2	16	9
Shields River	17	33	2	38	14	2	32	19	2	33	18	5	35	5	16	37	26	24	2	28	19	2	29	21
Cottonwood	10	24	...	23	10	....	24	10	....	21	12	1	31	1	11	23	17	16	....	19	10	2	18	15
Myersburg	14	27	1	34	8	1	31	12	1	27	15	1	36	1	22	20	26	11	5	28	10	1	28	13
Murphy's	4	19	...	20	3	....	20	2	....	7	16	....	18	...	5	17	16	4	....	12	6	....	17	5
Muir	5	7	...	11	1	....	11	....	....	8	3	....	9	...	8	5	8	4	....	8	4	....	7	5
Lat	8	17	2	27	....	1	27	....	1	6	21	1	24	2	15	13	24	2	2	22	4	1	21	4
North Cascade	13	26	...	29	9	....	19	21	....	19	20	....	28	...	26	13	26	10	....	26	10	....	23	13
Clyde Park	31	83	3	83	30	3	79	38	3	51	65	7	83	11	52	73	68	37	5	66	40	6	56	58
Total	849	1,294	233	1,421	706	245	1,332	807	239	1,028	1,150	247	1,474	372	1,165	1,164	1,180	835	295	1,225	745	217	1,196	942

For Amendment No. 1..... 840
Against Amendment No. 1..... 113

For Amendment No. 2..... 768
Against Amendment No. 2..... 66

* Declared elected as result of contest.

POWELL COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS															Congress		
	Paul McCormick, R	A. W. Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	Paul A. Fusz, D.	P Carney, D	Edward Cardwell, D	S D Mulinix, P	F R St. John, P	D McKay, P	W N Holden, S	J F Mabie, S	J G Hoar, S	J W Bennett, Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson, Pro.	J M Dixon, R	A C Gormley, D	J H Walsh, S
Avon	47	45	43	16	15	14	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	46	16	2
Blossburg	3	3	3	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	9	.....
Coloma	9	9	9	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	12	2	1
Daniels	7	8	7	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	7	2	.....
Deer Lodge, North	67	65	63	40	40	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	5	5	72	39	1
Deer Lodge, South	115	110	108	98	94	94	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	4	4	4	110	103	.....
Elliston	92	85	84	36	34	34	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	80	40	.....
Emery	13	12	12	14	13	13	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	10	15	1
Garrison	25	25	24	10	9	9	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	23	12	1
Gold Creek	23	22	22	21	19	20	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	23	21	2
Helmville	84	81	80	41	39	40	1	1	1	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	70	51	1
Ontario	4	4	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5	1	.....
Ophir	18	16	16	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	17	13	.....
Ovando	60	57	57	16	15	15	1	.....	.....	3	3	2	....	.....	.....	57	17	3
Pioneer	22	18	19	33	32	31	2	2	2	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	22	34	.....
Race Track	47	46	46	22	20	20	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	45	20	1
Salmon Lake	38	35	34	18	18	15	.....	.....	.....	13	9	9	....	.....	.....	38	20	6
Sunset	7	6	6	6	7	6	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	9	6	.....
Washington Gulch	23	24	24	18	18	18	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	22	21	1
Woodworth	17	16	15	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	18	2	1
Total	721	687	676	422	406	404	8	7	7	31	27	26	9	9	9	689	444	21

OWELL COUNTY--Continued.

PRECINCTS	Governor			Lieut. Governor			Secretary of State			Chief Justice			Clerk Sup. Court			Attorney General.		
	Wm Lindsay, R	J K Toole, D	M G O'Mally, S	E. W. King, R	E. C. Norris, D	J. W. Frinke, S	A. N. Yoder, R	Miles Romney, D	Henry Lynch, S	Theo. Brantly, R	D. F. Smith, D	C. M. Parr, S	J. T. Athey, R	Finlay McRae, D	John Peters, S	A J Galen, R	C H Hall, D	E. O. Jackson, S
Avon	40	23	1	45	16	1	45	16	1	48	16	1	43	17	1	46	15	1
Blossburg	3	9	....	2	10	.....	3	9	.....	6	6	....	2	10	.....	1	11	.....
Coloma	7	7	1	8	6	1	10	4	1	13	1	1	10	4	1	9	5	1
Daniels	6	4	....	8	2	.....	8	2	.....	8	2	....	8	2	.....	7	3	.....
Deer Lodge, North	55	57	1	62	47	1	63	47	1	72	37	1	64	46	1	64	46	1
Deer Lodge, South	88	134	....	93	118	.....	99	108	.....	127	84	1	100	108	1	105	107	1
Elliston	56	72	....	65	52	.....	68	51	.....	79	41	....	71	45	.....	75	45	.....
Emery	4	24	1	5	20	1	8	17	2	10	17	1	7	20	1	8	18	1
Garrison	15	23	....	20	16	.....	19	17	.....	23	14	....	22	14	.....	22	13	.....
Gold Creek	11	38	1	14	32	1	19	27	1	17	28	1	16	31	1	16	28	.....
Helmville	42	84	1	54	65	1	60	56	1	81	41	1	63	57	1	55	60	1
Ontario	....	7	....	....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	....	6	....	....	6	.....	.....	6	.....
Ophir	10	21	....	14	17	.....	15	15	.....	17	13	....	15	15	.....	17	13	.....
Ovando	46	31	3	49	23	3	54	18	3	60	14	3	55	18	3	52	20	3
Pioneer	14	47	....	17	41	.....	16	39	.....	21	37	....	16	41	.....	18	37	.....
Race Track	37	30	1	40	26	1	42	21	1	39	27	1	43	21	1	43	22	1
Salmon Lake	13	50	3	17	36	5	19	33	7	27	23	7	21	27	7	17	39	5
Sunset	4	10	....	6	6	.....	5	6	.....	7	5	....	5	7	.....	5	7	.....
Washington Gulch	19	24	1	19	20	1	20	22	1	23	19	1	19	23	1	22	20	1
Woodworth	12	7	1	15	4	1	16	4	1	16	3	1	17	3	1	16	3	1
Total	482	702	15	553	563	17	589	518	20	694	434	20	597	515	20	598	518	17

POWELL COUNTNY—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	Treasurer.			Auditor			Supt. Pub. Inst.			Dist. Judge		Senator		Represen tative		Sheriff		Treasurer	
	J. H. Rice, R.	D. G. Browne, D.	Erik Olson, S.	H. R. Cunnigham, R.	P. C. Goodwin, D.	W. C. Phelps, S.	W. E. Harmon, R.	J. M. Kay, D.	R. Anna German, S.	G. B. Winston, R.	Welling Napton, D.	J. N. Bielenberg, R.	Michael McCormick, D.	H. J. Faust, R.	J. R. Quigley Jr., D.	J. C. Barnden, R.	J. A. Robinson, D.	A. D. Peck, R.	Robt. Roberts, D.
Avon	44	17	1	45	17	1	44	16	1	43	21	51	13	33	33	46	19	53	14
Blossburg	2	10	....	2	10	.....	2	10	.....	4	7	3	9	2	10	4	8	3	9
Coloma	11	3	1	11	3	1	12	2	1	7	6	10	4	8	6	11	3	11	3
Daniels	8	2	....	7	3	.....	8	2	.....	9	1	7	3	8	2	8	2	7	2
Deer Lodge, North	63	47	1	60	48	1	62	46	1	63	48	76	33	65	43	69	42	71	40
Deer Lodge, South	99	111	....	101	108	1	102	106	1	100	116	137	79	109	102	102	117	124	93
Elliston	70	49	....	67	47	.....	71	45	.....	64	57	74	45	61	66	66	60	32	96
Emery	8	17	1	8	18	1	4	14	10	3	25	17	10	6	21	15	13	11	16
Garrison	20	16	....	20	16	.....	21	14	1	17	19	21	14	18	17	24	14	24	11
Gold Creek	14	29	1	15	28	1	16	28	1	24	22	34	14	19	29	27	25	24	24
Helmville	64	58	1	63	54	1	60	57	1	61	62	40	85	54	76	69	61	81	46
Ontario	....	6	....	....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	5	....	6	....	6	....	6	1	6
Ophir	15	15	....	16	14	.....	16	14	.....	12	18	19	11	9	20	24	7	18	12
Ovando	54	17	3	55	17	3	58	15	3	50	24	54	22	42	38	47	31	56	22
Pioneer	18	37	....	17	37	.....	19	38	.....	22	36	38	23	20	38	25	36	21	35
Race Track	44	21	1	44	21	1	44	22	1	56	11	44	21	28	36	32	32	47	16
Salmon Lake	23	30	6	23	26	6	22	29	5	28	33	30	31	21	43	31	33	33	28
Sunset	6	6	....	6	5	.....	6	5	.....	5	7	6	4	7	6	10	5	7	5
Washington Gulch	20	22	1	19	22	1	19	20	1	20	23	25	15	16	28	17	26	26	17
Woodworth	16	3	1	16	3	1	15	2	1	12	8	16	5	16	4	17	4	16	5
Total	599	516	18	595	503	19	601	491	28	601	549	702	447	542	624	644	544	666	500

POWELL COUNTY--Concluded.

PRECINCTS.	Clerk and Recorder.		Assessor.		Clerk District Court.		Co. Attorney.		Supt. Schools		Coroner		Public Administrator		Surveyor.		
	W E Evans, R.	C S Schroeder, D.	R N Tibbetts, R.	J A Shaw, D.	A O Goodfellow, R	R L Kelley, D.	O B O'Bannon, R.	J H Meyers, D.	W T Graybeal, R.	Mollie E Wiles, D	Albert Bien, R.	G W Carlton, D.	W H Whitehill, R	Albert Rippingale, D.	Lee Williams, R.	Edw. McLain, D.	Ed Cain, R.
Avon	49	18	55	11	33	30	49	14	29	36	47	15	58	7	54	.....	.....
Bossburg	3	9	2	10	4	8	2	10	2	9	3	9	4	8	6	.....	.....
Coloma	13	1	12	2	6	7	11	3	1	13	10	4	12	2	12	.....	.....
Daniels	9	1	8	2	6	4	8	2	3	7	6	4	7	3	10	.....	.....
Deer Lodge, North	53	58	73	38	38	73	76	15	40	73	77	35	68	38	84	3	.....
Deer Lodge, South	199	112	120	103	47	169	152	62	50	170	127	85	107	95	143	2	1
Elliston	98	22	59	67	51	68	68	50	47	81	69	50	77	42	83	.....	.....
Emery	13	15	16	12	4	24	17	10	2	26	17	10	11	16	20	.....	.....
Garrison	23	14	20	16	15	21	18	15	5	32	20	14	13	23	26	.....	.....
Gold Creek	40	10	15	35	8	39	26	17	7	40	20	27	18	26	29	.....	.....
Helmville	91	37	31	95	51	75	59	62	31	99	65	56	71	49	81	.....	.....
Ontario	3	4	.....	5	.....	6	1	5	3	4	....	6	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Ophir	19	11	25	5	10	18	17	12	5	25	12	16	21	9	17	.....	.....
Ovando	63	15	35	44	46	34	48	28	29	48	52	20	54	20	66	.....	.....
Pioneer	37	24	23	35	7	51	36	11	14	43	24	29	19	32	28	.....	.....
Race Track	26	40	33	33	19	47	36	27	32	36	33	30	37	27	47	.....	.....
Salmon Lake	37	29	20	46	28	38	19	40	11	54	21	29	19	32	30	.....	.....
Sunset	11	4	4	11	4	10	7	4	3	11	7	5	6	5	8	.....	.....
Washington Gulch	24	19	28	16	16	25	25	17	18	24	22	19	29	11	25	2	.....
Woodworth	16	5	11	10	12	8	10	10	3	17	16	5	17	4	18	.....	.....
Total	737	448	590	596	405	755	685	444	335	848	648	468	648	454	789	7	1

For Amendment No. 1 544
Against Amendment No. 1 104

For Amendment No. 2 561
Against Amendment No. 2 70

RAVALLI COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	Presidential Electors.						Representative in Congress			Governor.			Lieutenant Governor			Just. Supreme Court			Secretary of State.			Attorney General		
	Roosevelt, R.....	Parker, D	Debs, S.....	Corregan, S L....	Watson, P	Swallow, Pro.....	J M Dixon, R.	A C Gormley, D..	J H Walsh, S.....	Wm. Lindsay, R..	J. K. Toole, D	M. G. O'Malley, S	E. W. King, R ...	E. C. Norris, D ..	J. W. Frinke, S...	Theo. Brantly, R.	D F Smith, D.....	C M Parr, S.....	A. N. Yoder, R...	Miles Romney, D.	Henry Lynch, S ..	A. J. Galen, R....	C. H. Hall, D.....	E. O. Jackson, S..
Sula	23	3	...	....	....	....	23	3	....	21	3	....	21	4	....	20	4	....	20	6	....	18	7	....
Overwhich	10	4	5	....	....	....	10	4	4	8	6	4	10	4	4	10	3	5	10	4	4	10	3	5
Darby	109	40	20	....	1	....	104	51	12	98	63	10	96	55	12	102	52	14	83	81	10	99	53	13
Grantsdale	74	43	23	....	1	1	64	68	10	60	76	9	57	69	10	60	63	12	58	71	9	60	62	11
Hamilton No. 5	114	72	36	....	....	4	104	93	23	88	118	19	91	108	17	104	92	20	85	113	21	94	100	20
Hamilton No. 6	113	51	53	....	....	1	102	76	43	87	97	37	88	82	43	99	66	45	75	96	44	94	75	45
Corvallis	160	95	16	1	....	2	151	113	13	135	132	10	140	121	10	143	113	14	133	131	11	135	121	13
Victor	151	73	34	1	....	....	156	78	27	132	111	22	132	94	25	145	83	24	122	107	24	137	86	26
Stevensville	253	111	58	1	1	14	262	131	41	228	177	37	239	154	40	255	139	39	246	142	40	232	154	38
Florence	55	25	4	....	....	....	50	35	2	45	40	4	47	35	5	49	33	4	45	37	3	45	38	1
Eight Mile	21	6	1	1	....	....	22	7	1	18	13	....	16	12	1	18	11	1	17	12	1	18	12	1
Totals	1,083	523	250	4	3	22	1,048	659	176	921	836	152	937	738	167	1,005	659	178	894	880	167	942	711	173

RAVALLI COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	State Treasurer			Clerk Supreme Court			State Auditor			Sup't Public Instruction.			Dist Jdge	Members House Representatives						Sheriff		
	James H Rice, R.	David G Browne, D.	Eric Olson, S.	John T Athey, R.	Finlay McRae, D.	John Peters, S.	Harry R Cunningham, R	Philip C. Goodwin, D., P., L.	William C. Phelps, S.	Wilfred E. Harmon, R.	John M. Kay, D., P., L.	R. Anna German, S.	F C Webster, R.	Frank Cone, R.	Amos Buck, R.	W A Grow, D.	J W Rickman, D	H E Woodruff, S.	W R Gilford, S.	W F Cook, R	Joshua Pond, D.	Pat Dineen, S.
Sula	21	4	....	22	3	....	19	4	....	22	3	...	23	18	18	5	7	1	....	13	11	1
Overwhich	9	3	5	10	3	5	9	3	5	10	3	5	15	6	9	6	5	3	4	9	4	5
Darby	102	49	14	100	50	14	102	46	16	100	47	16	154	91	90	52	53	12	11	82	78	15
Grantsdale	63	61	11	62	65	10	63	60	10	62	62	10	131	55	51	77	69	8	10	63	59	21
Hamilton No. 5	104	94	19	99	96	19	104	91	20	98	94	18	190	116	91	92	79	19	19	84	106	35
Hamilton No. 6	94	68	45	91	70	47	98	64	46	88	68	48	166	114	92	71	60	43	36	90	78	54
Corvallis	141	113	12	140	116	14	139	115	11	143	116	12	254	147	144	107	104	11	11	142	117	17
Victor	148	82	25	141	83	25	144	77	25	139	82	27	226	129	110	94	114	24	17	136	90	41
Stevensville	241	145	39	240	140	41	242	141	41	233	152	38	397	255	217	180	147	39	33	275	142	55
Florence	50	32	3	49	32	3	50	33	3	47	35	3	86	42	47	36	29	2	3	44	43	2
Eight Mile	17	13	1	17	13	1	17	13	1	18	12	...	29	14	16	12	11	1	....	17	12	1
Totals	190	664	174	971	671	179	983	647	178	960	674	177	1,671	947	885	732	678	163	144	953	731	227

RAVALLI COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCTS	County Treasurer			Clerk District Court			Clerk and Recorder			County Assessor.			County Attorney		Supt. of Schools	Coroner			Public Administrator.			County Surveyor.	
	F M Lockwood, R	H L Carter, D....	M Kirchner, S	A C Baker, R....	R P McLaughlin, D.	N Newell, S.....	G A Reese, R	Dean Stanley, D..	O B Jones, S	David Van Blaricom, R	Geo. W Johnson, D.....	Geo Ward, S	C B Calkins, R ...	R Lee McCulloch, D.....	Kittie Ostermeyer, R.	Mabel Corley, D..	W T Adair, R ...	C R Bell, D.....	James Ettien, S..	H J St. John, R ..	J J Southwick, D .	Edward Barrill, S.	L Lacoursier, R ..	M D Kippen, D ..
Sula	8	18	...	20	5	1	22	3	....	18	6	....	12	12	17	8	19	5	....	16	9	1	19	5
Overwhich	9	3	4	9	6	3	11	1	5	10	3	5	10	5	7	9	13	....	4	11	2	5	12	4
Darby	96	61	10	117	39	13	106	53	10	98	47	19	85	80	68	97	107	41	15	87	50	30	88	67
Grantsdale	73	60	7	108	27	8	79	57	8	71	53	15	56	80	38	101	75	52	6	64	62	5	53	83
Hamilton No. 5	93	111	16	145	61	16	124	74	17	90	100	21	79	129	81	129	126	68	17	85	102	17	77	119
Hamilton No. 6	96	88	34	125	53	25	121	51	34	84	85	43	80	115	70	133	126	51	35	85	79	40	81	105
Corvallis	119	150	5	83	188	8	137	127	6	123	143	10	122	144	90	180	150	107	8	143	113	7	117	141
Victor	109	123	23	133	106	17	154	75	21	113	119	22	115	123	72	183	151	82	18	172	62	18	131	111
Stevensville	199	198	35	232	167	36	247	145	36	167	237	33	257	156	89	337	255	140	38	243	136	40	212	186
Florence	48	37	2	48	34	2	48	34	2	49	32	4	50	33	34	52	49	31	5	45	35	4	49	34
Eight Mile	12	18	...	16	13	1	20	9	1	12	18	....	25	6	5	26	16	12	....	16	14	....	15	15
Totals	862	867	136	1,036	699	140	1,069	642	140	835	843	172	891	883	571	1,255	1,077	589	146	967	664	167	858	870

For Amendment No. 1	866	For Amendment No. 2	901
Against Amendment No. 1	164	Against Amendment No. 2	95

ROSEBUD COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.														
	Paul A. Fusz D	P Carney, D.	Edward Cardwell, D	Paul McCornick, R	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	W N Holden S	J F Mabie S	J G Hoar S	P O'Rourke S L	Robt Clausen S L	John Carroll S L	J W Bennett Pro	J A Longstaff Pro	T F Stevenson Pro
Rancher	7	9	9	23	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hathaway	3	3	3	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decker	6	6	6	14	14	14	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birney	21	21	21	25	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terret	5	5	5	12	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard	8	7	7	14	15	14	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forsyth	50	53	53	176	172	171	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Antelope	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acorn	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	4	4	4	62	63	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Hill	2	3	2	12	13	13	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte	5	5	5	10	12	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee	3	3	3	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKay	1	2	2	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirby	9	9	9	15	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashland	5	5	5	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Agency	.....	.....	.....	31	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarpy	5	5	5	6	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	134	140	139	460	460	459	12	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	1

ROSEBUD COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	Congress			Governor			Lieutenant Governor			Secretary of State			Chief Justice		
	A C Gormley D.	J M Dixon, R.	J H Walsh, S.	J K Toole, D.	Wm Lindsay R.	M G O'Malley S.	E. C. Norris, D	E. W. King, R	J. W. Frinke, S.	Miles Romney D.	A. N. Yoder, R.	Henry Lynch, S.	D. F. Smith, D	Theo. Brantly, R.	C. M. Parr, S
Rancher	6	27	.....	10	23	.....	10	23	.....	10	23	.....	10	22	.....
Hathaway	4	10	.....	2	12	.....	2	12	.....	4	10	.....	4	10	.....
Decker	7	13	1	8	12	1	9	11	1	8	11	1	8	11	1
Birney	25	26	.....	25	26	.....	25	26	.....	25	26	.....	25	26	.....
Terret	7	14	.....	8	13	.....	7	13	.....	7	14	.....	7	13	.....
Howard	12	15	.....	15	12	.....	12	13	.....	13	13	.....	11	14	1
Forsyth	60	179	8	95	149	5	76	159	6	74	161	6	71	162	6
Antelope	.....	10	.....	1	9	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Acorn	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Rosebud	7	64	.....	9	61	.....	6	64	1	7	60	1	6	62	1
Pleasant Hill	3	13	1	3	13	1	3	14	1	3	14	1	3	14	1
Butte	5	13	.....	6	12	.....	6	11	.....	5	12	.....	5	12	.....
Lee	5	13	.....	4	13	.....	6	12	.....	6	13	.....	6	13	.....
McKay	4	9	.....	4	9	.....	4	9	.....	1	9	4	5	8	.....
Kirby	10	14	.....	10	14	.....	10	14	.....	10	13	.....	11	13	.....
Ashland	5	8	.....	5	8	.....	5	8	.....	5	8	.....	5	8	.....
Crow Agency	.....	35	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	34	.....
Sarpy	3	9	.....	5	7	.....	5	2	.....	5	6	.....	4	8	.....
Totals	163	480	10	210	434	7	186	442	9	183	443	13	181	448	10

ROSEBUD COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Clerk Sup. Court			Attorney General			Treasurer.			Auditor			Supt. of Pub. Inst.		
	Finlay McRae D L P.....	John T Athey, R.....	John Peters, S	C H Hall, DLP	A J Galen, R.	E O Jackson, S	David G. Browne, D, L P.....	James H Rice R.....	Erik Olson, S.	Philip C. Goodwin, D L P.	Harry R Cunningham, R.	Wm C Phelps, S.....	John M Kay, D L P.....	Wilfred E Harmon, R..	R Anna German, S.....
Rancher	11	22	.....	11	22	.....	11	22	.....	11	22	.....	11	22	.....
Hathaway	4	10	.....	4	10	.....	4	10	.....	4	10	.....	4	10	.....
Decker	8	11	1	8	11	1	8	11	1	8	10	1	8	10	1
Birney	25	26	.....	25	26	.....	25	26	.....	25	26	.....	25	26	.....
Terret	7	14	.....	6	14	.....	7	14	.....	6	14	.....	7	14	.....
Howard	14	13	.....	14	13	.....	14	13	.....	12	14	.....	13	14	.....
Forsyth	78	162	6	73	161	6	72	163	6	69	168	6	73	166	5
Antelope	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....
Acorn	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....
Rosebud	7	63	1	6	63	1	8	61	1	6	64	.....	7	62	.....
Pleasant Hill	3	14	1	3	13	1	3	14	1	3	13	1	3	13	1
Butte	5	12	.....	5	12	.....	5	12	.....	5	12	.....	5	12	.....
Lee	7	12	.....	6	13	.....	6	13	.....	6	13	.....	6	13	.....
McKay	3	9	.....	5	8	.....	4	9	.....	3	9	.....	4	9	.....
Kirby	10	15	.....	10	14	.....	10	15	.....	11	13	.....	10	14	.....
Ashland	5	8	.....	5	8	.....	5	8	.....	5	8	.....	5	8	.....
Crow Agency	.....	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	33	.....
Sarpy	4	8	.....	5	7	.....	5	7	.....	4	8	.....	4	8	.....
Totals	191	450	9	186	446	9	187	448	9	178	456	8	185	452	7

ROSEBUD COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	District Judge.		Senator		Representatives			Sheriff		Treasurer			Assessor.			Clerk and Recorder		
	C H Loud, R.	J B Herford D	Maurice Bentall, R.	T W Longley, D.	G W Brewster R.	J T Brown, D.	Joseph Rumley S.	J Z Northway, R.	W J Nix, D...	Zeb Tart, S ...	Chas. Davis, R	W W McDonald, D ...	J A Waddell, S.	J B Grierson, R	Ed McGehee, D ...	R L Forney, S	R J Cole, R...	P C Schoelkopf, D ...	H C Holtkamp S ...
Rancher	18	14	21	12	23	10	.....	15	17	....	23	10	....	30	3	....	24	9	.....
Hathaway	8	4	8	6	9	3	.....	9	4	....	9	4	....	11	3	....	9	4	.....
Decker ..	11	8	11	10	15	5	1	11	9	1	11	9	1	12	11	....	13	6	1
Birney ..	27	24	24	27	23	28	.....	28	23	....	24	27	....	20	31	....	25	26	.....
Terret	13	9	9	12	14	7	.....	11	10	....	8	13	....	17	3	....	10	11	.....
Howard ..	10	17	14	13	13	13	1	10	17	....	11	16	....	13	14	....	12	14	1
Forsyth ..	160	78	127	122	152	83	5	114	114	18	141	95	8	175	57	7	139	102	4
Antelope	9	....	8	2	10	.....	.....	10	.....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	9	1	.....
Acorn	7	1	8	....	8	.....	.....	7	1	....	8	....	....	7	1	....	6	2	.....
Rosebud	59	12	60	11	60	11	.....	54	14	1	50	19	....	51	21	....	53	17	.....
Pleasant Hill	15	3	14	3	14	3	1	16	1	1	14	4	....	13	4	....	16	2	.....
Butte ..	13	4	10	7	12	5	.....	11	5	....	7	10	....	13	4	....	12	5	.....
Lee	12	7	8	11	10	8	.....	11	7	....	10	8	....	12	7	....	13	5	.....
McKay ..	5	8	4	9	8	5	.....	8	5	....	4	6	1	12	1	....	7	6	.....
Kirby	16	8	14	10	14	11	.....	16	9	....	13	10	....	14	9	....	17	6	.....
Ashland ..	7	5	8	5	7	6	.....	7	6	....	8	5	....	4	9	....	7	5	.....
Crow Agency	33	....	33	....	33	.....	.....	32	1	....	32	1	....	32	1	....	33	.....	.....
Sarpy	6	5	3	9	6	6	.....	5	6	1	6	5	1	9	3	....	8	4	.....
Totals	429	207	384	269	431	204	8	375	249	22	389	242	11	455	182	7	413	225	6

ROSEBUD COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCTS	County Attorney				Clerk District Court.		Supt. Schools.		Pub. Admin.		Surveyor.			Coroner.				
	J C Lyndes, R	J W Proctor ..	F P H Collins, D.....	F W Dross, S	D J Muri, R ..	H E Webber, D	Millie Smith, R	G M Higgins, D.	R W Snook, R	Ed Adams, D.	C B Taber, R.	F L Mefford..	H R Maracy..	Rice Westaby	Peter Droese, D.	W N Dopson .	A C Wilson. .	W H Simons, D. .....
Rancher	32	....	....	....	26	7	16	17	23	7	23	....	....	.....	10	1	1	.....
Hathaway	10	....	....	....	9	4	9	5	9	2	10	....	....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Decker ..	13	....	....	....	13	7	8	13	9	10	10	....	....	.....	9	1	.....	.....
Birney ..	21	....	....	....	26	25	20	30	22	26	21	....	....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Terret	7	....	3	....	13	7	13	7	13	7	16	....	....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Howard ..	16	....	....	....	10	17	17	10	10	17	13	....	2	.....	16	.....	.....	1
Forsyth ..	163	2	2	2	131	105	164	78	159	75	169	....	....	1	95	31	.....	2
Antelope	9	....	....	....	9	1	9	1	9	....	10	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acorn	7	....	....	....	7	1	8	.....	8	....	8	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud	56	....	....	....	53	17	57	13	54	7	63	1	....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Hill	15	....	...	....	15	3	16	1	14	3	13	....	....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Butte ..	12	....	....	....	10	7	12	5	11	5	12	....	....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Lee ..	7	3	....	....	9	9	11	8	11	6	14	....	....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
McKay ..	9	....	....	....	6	7	7	6	8	5	9	....	....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Kirby	14	....	1	....	15	9	17	8	12	12	17	....	....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Ashland ..	7	....	....	....	8	4	7	4	7	5	8	....	....	.....	5	.....	.....	...
Crow Agency	32	....	....	....	32	.....	19	13	30	1	30	....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	..
Sarpy	9	....	....	....	9	3	7	4	9	3	9	....	....	.....	7	.....	.....	...
Totals	429	5	6	2	401	233	417	223	418	191	455	1	2	1	226	33	1	3

For Amendment No. 1	161	For Amendment No. 2	159
Against Amendment No. 1	41	Against Amendment No. 2	33

SILVER BOW COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																
	Paul A. Fusz, D	P. Carney, D.	Edward Cardwell, D	Paul McCormick, R	A. W. Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan, R	S. D. Mullinix, Peo	F. R. St. John, Peo	Daniel McKay Peo	W. N. Holden S	J. F. Mabie, S.	J. G. Hoar, S.	P. O'Rourke, S. L	Robert Clausen S. L	John Carroll, S. L	J. W. Bennett, Pro	J. A. Longstaff Pro	T. F. Stevenson Pro
Precinct No. 1	95	96	93	124	123	123	21	21	20	17	17	17	2	2	2	5	5	5
Precinct No. 2	55	52	52	95	92	90	17	17	17	17	17	16	3	3	3	2	2	2
Precinct No. 3	87	83	83	65	60	56	23	24	25	31	32	29	3	1	1	3	3	3
Precinct No. 4	180	180	178	98	99	95	22	20	20	21	20	20	....	.....	.....	2	1	1
Precinct No. 5	180	173	172	118	114	113	25	25	25	32	30	30	1	1	1	1	1	1
Precinct No. 6	118	120	119	58	56	58	13	13	13	26	23	25	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Precinct No. 7	165	167	162	34	33	32	11	11	12	20	17	17	2	1	1	3	2	4
Precinct No. 8	218	217	215	9	9	9	12	11	11	9	9	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 9	53	54	52	28	25	24	17	17	19	22	21	21	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 10	111	105	104	41	41	41	13	12	12	38	38	40	1	1	1	1	1	1
Precinct No. 11	268	259	255	62	60	61	45	41	40	50	49	48	6	2	2	1	.....	.....
Precinct No. 12	139	146	146	57	55	54	18	16	16	38	34	35	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 13	136	128	129	83	83	81	28	27	28	28	28	28	1	.....	1	5	5	5
Precinct No. 14	125	126	120	108	107	107	20	19	19	44	42	40	2	2	2	1	1	1
Precinct No. 15	122	124	120	92	90	87	13	12	14	21	20	20	2	1	1	3	3	3
Precinct No. 16	97	97	96	120	119	119	13	12	12	22	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1
Precinct No. 17	119	118	116	162	162	162	13	13	13	34	34	34	5	5	5	2	2	2
Precinct No. 18	60	61	58	89	90	90	7	7	7	6	5	5	....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Precinct No. 19	80	79	80	148	146	145	17	17	17	19	20	19	3	3	3	1	1	1
Precinct No. 20	184	182	181	241	236	231	29	30	30	40	37	37	3	3	3	1	1	1
Precinct No. 21	95	95	93	61	60	61	20	18	21	39	36	35	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 22	112	108	110	118	114	111	20	20	21	46	43	46	2	2	2	1	1	1
Precinct No. 23	145	133	130	21	18	17	11	11	11	30	30	29	1	1	1	1	1	1
Precinct No. 24	252	249	250	112	103	103	51	46	46	138	131	129	12	8	8	2	3	2
Precinct No. 25	119	120	119	76	73	71	34	29	27	65	58	55	6	6	6	1	.....	.....
Precinct No. 26	77	74	73	104	104	101	41	40	40	58	57	58	1	2	1	2	2	2
Precinct No. 27	129	129	125	106	99	96	47	46	46	74	69	65	3	3	3	5	5	5
Precinct No. 28	66	59	62	41	38	37	30	27	28	36	36	36	2	2	2	1	1	1
Precinct No. 29	141	140	140	130	121	121	18	19	19	40	39	38	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 30	182	178	175	187	180	178	52	52	51	52	49	46	4	4	4	2	2	2
Precinct No. 31	135	136	135	166	161	163	25	25	25	36	35	35	2	2	1	2	2	2
Precinct No. 32	58	60	59	89	89	88	7	6	6	12	13	13	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Precinct No. 33	93	91	92	109	105	106	21	21	18	32	29	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SILVER BOW COUNTY- Continued

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																	
	Fusz, D	Carney, D	Cardwell, D	McCormick, R	Merrifield, R	Duncan, R	Mullinix, P	St. John, P	McKay, P	Holden, S	Mabie, S	Hoar, S	O'Rourke, S L	Clausen, S L	Carroll, S L	Bennett, Pro	Longstaff, Pro	Stevenson, Pro
Precinct No. 34	145	147	148	177	178	172	18	18	18	45	46	44	3	3	3	2	2	2
Precinct No. 35	123	118	119	197	192	191	29	28	28	59	57	56	3	3	3	7	7	7
Precinct No. 36	90	87	86	99	97	97	17	18	18	48	46	46	5	4	4	1	1	1
Precinct No. 37	179	178	176	165	161	158	38	32	24	88	88	88	4	3	4	6	6	5
Precinct No. 38	56	56	54	76	72	72	13	13	14	26	25	24	2	2	2	4	4	4
Precinct No. 39	87	82	83	90	85	85	37	35	36	47	46	44	2	2	2	3	3	3
Precinct No. 40	162	156	154	170	168	165	44	43	42	92	87	87	4	4	4	1	.....	.....
Precinct No. 41	86	82	83	162	155	160	52	50	50	87	81	81	4	4	4	10	10	10
Precinct No. 42	47	46	46	110	104	103	36	33	33	44	43	42	2	2	2	6	6	6
Precinct No. 43	48	47	46	190	176	173	65	66	69	39	30	31	6	3	5	2	1	1
Precinct No. 44	29	24	29	87	82	80	46	47	48	17	17	16	3	5	4	.....	1	1
Precinct No. 45	39	34	33	32	30	30	16	17	17	62	57	57	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 46	6	6	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 47	45	48	46	55	55	54	16	14	14	37	35	34	3	2	2	1	1	1
Precinct No. 48	58	49	49	70	66	69	20	21	21	27	23	24	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Precinct No. 49	125	121	115	103	96	95	26	26	26	44	45	43	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 50	6	6	6	23	22	21	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Precinct No. 51	14	13	13	15	13	15	4	2	3	5	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 52	5	5	5	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 53	21	19	19	23	22	22	2	2	2	3	3	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 54	26	25	24	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 55	8	7	8	13	13	14	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 56	11	11	11	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 57	10	10	10	14	14	14	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Precinct No. 58	10	9	9	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Precinct No. 60	29	29	29	38	32	32	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 62	6	6	6	7	7	7	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 63	6	6	6	18	18	18	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precinct No. 64	2	2	2	7	6	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,686	5,568	5,515	5,149	4,985	4,942	1,235	1,192	1,214	1,978	1,884	1,858	126	107	107	100	94	95

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Congress			Governor.			Lieutenant Governor.			Sec'y of State			Chief Justice.			Clerk of Sup. Court.		
	A. C. Gormley, D	J. M. Dixon, R	J. H. Walsh, S	Joseph K. Toole, D.	Wm. Lindsay, R.	M. G. O'Malley S.	Edwin C Norris, D	Ernest W. King, R	John W Frinke S	Miles Romney D	Abraham N. Yoder, R	Henry Lynch, S.	D F Smith D	Theodore Brantly, R.	Charles M Parr, S	Finlay McRae D.	John T Athey R	John Peters S.
Precinct No. 1	143	105	5	173	89	5	153	92	5	148	90	5	151	89	4	149	87	5
Precinct No. 2	84	89	10	105	74	8	92	78	10	86	79	11	88	77	9	87	76	10
Precinct No. 3	133	46	14	168	27	15	156	26	15	146	30	15	149	32	13	147	28	14
Precinct No. 4	218	86	9	245	77	10	227	75	10	227	73	11	223	86	10	225	75	10
Precinct No. 5	219	111	26	267	97	17	232	97	23	224	96	21	220	100	23	225	92	21
Precinct No. 6	145	60	18	175	45	15	151	44	16	148	50	15	144	54	14	147	49	15
Precinct No. 7	187	33	12	220	28	7	206	29	6	201	34	7	206	31	8	197	27	8
Precinct No. 8	236	6	5	255	6	4	238	6	6	233	6	5	233	7	5	232	5	4
Precinct No. 9	86	21	18	104	20	17	89	20	18	86	21	18	86	21	17	87	20	17
Precinct No. 10	137	31	36	145	29	36	139	29	35	139	28	36	134	30	36	135	29	35
Precinct No. 11	320	54	35	375	44	31	331	44	33	324	45	33	322	47	32	320	44	31
Precinct No. 12	183	39	22	212	34	22	187	33	23	182	35	23	189	38	22	190	31	20
Precinct No. 13	184	74	16	227	59	14	200	61	15	189	65	16	192	68	15	197	58	16
Precinct No. 14	183	85	20	243	58	22	208	61	23	207	61	20	191	81	18	205	62	19
Precinct No. 15	156	77	16	188	65	12	160	62	14	156	69	14	157	71	13	153	64	14
Precinct No. 16	117	102	17	154	87	15	137	86	15	137	86	15	124	102	14	130	89	15
Precinct No. 17	167	138	22	206	112	24	185	118	24	174	125	22	176	131	24	182	115	24
Precinct No. 18	81	83	3	101	64	3	96	63	3	82	69	5	85	75	3	93	64	4
Precinct No. 19	117	124	20	154	100	15	137	107	18	130	115	14	127	122	14	134	108	14
Precinct No. 20	280	185	17	345	142	16	316	146	15	295	155	16	286	170	16	301	148	15
Precinct No. 21	146	48	23	172	33	21	154	37	21	154	35	20	140	51	21	149	37	22
Precinct No. 22	160	92	23	218	62	24	186	69	25	175	69	24	165	85	23	182	55	24
Precinct No. 23	159	13	23	177	15	23	167	11	21	160	12	22	150	14	23	159	11	19
Precinct No. 24	333	94	96	401	77	93	360	83	95	352	83	94	357	86	90	346	83	94
Precinct No. 25	175	61	45	200	54	40	183	52	39	179	56	41	180	60	37	179	54	38
Precinct No. 26	146	90	38	174	77	34	153	82	39	152	79	39	152	83	37	153	82	39
Precinct No. 27	230	67	56	277	55	53	240	59	55	239	59	52	235	62	50	235	55	51
Precinct No. 28	101	32	30	129	31	23	108	29	26	105	31	27	104	29	27	107	29	29
Precinct No. 29	189	86	26	250	54	22	211	58	25	203	63	23	196	74	25	211	57	24
Precinct No. 30	243	160	36	327	118	34	280	118	37	260	125	37	251	145	36	275	117	38
Precinct No. 31	185	135	25	236	114	20	210	117	23	198	122	23	177	142	24	203	117	22
Precinct No. 32	68	84	9	92	66	7	83	65	8	79	71	9	71	82	8	80	68	8
Precinct No. 33	128	94	23	167	71	23	151	69	22	136	75	22	140	83	23	141	71	21

SILVER BOW COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Congress.			Governor.			Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State.			Chief Justice.			Clerk of Sup. Court.		
	Austin C. Gormley, D.	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	John H. Walsh S.	Joseph K Toole, D.	William Lindsay, R.	Malcolm G. O'Malley, S.	Edwin C Norris, D.	Ernest W King, R.	John W Frinke S.	Miles Romney D.	Abraham N. Yoder, R.	Henry Lynch, S.	D. F. Smith, D.	Theodore Brantly, R.	Charles M. Parr, S.	Finlay McRae D.	John T. Athey R.	John Peters, S.
Precinct No. 34	211	138	31	249	108	32	216	125	36	208	125	31	198	134	33	215	122	31
Precinct No. 35	209	159	30	259	127	31	227	130	32	211	146	31	212	145	27	217	135	28
Precinct No. 36	135	78	31	169	60	29	157	61	51	149	63	31	151	71	28	156	60	27
Precinct No. 37	253	136	63	309	111	58	276	114	63	257	121	60	275	124	58	263	118	61
Precinct No. 38	81	64	16	104	54	15	92	54	18	86	60	15	92	58	15	88	54	15
Precinct No. 39	158	65	35	184	52	28	171	55	32	160	65	28	159	63	29	165	59	29
Precinct No. 40	249	124	63	300	109	56	272	105	51	252	113	60	258	115	56	255	112	54
Precinct No. 41	181	140	67	217	123	59	199	116	64	189	122	64	196	129	66	185	117	66
Precinct No. 42	118	99	22	135	95	22	122	92	25	120	100	19	120	96	23	120	94	23
Precinct No. 43	159	169	26	181	151	24	165	148	25	160	149	27	167	149	25	161	147	26
Precinct No. 44	125	71	15	131	66	13	125	66	14	124	69	12	126	66	13	123	67	12
Precinct No. 45	80	18	45	89	11	46	77	15	46	78	14	46	78	16	45	80	15	46
Precinct No. 46	6	2	....	6	1	.....	6	1	.....	6	2	....	6	2	.....	6	2	.....
Precinct No. 47	98	34	26	112	32	26	100	28	29	96	34	27	103	31	23	97	29	24
Precinct No. 48	88	48	22	112	39	19	101	39	19	92	40	20	95	41	20	94	34	19
Precinct No. 49	163	77	35	206	60	30	177	65	33	167	73	34	171	79	31	169	74	24
Precinct No. 50	4	21	....	8	20	.....	6	20	.....	6	19	....	8	16	.....	7	18	.....
Precinct No. 51	17	13	4	20	12	4	17	11	5	17	11	5	19	10	5	18	11	4
Precinct No. 52	5	8	3	10	5	2	6	6	3	5	7	3	6	7	3	5	6	3
Precinct No. 53	27	17	2	32	12	2	28	14	2	27	15	4	26	13	2	26	14	2
Precinct No. 54	30	10	2	37	7	1	29	8	2	28	7	2	26	9	3	29	7	2
Precinct No. 55	6	16	....	9	12	.....	7	12	.....	6	14	....	7	15	.....	7	15	.....
Precinct No. 56	10	13	....	15	11	.....	11	10	1	10	10	....	15	6	.....	9	8	.....
Precinct No. 57	11	12	2	12	11	2	11	10	2	9	12	2	11	11	2	11	11	2
Precinct No. 58	9	12	2	15	12	1	11	13	1	7	14	1	9	14	1	6	17	1
Precinct No. 60	28	32	....	44	26	.....	33	26	.....	28	29	....	30	28	.....	30	27	.....
Precinct No. 62	7	6	....	9	5	.....	8	6	.....	6	6	2	6	6	.....	4	6	.....
Precinct No. 63	5	19	2	10	14	1	6	18	2	7	17	1	8	17	1	7	17	2
Precinct No. 64	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	4	6	....	3	6	1	2	6	1
Total	8,115	4,210	1,339	9,871	3,434	1,227	8,787	3,498	1,300	8,421	3,675	1,280	8,388	3,899	1,244	8,511	3,509	1,255

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS.	Atty General			Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			County Commissioners					
	C H Hall, D.....	A I Galen, R....	E O Jackson, S.	D G Browne, D	J H Rice, R.....	Erick Olsen, S..	P C Goodwin, D	H R Cunningham, R.....	W C Phelps, S.	J M Kay, D.....	W E Harmon, R	R Anna German S	Peter Teague, F	Edward Matthews, Fus	W H Walsh, F.	James Davidson, R.	J F Opie, R.....	Joseph Chauvin, R
Precinct No. 1	145	96	5	152	92	4	151	90	4	143	91	4	69	62	64	90	98	82
Precinct No. 2	75	83	12	81	77	10	84	75	10	78	81	11	52	45	47	74	70	62
Precinct No. 3	137	41	13	143	30	13	145	29	11	142	29	11	67	67	64	27	33	24
Precinct No. 4	176	128	8	219	80	9	226	92	9	220	74	9	48	48	52	73	78	74
Precinct No. 5	193	118	24	213	98	21	221	93	21	211	95	21	69	59	55	89	98	81
Precinct No. 6	137	57	15	146	49	14	148	47	14	140	47	14	54	54	49	45	52	41
Precinct No. 7	189	35	8	191	23	7	199	27	4	194	29	4	34	32	33	27	30	26
Precinct No. 8	227	9	4	230	5	3	235	5	3	229	5	3	28	29	32	6	6	6
Precinct No. 9	77	29	17	83	20	17	89	20	17	83	20	17	35	34	35	19	19	19
Precinct No. 10	124	37	36	137	24	37	140	24	34	135	24	36	39	32	37	25	22	22
Precinct No. 11	300	57	31	309	41	27	324	43	27	305	39	24	94	84	91	41	42	38
Precinct No. 12	175	37	20	182	32	17	178	34	19	183	30	18	65	61	60	28	26	25
Precinct No. 13	180	75	16	188	70	13	196	58	12	183	63	13	86	78	80	62	66	61
Precinct No. 14	181	86	21	197	62	17	208	62	20	189	63	20	98	88	91	47	51	48
Precinct No. 15	139	84	12	153	63	12	170	56	12	150	65	12	68	57	61	76	72	67
Precinct No. 16	112	108	15	125	93	15	136	81	14	128	92	14	68	62	59	80	77	70
Precinct No. 17	165	138	23	176	126	24	190	110	23	171	119	23	85	75	76	126	120	110
Precinct No. 18	86	73	3	82	69	5	86	67	4	82	63	4	41	38	37	64	61	55
Precinct No. 19	115	129	12	125	112	13	129	110	15	126	109	14	74	62	65	105	100	91
Precinct No. 20	268	191	15	284	157	16	282	170	15	271	157	15	168	154	157	152	148	137
Precinct No. 21	141	48	18	150	37	19	150	43	17	146	40	20	98	97	98	27	27	28
Precinct No. 22	158	94	24	171	63	23	171	82	21	171	62	24	107	95	92	57	60	55
Precinct No. 23	140	29	21	153	11	22	158	12	21	154	12	20	33	27	28	11	9	9
Precinct No. 24	318	107	90	340	77	89	363	76	86	332	76	90	174	165	171	71	73	66
Precinct No. 25	171	60	37	174	53	37	183	52	36	173	51	34	90	82	82	49	53	46
Precinct No. 26	146	81	43	149	81	40	153	78	40	149	79	39	115	99	105	83	80	75
Precinct No. 27	222	68	52	224	54	51	244	55	52	227	53	51	149	142	139	57	56	53
Precinct No. 28	99	38	28	100	29	25	109	26	24	103	28	24	80	75	79	25	22	21
Precinct No. 29	174	87	22	201	60	23	205	57	23	199	57	24	110	97	95	57	56	59
Precinct No. 30	230	170	39	241	143	36	260	133	38	254	121	38	181	163	165	109	104	101
Precinct No. 31	168	150	24	189	125	21	200	122	21	192	115	21	100	98	100	126	114	109
Precinct No. 32	67	81	7	79	73	8	78	75	7	76	75	7	41	36	33	82	76	69
Precinct No. 33	132	85	18	130	69	19	150	74	19	134	74	20	111	94	95	76	71	68

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS.	Atty General			Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			County Commissioners					
	C H Hall D.	A J Galen, R.	E O Jackson, S.	D G Brown, D.	J H Rice, R.	Erik Olson, S.	P C Goodwin, D	H R Cunningham, R.	W C Phelps, S.	J M Kay, D.	W E Harmon, R	R Anna German S.	Peter Tengue, F	Edward Matthews, Fus.	W H Walsh, F.	James Davidson, R	J F Opie, R.	Joseph Chavin, R
Precinct No. 34	189	138	32	207	124	30	218	121	30	204	117	32	110	97	100	124	125	122
Precinct No. 35	206	148	24	207	142	26	216	147	26	215	138	25	133	129	125	138	134	122
Precinct No. 36	143	70	29	149	61	29	153	64	28	142	64	28	100	91	92	63	62	59
Precinct No. 37	249	132	59	252	120	62	262	122	56	250	111	56	162	147	147	114	111	109
Precinct No. 38	92	57	15	83	63	15	92	55	15	83	57	15	62	48	54	60	60	52
Precinct No. 39	164	65	27	160	63	27	171	55	25	161	58	27	117	106	104	67	59	61
Precinct No. 40	244	125	57	249	114	51	255	108	56	248	114	55	149	140	135	96	94	95
Precinct No. 41	189	117	66	191	123	66	190	113	67	189	116	64	135	132	130	117	117	101
Precinct No. 42	121	92	25	120	94	25	117	93	24	118	95	21	106	101	100	94	97	84
Precinct No. 43	157	150	25	158	149	26	158	141	23	156	144	23	135	121	127	147	133	133
Precinct No. 44	123	68	13	122	69	12	119	67	12	121	69	12	103	101	96	62	62	55
Precinct No. 45	78	14	45	78	15	44	78	13	45	77	12	45	65	62	63	13	11	10
Precinct No. 46	6	2	....	6	2	.....	6	2	.....	6	1	....	1	1	1	2	2	2
Precinct No. 47	96	31	26	95	30	27	95	29	25	88	30	25	77	58	62	32	34	30
Precinct No. 48	89	39	18	93	36	19	97	33	19	89	34	17	89	71	70	31	32	31
Precinct No. 49	170	74	30	163	76	33	166	72	33	160	77	32	95	81	76	77	73	72
Precinct No. 50	7	19	....	7	19	.....	6	19	1	7	19	....	3	2	2	18	17	15
Precinct No. 51	18	10	4	18	10	5	17	11	4	17	12	5	11	9	8	11	10	11
Precinct No. 52	6	8	3	6	7	3	5	7	3	4	7	3	2	2	2	7	6	6
Precinct No. 53	26	14	2	25	14	2	25	14	2	24	11	2	9	7	7	15	14	13
Precinct No. 54	28	8	2	28	7	2	26	7	3	25	7	3	7	5	6	7	6	6
Precinct No. 55	7	15	....	7	15	.....	8	14	.....	6	15	....	5	3	4	15	16	15
Precinct No. 56	9	9	....	10	9	.....	10	9	.....	6	9	....	8	6	3	10	9	15
Precinct No. 57	11	12	2	11	11	2	11	11	2	11	11	2	4	1	1	15	14	16
Precinct No. 58	8	13	1	6	15	1	8	12	1	5	15	1	2	3	2	14	14	8
Precinct No. 60	29	26	....	29	27	.....	29	--	.....	28	27	....	11	12	11	25	22	20
Precinct No. 62	5	5	....	5	6	.....	5	6	.....	4	6	....	2	1(	1	6	5	6
Precinct No. 63	5	20	2	7	17	1	6	18	1	7	17	1	2	2	2	16	14	16
Precinct No. 64	2	6	1	2	6	1	2	6	1	2	6	1	1	2	1	6	6	5
Total	7,844	4,195	1,240	8,211	3,648	1,216	8,512	3,554	1,195	8,126	3,537	1,194	4,427	4,032	4,059	3,488	3,429	3,188

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	District Judges.						House of Representatives									
	Michael Donlan, D and R.	Geo. M Bourquin, D and R	Peter Breen, Fus.	L P Forestell, Fus.	G J Langford, S.	C G Kohl, S.	Donat Dorais, D.	Michael Ostronich, D.	Bernard Noon, D.	W A Pennington, D.	Joseph Cahill, D.	Wm Erler, D.	P J Geraghty, D.	R A Ragan, D	Anthony McBride, D.	G R Brown, D
Precinct No. 1	129	149	108	107	4	4	59	71	79	71	70	72	75	76	74	91
Precinct No. 2	90	112	73	70	8	7	30	21	37	31	35	33	36	30	37	60
Precinct No. 3	78	83	96	82	10	9	54	58	63	58	62	64	60	58	63	77
Precinct No. 4	234	201	73	78	8	5	149	153	163	155	156	162	161	160	164	165
Precinct No. 5	215	168	115	111	16	13	114	116	131	119	126	117	125	129	130	146
Precinct No. 6	126	113	80	73	14	11	71	79	82	83	87	82	84	85	84	82
Precinct No. 7	178	142	50	47	5	5	136	143	147	149	147	144	152	150	148	150
Precinct No. 8	207	187	51	42	3	2	179	178	190	187	186	186	188	189	188	186
Precinct No. 9	65	50	51	40	17	13	35	37	45	39	43	42	42	42	40	39
Precinct No. 10	123	102	53	49	32	29	86	89	99	98	95	98	101	100	99	97
Precinct No. 11	257	195	151	118	19	18	189	196	209	201	205	198	204	209	203	202
Precinct No. 12	131	108	103	85	16	12	96	108	116	112	111	111	108	110	112	111
Precinct No. 13	130	136	131	121	13	10	65	72	92	80	86	80	92	82	83	82
Precinct No. 14	146	138	124	133	23	16	101	98	117	106	111	103	112	114	110	112
Precinct No. 15	135	125	108	91	11	9	64	73	87	81	80	81	82	86	85	78
Precinct No. 16	124	146	95	96	11	9	74	68	86	77	78	75	82	82	79	85
Precinct No. 17	155	200	105	141	29	25	74	70	94	105	81	77	83	84	82	86
Precinct No. 18	79	102	56	78	2	3	40	36	51	49	45	42	42	45	46	47
Precinct No. 19	131	167	82	108	11	8	59	51	76	71	67	60	66	68	66	70
Precinct No. 20	211	277	188	234	14	11	105	106	141	139	134	124	141	137	131	129
Precinct No. 21	92	87	112	102	19	17	54	58	62	58	58	57	62	61	59	59
Precinct No. 22	111	135	126	144	21	17	78	76	85	89	81	80	80	84	82	81
Precinct No. 23	126	101	51	43	20	15	105	108	112	110	113	109	109	111	109	108
Precinct No. 24	257	201	233	198	85	70	147	149	168	159	164	156	163	163	163	152
Precinct No. 25	148	141	105	96	28	27	90	95	99	95	104	98	101	101	101	103
Precinct No. 26	110	120	124	125	31	28	37	57	40	39	37	37	36	40	41	42
Precinct No. 27	142	126	176	156	39	31	71	82	88	87	86	86	89	92	94	85
Precinct No. 28	59	53	96	93	22	17	32	34	37	37	36	34	36	37	35	36
Precinct No. 29	163	148	145	132	22	18	105	116	117	114	114	114	113	115	116	112
Precinct No. 30	188	204	209	213	34	25	90	100	127	112	108	106	107	110	111	110
Precinct No. 31	165	205	121	157	20	14	73	83	111	103	103	102	95	100	99	103
Precinct No. 32	66	99	57	78	8	7	29	24	41	38	28	27	31	33	32	35
Precinct No. 33	107	122	115	114	16	12	42	41	57	53	52	51	49	53	52	56

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS.	District Judges.						House of Representatives.									
	Michael Donlan, D and P.	Geo. M Bourquin, D and R	Peter Breen, Fus	L P Forestell, Fus	G J Langford, S	C G Kohl, S	Donat Dorais, D	Michael Ostronich, D	Bernard Noon, D	W A Pennington, D	Joseph Cahill, D	Wm Erler, D.	P J Geraghty, D	P A Ragan, D	Anthony McBride, D	G R Brown, D
Precinct No. 34	182	219	101	116	27	23	86	80	118	110	100	97	101	100	101	106
Precinct No. 35	173	211	162	179	30	27	72	79	97	96	92	85	84	88	86	83
Precinct No. 36	80	101	128	125	23	23	41	47	54	57	52	55	50	56	52	52
Precinct No. 37	157	202	190	195	55	51	84	86	107	105	101	98	105	102	116	113
Precinct No. 38	61	83	76	80	13	12	29	25	34	36	31	28	31	30	44	33
Precinct No. 39	82	84	150	149	25	20	29	34	33	36	32	29	35	37	43	40
Precinct No. 40	172	165	188	178	56	44	93	93	103	106	105	95	100	101	98	98
Precinct No. 41	127	162	167	159	56	49	37	51	47	44	44	43	44	47	44	39
Precinct No. 42	88	109	121	127	20	18	15	17	17	18	16	14	16	19	17	24
Precinct No. 43	136	160	164	144	22	19	20	19	22	19	19	21	19	21	16	17
Precinct No. 44	74	82	118	99	11	10	15	25	13	15	16	15	15	16	15	14
Precinct No. 45	19	24	74	71	43	38	12	20	16	15	15	15	15	15	16	17
Precinct No. 46	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Precinct No. 47	54	46	90	76	20	20	19	33	25	25	24	25	25	23	27	25
Precinct No. 48	49	51	88	82	14	14	20	22	24	23	20	22	22	23	21	23
Precinct No. 49	145	150	114	89	31	21	68	72	80	81	83	78	78	82	79	79
Precinct No. 50	21	24	3	4	1	.....	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	4	5	4
Precinct No. 51	18	22	13	7	4	3	8	6	9	9	6	9	8	8	9	12
Precinct No. 52	6	9	4	3	3	3	1	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	4
Precinct No. 53	24	26	13	10	4	4	12	10	16	13	12	13	11	14	13	14
Precinct No. 54	23	20	20	11	2	2	13	16	20	18	17	21	18	17	20	18
Precinct No. 55	12	17	6	6	.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1
Precinct No. 56	11	21	7	6	.....	.....	16	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3
Precinct No. 57	17	19	3	4	3	6	13	9	9	11	10	10	10	9	10	10
Precinct No. 58	14	19	3	5	1	1	4	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	5
Precinct No. 60	43	44	18	8	.....	.....	17	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	15	16
Precinct No. 62	6	8	4	4	.....	.....	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	4
Precinct No. 63	18	20	4	4	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Precinct No. 64	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Total	6,502	6,753	5,594	5,498	1,097	928	3,474	3,624	4,142	3,993	3,933	3,830	3,943	3,990	4,000	4,041

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	House of Representatives. (Continued)															
	J A Stein, D	Pat Mullins, D	J S Wyman, Fus	John MacGinniss, Fus	Charles Lannin, Fus	T J Walker, Fus	C W Dempster Fus	C L Geyman, Fus	Joseph Shannon, Fus	J S Murphy, Fus	J A Coleman, Fus	J M Kennedy, Fus	Sylvester O'Brien, Fus	Joseph Meunier, Fus	Miles Lyons, S	L A VanHorne S
Precinct No. 1	65	66	96	114	109	113	114	114	110	109	111	101	108	98	4	4
Precinct No. 2	32	31	62	73	67	75	71	70	68	64	65	63	64	64	7	6
Precinct No. 3	56	51	76	95	89	95	94	94	94	89	85	90	81	83	9	10
Precinct No. 4	150	150	70	77	75	86	79	78	78	84	83	78	89	75	10	10
Precinct No. 5	115	121	100	119	108	118	124	118	116	119	111	119	128	110	22	24
Precinct No. 6	73	81	64	79	76	77	78	78	78	84	77	73	87	69	15	14
Precinct No. 7	139	137	51	53	57	55	59	53	54	69	57	56	57	51	7	7
Precinct No. 8	179	180	48	52	47	47	44	47	52	92	46	45	53	44	5	5
Precinct No. 9	42	36	44	49	49	51	50	50	49	54	49	50	54	45	18	16
Precinct No. 10	93	96	45	52	50	56	56	53	53	61	53	53	58	49	35	34
Precinct No. 11	196	207	121	142	138	143	143	143	151	158	146	142	152	134	30	31
Precinct No. 12	109	104	83	101	94	100	94	97	95	98	94	98	100	90	18	19
Precinct No. 13	76	76	108	129	124	132	132	128	128	134	138	131	140	125	22	21
Precinct No. 14	95	96	108	139	134	146	142	135	134	138	148	144	140	130	23	21
Precinct No. 15	69	79	84	105	97	107	103	104	103	113	110	105	113	97	14	14
Precinct No. 16	74	81	77	97	93	103	101	96	95	89	98	95	94	89	15	13
Precinct No. 17	79	88	109	124	117	130	124	124	120	118	124	127	116	113	23	25
Precinct No. 18	39	49	50	60	56	66	61	54	58	55	63	59	56	52	3	4
Precinct No. 19	64	73	87	104	79	102	103	100	91	92	100	103	88	91	10	11
Precinct No. 20	121	140	195	232	202	220	228	213	213	205	219	231	209	199	14	16
Precinct No. 21	56	61	106	118	118	122	120	118	118	120	119	122	122	118	20	19
Precinct No. 22	79	77	123	132	119	140	137	133	128	122	130	127	124	121	27	21
Precinct No. 23	107	96	41	52	49	50	49	44	49	51	46	48	50	45	26	21
Precinct No. 24	152	147	210	227	231	241	232	231	234	234	231	225	240	218	87	82
Precinct No. 25	98	89	93	118	113	114	117	111	115	111	113	115	113	108	30	31
Precinct No. 26	37	44	127	134	133	137	141	138	140	131	134	132	129	127	36	37
Precinct No. 27	83	76	166	181	172	180	183	178	178	178	175	181	180	179	48	48
Precinct No. 28	36	34	89	102	99	99	103	96	99	98	100	97	99	99	23	23
Precinct No. 29	111	117	130	140	136	140	147	139	139	136	140	140	143	137	24	23
Precinct No. 30	107	115	206	235	219	230	247	239	234	227	226	235	238	222	40	38
Precinct No. 31	95	92	118	139	125	142	143	134	125	124	130	134	121	121	22	24
Precinct No. 32	29	33	53	62	48	61	59	53	56	54	58	62	51	52	8	9
Precinct No. 33	53	52	105	116	111	128	125	118	112	116	112	114	113	111	18	18

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued

House of Representatives. (Continued)

PRECINCTS	J A Stein, D	Pat Mullins, D	J S Wyman, Fus.	John MacGinniss, Fus.	Charles Lannin, Fus.	T J Walker, Fus.	C W Dempster Fus.	C L Geyman, Fus.	Joseph Shannon, Fus.	J S Murphy, Fus.	J A. Coleman, Fus.	J M Kennedy, Fus.	Sylvester O'Brien, Fus.	Joseph Meunier, Fus.	Miles Lyons, S	L A VanHorne S
Precinct No. 34	99	92	125	149	140	160	170	153	145	136	153	155	139	132	26	30
Precinct No. 35	85	72	167	192	178	194	207	203	173	172	187	188	172	174	23	27
Precinct No. 36	55	45	108	121	119	129	130	129	119	114	120	117	112	108	26	29
Precinct No. 37	99	97	185	219	216	213	243	231	210	203	214	210	197	195	52	58
Precinct No. 38	32	30	68	77	74	75	82	84	73	68	74	74	72	69	13	15
Precinct No. 39	31	34	139	158	150	152	166	164	149	149	154	152	151	146	25	26
Precinct No. 40	97	90	185	211	209	218	225	221	209	205	215	208	209	210	50	51
Precinct No. 41	38	43	175	185	182	185	185	200	186	178	182	187	181	178	61	65
Precinct No. 42	15	19	120	130	132	131	136	134	131	129	128	127	128	126	25	26
Precinct No. 43	19	17	156	170	169	167	170	171	163	157	167	164	161	153	23	22
Precinct No. 44	15	15	113	112	116	117	115	115	115	112	113	112	112	114	9	12
Precinct No. 45	17	16	74	74	78	79	78	79	77	78	78	78	76	75	44	42
Precinct No. 46	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Precinct No. 47	27	22	78	85	85	85	94	95	87	84	84	87	87	86	22	24
Precinct No. 48	23	25	94	98	99	102	102	101	97	97	97	101	98	97	15	16
Precinct No. 49	79	73	109	117	115	117	117	115	114	114	115	116	113	113	29	34
Precinct No. 50	4	5	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	.....	1
Precinct No. 51	9	11	9	7	7	8	7	7	6	8	9	7	5	6	4	3
Precinct No. 52	4	3	2	3	2	3	3	5	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3
Precinct No. 53	13	14	13	15	13	13	11	15	12	12	12	10	13	9	3	3
Precinct No. 54	18	12	13	16	15	14	19	14	13	15	12	15	14	12	3	4
Precinct No. 55	1	2	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	.....
Precinct No. 56	3	3	7	7	7	8	9	8	9	7	7	7	8	9	.....	.....
Precinct No. 57	10	6	3	4	4	4	6	5	4	3	3	4	4	6	1	2
Precinct No. 58	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	1	1
Precinct No. 60	15	17	15	18	18	16	20	16	17	16	17	18	17	18	.....	.....
Precinct No. 62	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	.....	.....
Precinct No. 63	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	2	2
Precinct No. 64	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	3,734	3,752	5,224	5,943	5,683	6,018	6,123	5,961	5,801	5,810	5,860	5,860	5,803	5,529	1,175	1,200

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	House of Representatives (Continued)																
	Watson Van Etten, S.	H S Davis, S	Oscar Stenberg, S	Michael Goodwin, S..	J J Comerford, S.....	N J Peterson, S.....	David Keefe, S	W H Pierce, S.....	Jesse Bromley, S.....	Harvey A Smith, S...	W E Carroll, R	R H Paxon, R	J H Hess, R	Joseph Callaway, R...	T O Miles, R	W P Sparks, R .....
Precinct No. 1	5	4	6	5	5	6	5	6	6	5	69	80	78	77	83	76
Precinct No. 2	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	65	78	78	76	76	77
Precinct No. 3	8	7	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	23	34	33	31	36	31
Precinct No. 4	10	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	58	68	63	77	70	66
Precinct No. 5	26	25	25	25	26	23	26	24	22	23	81	92	89	89	91	85
Precinct No. 6	14	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14	15	37	44	44	38	42	37
Precinct No. 7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	23	29	25	30	27	27
Precinct No. 8	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Precinct No. 9	16	16	17	16	16	16	17	16	16	16	18	20	20	20	20	21
Precinct No. 10	33	33	34	34	32	31	33	32	32	32	24	24	24	28	26	25
Precinct No. 11	30	30	31	30	30	29	30	30	30	29	38	39	37	37	40	37
Precinct No. 12	19	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	17	27	30	30	30	28	28
Precinct No. 13	17	20	17	20	19	19	20	18	18	18	55	63	62	61	58	59
Precinct No. 14	19	20	19	22	19	19	20	20	19	20	48	57	46	49	52	49
Precinct No. 15	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	53	63	59	59	61	59
Precinct No. 16	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	12	13	13	62	74	71	69	71	61
Precinct No. 17	26	26	27	25	26	26	26	26	24	24	102	124	99	106	108	99
Precinct No. 18	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	46	67	58	59	64	57
Precinct No. 19	12	11	10	11	10	11	12	12	10	10	82	102	89	88	90	88
Precinct No. 20	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	9	16	17	123	143	130	120	125	118
Precinct No. 21	19	21	21	20	22	21	22	20	18	19	30	33	31	33	30	33
Precinct No. 22	25	25	25	24	24	25	25	24	27	23	47	61	58	57	55	53
Precinct No. 23	22	23	21	24	24	22	21	21	22	22	9	10	10	12	9	9
Precinct No. 24	82	84	82	82	83	83	83	82	82	84	77	79	74	78	79	79
Precinct No. 25	31	30	32	31	31	30	31	31	31	31	50	51	50	53	50	52
Precinct No. 26	38	39	39	38	38	39	39	39	36	37	73	81	77	82	82	78
Precinct No. 27	49	52	48	46	47	46	47	45	47	48	51	53	46	53	46	47
Precinct No. 28	23	24	23	22	23	23	24	23	24	23	25	25	26	27	27	26
Precinct No. 29	23	22	21	22	21	22	21	22	22	21	51	58	56	56	56	53
Precinct No. 30	36	37	36	36	36	35	35	35	36	34	101	109	110	104	107	99
Precinct No. 31	24	23	25	25	23	23	23	24	22	19	91	115	106	99	104	98
Precinct No. 32	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	10	8	9	71	76	61	68	69	64
Precinct No. 33	18	18	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	64	71	70	67	67	66

SILVER BOW COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	House of Representatives (Continued)															
	Watson Van Etten, S.	H S Davis, S	Oscar Stenberg	Michael Goodwin, S.	J J Comerford, S	N J Peterson, S.	David Keefe, S	W H Pierce, S.	Jesse Bromley, S	Harvey A Smith, S.	W E Carroll, R.	R H Paxson, R.	G H Hess, R.	Joseph Callaway, R.	1 O Miles, R	W P Sparks, R.
Precinct No. 34	27	29	32	30	31	29	30	27	30	28	103	114	104	101	100	92
Precinct No. 35	28	31	31	28	29	30	29	32	32	32	114	134	121	116	123	117
Precinct No. 36	27	30	27	26	26	25	29	35	28	31	47	63	59	56	54	57
Precinct No. 37	55	59	56	57	54	52	60	57	54	53	91	108	99	98	97	109
Precinct No. 38	15	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	15	15	46	58	52	50	50	56
Precinct No. 39	27	27	27	27	25	27	26	25	25	25	50	58	53	53	53	58
Precinct No. 40	53	53	52	53	54	53	52	53	54	54	90	117	110	106	110	106
Precinct No. 41	63	66	65	63	63	64	64	64	64	65	96	112	107	113	110	108
Precinct No. 42	25	28	26	25	26	26	26	27	25	27	78	84	81	86	86	82
Precinct No. 43	22	23	22	22	22	21	22	22	21	21	126	144	139	142	139	136
Precinct No. 44	13	13	11	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	61	60	64	62	63	63
Precinct No. 45	44	43	44	41	42	42	42	42	42	43	13	14	14	13	13	13
Precinct No. 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	2	2
Precinct No. 47	24	24	25	25	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	34	31	30	29	29
Precinct No. 48	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	34	32	30	33	30	27
Precinct No. 49	35	36	35	33	33	33	32	34	34	34	62	75	71	71	73	71
Precinct No. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	19	20	18	16	19
Precinct No. 51	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	14	12	12	13	18	13
Precinct No. 52	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	7	5	7	5
Precinct No. 53	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	13	13	11	10	23	16
Precinct No. 54	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	9	9	9	9	11	10
Precinct No. 55	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	14	16	15	13	14	16
Precinct No. 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	9	10	10	8
Precinct No. 57	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	12	10	10	12	11
Precinct No. 58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	14	11	13	8	13
Precinct No. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	28	27	27	26	24
Precinct No. 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	6	6	7	6
Precinct No. 63	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	17	17	17	17	15	17
Precinct No. 64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	7	6	6	7
Total	1,192	1,216	1,203	1,192	1,192	1,176	1,200	1,202	1,177	1,179	2,969	3,437	3,214	3,231	3,260	3,154

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	House of Representatives.						Sheriff				Treasurer		Assessor			
	B M Lindsay, R.	D G Bertoglio R.	Frank Zimmerman, R.	W L Hugs, R.	A W Bruce, R	B F Cliff, R.	J M Riley, D.	J J Quinn, Fus	J P Harrington, S.	D J Charles, R	Dan Donovan, D.	Albert Vanderheiden, S.	B E Calkins, Fus.	J J Murray, D.	Jerry Sullivan, Fus.	Patrick McMahon, S.	C S Juckman, R.
Precinct No. 1	75	78	76	81	89	77	81	105	4	90	99	4	161	108	82	4	82
Precinct No. 2	78	99	74	72	88	74	42	73	6	78	53	5	130	75	47	6	61
Precinct No. 3	32	53	30	32	57	37	70	93	5	37	92	7	86	119	58	5	26
Precinct No. 4	64	65	62	70	65	64	198	65	7	74	200	7	121	191	61	6	70
Precinct No. 5	83	82	82	87	81	86	165	104	10	98	184	12	162	143	100	14	84
Precinct No. 6	37	35	39	42	37	39	79	83	7	55	111	7	93	83	71	7	47
Precinct No. 7	26	24	27	30	23	25	160	60	5	31	177	5	61	151	60	8	26
Precinct No. 8	6	6	6	6	6	6	194	67	2	6	225	2	127	182	63	4	5
Precinct No. 9	20	20	20	20	20	20	52	53	17	19	66	16	52	40	49	16	19
Precinct No. 10	25	26	25	26	23	25	96	69	30	25	118	30	58	99	58	31	23
Precinct No. 11	38	41	37	35	36	38	229	173	21	46	290	22	127	211	151	26	42
Precinct No. 12	28	27	30	29	28	28	122	113	12	35	150	12	95	125	83	13	29
Precinct No. 13	57	56	61	56	57	58	95	138	12	68	134	9	147	96	114	10	69
Precinct No. 14	48	45	55	49	46	49	103	154	18	61	133	19	165	106	128	19	55
Precinct No. 15	60	61	60	58	58	60	83	119	9	69	123	12	131	78	104	11	72
Precinct No. 16	64	63	63	65	63	66	61	112	12	82	96	14	146	77	79	13	82
Precinct No. 17	100	93	107	107	98	103	70	130	21	127	99	23	220	86	91	21	130
Precinct No. 18	57	52	57	57	50	61	37	65	3	63	50	3	110	45	44	3	65
Precinct No. 19	89	80	97	85	83	91	63	103	10	93	75	11	182	64	76	11	99
Precinct No. 20	117	118	128	120	117	126	114	226	12	154	159	14	324	130	186	16	154
Precinct No. 21	28	30	31	29	28	28	59	132	14	34	80	17	128	62	116	17	29
Precinct No. 22	55	51	56	56	50	54	89	131	16	76	93	21	183	84	117	21	66
Precinct No. 23	10	11	10	9	10	9	115	62	18	14	129	19	46	108	50	18	13
Precinct No. 24	78	80	77	79	77	79	186	240	73	85	238	73	234	175	227	75	77
Precinct No. 25	49	46	51	50	46	56	115	111	25	58	132	25	131	109	93	27	51
Precinct No. 26	74	72	79	75	73	84	41	132	32	93	63	31	184	36	118	38	84
Precinct No. 27	48	52	48	48	48	52	92	198	40	71	124	43	197	83	178	45	60
Precinct No. 28	25	29	28	25	25	24	42	98	18	28	59	19	95	33	96	20	28
Precinct No. 29	50	62	59	55	53	54	136	142	18	68	142	20	153	113	124	22	56
Precinct No. 30	100	96	114	101	98	101	121	240	30	114	159	32	285	109	208	33	113
Precinct No. 31	99	96	103	95	95	95	94	139	23	124	104	20	238	99	108	21	130
Precinct No. 32	68	55	64	66	63	69	26	61	7	74	30	8	131	22	45	8	91
Precinct No. 33	65	65	65	65	59	66	62	128	14	74	76	16	181	56	97	18	83

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	House of Representatives.						Sheriff				Treasurer			Assessor			
	B M Lindsay, R	D G Bertoglio R	Frank Zimmerman, R	W L Hugs, R.	A W Bruce, R	B G Cliff, R	J M Riley, D.	J J Quinn, Fus	J P Harrington S	D J Charles, R	Dan Donovan, L, D	Albert Vanderheiden, S	B E Calkins, Fus	J J Murray, D.	Jerry Sullivan Fus	Patrick McMahon, S.	C S Jackman, R
Precinct No. 34	88	85	100	93	89	99	91	155	25	134	107	26	256	91	117	30	133
Precinct No. 35	115	101	125	114	106	119	87	167	28	156	108	23	281	77	152	30	139
Precinct No. 36	49	44	56	53	49	55	51	104	23	90	62	25	166	52	99	26	76
Precinct No. 37	97	90	94	89	85	101	72	176	53	185	124	55	287	89	169	63	136
Precinct No. 38	49	44	41	49	47	55	22	58	12	93	36	12	129	26	61	16	61
Precinct No. 39	50	46	55	53	55	58	30	126	21	97	49	23	195	35	125	26	71
Precinct No. 40	101	98	108	102	103	106	89	207	43	121	138	41	246	103	182	42	109
Precinct No. 41	103	102	102	107	107	109	47	182	58	132	72	57	264	35	165	63	125
Precinct No. 42	76	65	81	80	78	85	18	124	17	99	39	15	196	19	113	16	93
Precinct No. 43	138	156	139	138	137	154	19	160	21	147	33	25	286	18	144	23	144
Precinct No. 44	64	76	64	61	61	63	14	106	10	65	21	10	159	15	107	11	60
Precinct No. 45	13	14	14	14	13	13	20	71	41	15	38	44	64	14	66	47	13
Precinct No. 46	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	....	2	5	....	3	5	1	.....	1
Precinct No. 47	30	27	30	31	27	30	20	82	19	42	44	22	92	21	78	27	30
Precinct No. 48	27	29	28	26	26	29	22	89	14	65	38	15	115	23	86	16	39
Precinct No. 49	71	71	71	68	68	71	72	121	29	81	104	27	157	77	99	28	76
Precinct No. 50	18	14	19	18	16	19	4	7	....	16	6	....	20	5	4	.....	17
Precinct No. 51	14	20	12	12	13	13	7	17	5	12	12	5	16	9	10	4	10
Precinct No. 52	6	3	6	6	5	7	2	3	3	9	3	3	10	2	.....	3	10
Precinct No. 53	13	12	16	11	11	12	10	21	3	16	21	2	20	12	13	2	14
Precinct No. 54	9	9	10	9	8	9	15	21	3	8	24	3	12	20	11	2	7
Precinct No. 55	16	14	14	15	15	15	2	3	....	19	3	....	17	2	4	.....	15
Precinct No. 56	10	7	10	8	7	7	2	16	....	14	11	....	12	3	10	.....	10
Precinct No. 57	11	11	11	10	10	13	7	3	....	18	8	2	15	9	1	2	13
Precinct No. 58	10	12	10	11	10	15	.....	4	....	21	3	....	20	4	3	.....	14
Precinct No. 60	24	24	24	23	24	22	19	22	....	33	28	....	38	24	12	.....	26
Precinct No. 62	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	1	....	10	1	....	10	5	.....	.....	7
Precinct No. 63	17	17	17	16	17	7	10	5	1	12	6	1	18	4	5	1	17
Precinct No. 64	6	7	6	6	6	6	2	1	1	6	4	1	3	2	1	1	5
Total	3,086	3,075	3,192	3,111	3,051	3,214	4,056	5,972	979	3,952	5,209	1,015	7,891	4,099	5,120	1,086	3,592

SILVER BOW COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Clerk and Recorder				County Attorney					Auditor				Clerk District Court			
	W B Daly, D.	P J Gilroy, Fus.	G H Morrison, S.	A A McMillan, R.	J Bruce Kremer, D.	J E Healy, Fus	H L Maury, S	J R Grice, R.	Ella K. Haskell, P.	T J Bulger, D.	C A Blackburn, Fus.	Henry Andrak, S	G R Davies, R.	C P Nevin, D.	W E Davis, Fus.	R C Smith, S.	Joseph Vogler, R.
Precinct No. 1	89	79	4	88	74	103	4	80	....	84	80	5	87	88	78	4	86
Precinct No. 2	45	61	6	68	38	70	6	68	....	46	61	6	68	45	59	6	65
Precinct No. 3	78	72	8	29	72	96	7	25	....	69	74	6	32	75	71	7	29
Precinct No. 4	187	60	7	67	163	86	6	65	....	175	54	5	70	189	59	7	65
Precinct No. 5	162	68	6	86	130	114	13	84	....	158	75	13	84	165	70	6	83
Precinct No. 6	101	55	7	46	74	78	8	44	....	100	54	7	48	111	51	7	44
Precinct No. 7	175	35	5	29	151	62	5	28	....	167	34	6	27	170	32	6	29
Precinct No. 8	219	36	2	5	187	53	4	5	....	202	36	3	5	223	26	1	4
Precinct No. 9	56	36	16	19	42	49	15	19	....	46	39	16	20	60	32	16	19
Precinct No. 10	112	44	30	24	100	52	31	22	....	104	36	30	27	116	40	31	21
Precinct No. 11	294	109	23	38	184	172	22	29	....	216	112	22	42	274	97	22	41
Precinct No. 12	147	77	13	28	114	99	12	27	....	131	74	14	25	145	65	13	28
Precinct No. 13	118	98	10	58	75	140	10	62	....	95	103	11	66	115	98	13	66
Precinct No. 14	125	111	19	49	104	144	19	38	....	120	114	18	51	134	109	18	52
Precinct No. 15	101	81	12	67	74	118	10	62	....	97	73	13	70	111	78	11	67
Precinct No. 16	84	75	14	85	78	101	13	63	1	80	87	14	71	96	69	13	69
Precinct No. 17	87	100	22	119	90	136	23	81	....	92	104	24	100	106	100	23	102
Precinct No. 18	45	44	3	62	45	67	2	49	....	45	53	3	59	48	48	3	52
Precinct No. 19	68	77	11	96	80	88	12	65	....	67	82	11	90	85	71	11	87
Precinct No. 20	130	183	14	146	141	237	13	109	....	139	188	15	137	155	173	15	141
Precinct No. 21	66	108	17	30	61	127	17	22	....	61	112	19	27	80	99	16	25
Precinct No. 22	89	116	24	61	98	136	21	48	....	103	123	20	48	101	104	21	61
Precinct No. 23	129	38	19	10	110	55	18	8	....	113	44	17	11	126	34	18	11
Precinct No. 24	215	190	75	70	149	241	69	72	....	188	188	74	78	207	178	80	73
Precinct No. 25	116	89	26	57	101	114	25	49	....	116	86	26	52	119	89	26	48
Precinct No. 26	41	116	33	79	37	135	36	83	....	43	113	34	93	40	120	36	81
Precinct No. 27	101	162	43	58	90	180	43	50	....	97	161	46	56	100	165	43	52
Precinct No. 28	50	81	21	25	38	92	19	24	....	42	82	21	23	41	83	20	26
Precinct No. 29	121	116	21	62	123	140	21	53	....	121	116	20	55	127	120	20	58
Precinct No. 30	115	204	31	107	124	222	30	99	....	109	201	30	109	118	198	32	123
Precinct No. 31	98	109	20	116	105	140	20	94	....	98	123	18	111	106	108	19	127
Precinct No. 32	27	50	7	80	33	67	10	54	....	30	54	8	67	39	47	7	64
Precinct No. 33	62	102	18	75	64	116	19	67	....	59	105	16	70	57	101	17	75

SILVER BOW COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Clerk and Recorder				County Attorney					Auditor				Clerk District Court			
	W B Daly, D.	P J Gilroy, Fus.	G H Morrison, S.	A A McMillan, R.	J Bruce Kremer D.	J E Healy, Fus.	H L Maury, S.	J H Grice, R.	Ella K. Haskell, P.	T J Bulger, D.	C A Blackburn, Fus.	Henry Andrak, S.	G R Davies, R.	C P Nevin, D.	W E Davis, Fus.	R C Smith, S.	Joseph Vogler, R.
Precinct No. 34	96	118	28	124	104	148	28	103	....	89	133	27	116	102	122	27	126
Precinct No. 35	89	157	24	133	97	185	23	106	....	86	168	27	127	99	167	22	123
Precinct No. 36	55	100	25	74	50	128	22	51	....	52	99	26	66	61	98	23	65
Precinct No. 37	90	171	59	130	98	202	57	102	....	92	172	59	118	97	181	60	110
Precinct No. 38	30	59	13	62	38	62	13	56	....	29	63	16	56	31	61	13	62
Precinct No. 39	40	128	23	70	38	147	22	49	....	36	128	23	72	40	135	22	59
Precinct No. 40	102	174	43	108	110	196	41	95	....	98	168	44	100	113	170	41	96
Precinct No. 41	43	169	61	188	36	166	59	115	....	30	153	47	127	43	176	56	117
Precinct No. 42	16	122	17	88	22	117	19	81	....	22	107	15	99	20	125	16	88
Precinct No. 43	16	149	24	142	22	154	23	140	....	16	143	21	145	16	150	21	142
Precinct No. 44	14	107	10	63	18	108	11	57	....	14	104	11	62	14	108	10	60
Precinct No. 45	17	67	44	15	26	71	40	11	....	15	65	44	16	16	71	44	11
Precinct No. 46	5	1	.....	2	5	1	.....	2	....	5	1	....	2	4	1	.....	2
Precinct No. 47	21	77	21	33	27	86	23	25	....	20	81	24	29	22	80	21	26
Precinct No. 48	23	87	15	42	32	87	16	31	....	23	81	16	36	28	81	16	31
Precinct No. 49	79	95	29	73	81	108	28	68	....	75	99	29	75	83	95	27	78
Precinct No. 50	4	4	.....	20	4	4	.....	19	....	4	3	....	18	3	4	.....	18
Precinct No. 51	7	9	5	14	9	10	5	19	....	8	8	4	11	9	9	5	10
Precinct No. 52	4	2	3	6	4	3	3	5	....	2	1	3	8	3	2	3	7
Precinct No. 53	13	11	2	15	15	11	2	13	....	15	10	2	12	17	11	3	12
Precinct No. 54	23	6	4	6	18	12	3	6	....	21	8	3	7	27	8	2	6
Precinct No. 55	1	4	.....	15	2	4	.....	14	....	1	4	....	15	2	5	1	11
Precinct No. 56	5	6	.....	10	2	9	.....	10	....	5	6	....	9	3	7	.....	10
Precinct No. 57	8	2	2	14	11	2	2	9	....	10	1	2	10	8	.....	2	15
Precinct No. 58	2	1	.....	19	4	3	.....	16	....	3	1	1	15	2	3	.....	15
Precinct No. 60	20	13	.....	30	27	17	.....	21	....	22	14	....	23	20	14	.....	28
Precinct No. 62	2	2	.....	7	3	4	.....	5	....	2	2	....	7	3	3	.....	6
Precinct No. 63	6	4	1	16	5	5	1	15	....	4	4	2	17	5	5	1	14
Precinct No. 64	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	....	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	5
Total	4,485	4,826	1,041	3,493	4,058	5,881	1,025	2,998	1	4,213	4,869	1,038	3,396	4,664	4,767	1,025	3,327

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Superintendent of Schools.					Public Administrator				Surveyor.					Coroner.			
	Margaret Hogan, D	Margaret Loughrin, Fus	J W Dale, S	Atlanta Birdseye, R	M Lavgish	John Melville, D	J B O'Reilly, Fus	Solomon Bunker, S	Edward Reimel, R	Hugh McLeod D	R A Holley, Fus	R Ambarthur,	R A McArthur, R	J J Murry	Michael Egan, D	Thos Williams Fus	G H Ambrose, S	Joseph Richards, R
Precinct No. 1	103	66	4	93	.....	91	60	4	95	79	74	....	92	.....	94	69	4	102
Precinct No. 2	75	41	5	70	.....	58	45	7	74	40	55	....	73	.....	52	52	8	79
Precinct No. 3	98	66	5	30	.....	89	57	6	27	67	71	....	32	.....	89	60	6	41
Precinct No. 4	199	56	5	70	.....	176	51	7	70	165	53	....	74	.....	192	46	6	88
Precinct No. 5	177	72	12	85	.....	153	67	12	84	142	68	....	87	.....	167	64	12	107
Precinct No. 6	125	45	8	46	.....	85	53	9	49	84	55	....	49	.....	105	38	8	74
Precinct No. 7	173	35	5	28	.....	150	40	4	29	154	42	....	29	.....	165	28	5	32
Precinct No. 8	203	39	2	7	.....	197	29	2	5	190	37	....	7	.....	213	24	3	7
Precinct No. 9	54	40	16	19	.....	45	41	16	19	42	41	1	19	.....	57	36	16	19
Precinct No. 10	106	48	32	24	.....	107	37	30	22	94	38	....	31	1	111	33	30	26
Precinct No. 11	274	108	19	38	.....	212	192	23	37	210	103	....	40	.....	261	88	22	45
Precinct No. 12	128	85	12	28	.....	126	69	13	28	118	69	....	28	.....	137	63	13	29
Precinct No. 13	114	101	11	69	.....	101	89	10	67	91	106	....	63	.....	116	82	9	82
Precinct No. 14	135	106	17	51	.....	112	105	19	47	99	114	....	58	.....	134	93	20	53
Precinct No. 15	107	69	11	69	.....	88	73	11	61	80	78	....	71	.....	112	70	12	66
Precinct No. 16	89	84	9	76	.....	90	66	12	76	76	78	....	71	.....	86	67	13	83
Precinct No. 17	97	96	24	121	.....	89	94	20	112	70	94	....	131	.....	91	87	23	135
Precinct No. 18	50	52	2	59	.....	46	40	3	64	40	47	....	65	.....	40	42	3	69
Precinct No. 19	68	80	10	94	.....	71	65	12	100	62	67	....	104	.....	70	74	11	101
Precinct No. 20	136	215	12	137	.....	125	169	13	137	120	179	....	155	.....	150	168	13	156
Precinct No. 21	67	108	17	32	.....	62	102	19	26	59	107	....	32	.....	71	100	18	131
Precinct No. 22	93	130	19	54	.....	83	100	20	59	75	114	....	71	.....	111	97	19	63
Precinct No. 23	125	36	19	11	.....	117	33	19	10	111	35	....	12	.....	129	36	18	12
Precinct No. 24	209	195	71	77	.....	167	182	74	73	151	188	....	86	.....	217	170	75	77
Precinct No. 25	120	96	28	47	.....	104	90	26	51	100	91	....	50	.....	127	70	28	59
Precinct No. 26	43	116	34	91	.....	38	108	36	81	35	113	....	85	.....	54	93	34	99
Precinct No. 27	100	172	44	58	.....	85	152	44	53	76	169	....	56	.....	124	149	43	55
Precinct No. 28	50	82	20	26	.....	40	74	20	24	31	85	....	28	.....	53	71	23	25
Precinct No. 29	116	124	21	56	1	112	107	21	56	105	114	....	67	.....	123	105	19	65
Precinct No. 30	124	207	32	112	.....	109	196	33	102	105	199	....	103	.....	128	176	32	130
Precinct No. 31	109	117	18	121	.....	99	102	20	116	87	109	....	129	.....	94	96	20	154
Precinct No. 32	41	51	11	63	.....	26	38	9	73	23	43	....	86	.....	24	43	9	87
Precinct No. 33	58	116	16	77	.....	56	97	16	70	49	104	....	80	.....	60	108	16	78

SILVER BOW COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Superintendent of Schools.					Public Administrator				Surveyor.					Coroner.			
	Margaret Hogan, D.	Margaret Loughrin, Fus	J W Dale, S.	Atlanta Birdseye, R	M Largish	John Melville, D.	J B O'Reilly, Fus.	Solomon Bunker, S.	Edward Reimel, R.	Hugh McLeod D.	R A Holley, Fus.	R Ambarthur,	R A McArthur, R	J J Murry	Michael Egan, D	Thos Williams Fus.	G H Ambrose, S	Joseph Richards, R.
Precinct No. 34	101	114	24	143	.....	102	99	28	125	100	124	....	121	.....	97	96	24	160
Precinct No. 35	80	147	26	155	.....	84	136	25	124	83	151	....	136	.....	79	158	22	133
Precinct No. 36	65	103	24	66	.....	49	90	27	62	49	104	....	73	.....	54	110	31	55
Precinct No. 37	108	174	57	125	.....	93	155	58	111	98	167	....	115	.....	91	184	60	109
Precinct No. 38	34	68	15	57	.....	29	56	16	55	30	58	....	63	.....	27	52	28	61
Precinct No. 39	46	113	24	78	.....	35	123	24	64	30	133	....	66	.....	37	125	35	60
Precinct No. 40	106	184	42	110	.....	105	162	42	100	92	179	....	113	.....	113	168	43	111
Precinct No. 41	36	162	59	131	.....	34	161	60	118	35	163	....	122	.....	37	161	63	133
Precinct No. 42	23	112	17	93	.....	19	112	16	86	17	117	....	89	.....	22	105	17	101
Precinct No. 43	17	150	23	141	.....	17	138	18	138	14	141	....	142	.....	19	134	22	151
Precinct No. 44	14	107	11	64	.....	13	105	11	61	13	106	....	60	.....	14	105	11	64
Precinct No. 45	19	69	45	12	.....	17	64	46	13	19	64	....	12	.....	14	65	46	15
Precinct No. 46	5	1	....	2	.....	5	1	.....	2	5	1	....	2	.....	5	1	.....	2
Precinct No. 47	21	81	25	33	.....	21	75	25	30	18	79	....	28	.....	21	72	24	38
Precinct No. 48	28	85	16	31	.....	21	76	16	32	23	82	....	36	.....	28	77	15	47
Precinct No. 49	77	105	27	83	.....	75	97	28	76	72	97	....	77	.....	73	98	24	88
Precinct No. 50	4	5	....	16	.....	4	3	.....	17	4	3	....	16	.....	3	3	.....	22
Precinct No. 51	5	17	5	9	.....	8	8	5	11	10	9	....	10	.....	6	9	4	13
Precinct No. 52	4	1	3	5	.....	2	1	3	6	2	1	....	7	.....	1	.....	4	9
Precinct No. 53	15	22	2	6	.....	15	8	2	15	14	12	....	13	.....	21	5	2	17
Precinct No. 54	26	9	3	8	.....	19	7	2	15	16	9	....	10	.....	16	7	4	18
Precinct No. 55	1	5	1	14	.....	1	4	.....	15	1	4	....	14	.....	7	4	1	9
Precinct No. 56	6	10	....	9	.....	3	4	.....	10	3	6	....	9	.....	8	3	.....	10
Precinct No. 57	7	....	2	15	.....	10	1	2	10	10	1	....	12	.....	8	4	2	10
Precinct No. 58	3	6	1	15	.....	2	1	.....	16	2	1	....	17	.....	4	4	.....	14
Precinct No. 60	23	10	....	27	.....	24	11	.....	22	20	15	....	22	.....	19	13	.....	25
Precinct No. 62	3	4	....	5	.....	2	1	.....	6	2	3	....	6	.....	3	2	.....	8
Precinct No. 63	5	3	2	17	.....	5	-	2	17	4	4	....	7	.....	5	3	1	17
Precinct No. 64	2	1	1	5	.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	....	5	.....	1	1	1	7
Total	4,650	4,922	1,026	3,514	1	4,124	4,435	1,047	3,351	3,817	4,775	1	3,594	1	4,590	4,370	1,075	3,831

For Amendment No. 1 6,932
Against Amendment No. 1 451

For Amendment No. 2 7,317
Against Amendment No. 2 198

SWEET GRASS COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																	Representative in Congress			Governor			Lieut. Gov.		
	Paul McCormick, R.	Arthur W. Merrifield, R.	Thomas Duncan, R	Paul A Fusz, D.	Patrick Carney, D	Edward Cardwell, D.	S. D. Mullinix, P.	F R. St. John, P.	Daniel McKay, P.	Walter N. Holden, S.	John F. Mabie, S.	Joseph G. Hoar, S.	Patrick O'Rourke, S. L.	Robert Clausen, S. L.	John Carroll, S. L.	John Watson Bennett, Pro.	James Albert Longstaff, Pro.	Thomas F Stevenson, Pro	Joseph M Dixon, R	Austin C Gormley, D.	John H Walsh, S.	William Lindsay, R.	Joseph K Toole, D.	M G O'Malley, S.	Ernest W King, R	Edwin C Norris, D.	John W Frinke, S.
Big Timber	202	196	198	58	56	58	....	....	....	27	27	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	202	61	26	177	96	24	183	81	25
Springdale	18	17	17	9	8	8	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	7	1	15	9	1	15	9	1
McLeod	43	41	41	27	27	27	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	39	30	....	38	34	....	40	32	....
Merrill	15	15	15	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	4	....	10	7	....	12	5	....
Melville	76	76	76	6	5	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	73	8	2	69	14	2	69	11	2
Howie	32	32	32	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	7	....	30	9	....	30	9	....
American Fork	25	24	24	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	6	1	20	14	....	19	13	....
Wormser	37	36	37	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	36	4	....	36	4	....	36	4	....
Lower Stillwater	12	12	12	6	6	6	....	....	....	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	7	3	11	9	3	13	7	3
Upper Stillwater	23	22	22	6	6	6	....	....	....	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	25	5	8	21	9	8	22	7	8
Grey Cliff	30	28	29	26	25	25	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	27	1	25	34	1	24	33	1
Reed	11	11	11	12	12	13	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	1	10	15	1	10	14	1
Blakeley	2	2	2	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	....	2	7	....	2	7	....
Fish Creek	12	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....
Totals	538	524	528	174	170	172	1	1	1	48	47	47	....	....	....	2	2	2	533	185	43	477	261	40	488	232	40

SWEET GRASS COUNTY--Continued

PRECINCTS	Sec'y of State			Chief Justice			Clerk Supr. Court			Attorney Genl.			Treasurer			State Auditor			Supt. Public Instruction			Judge
	A N Yoder, R....	Miles Romney, D.	Henry Lynch, S..	Theo Brantly, R..	D F Smith, D....	Charles M Parr, S	J T Athey, R.....	Finlay McRae, D.	John Peters, S	A J Galen, R.....	C H Hall, D.....	E O Jackson, S ...	J H Rice, R.....	D G Browne, D...	Erik Olsen, S....	Harry R Cunningham, R	Philip C Goodwin D	William C Phelps S	Wilfred E Harmon, R	John M Kay, D ...	R Anna German, S	Frank Henry, R..
Big Timber	182	86	25	192	79	25	178	83	27	187	74	26	178	80	26	187	70	26	188	70	25	224
Springdale	15	9	1	16	8	1	16	8	1	15	9	1	15	9	1	15	9	1	15	9	1	17
McLeod	40	31	....	40	31	....	40	31	....	40	31	...	40	31	....	40	31	....	40	31	....	55
Merrill	12	5	....	12	5	....	12	5	....	11	6	...	13	4	....	12	5	....	13	4	....	16
Melville	72	9	2	72	9	2	73	8	2	74	7	2	74	8	2	73	8	2	74	7	2	80
Howie	31	8	....	31	8	....	31	8	....	31	8	...	31	8	....	31	8	....	31	8	....	34
American Fork	23	9	....	22	10	....	24	8	....	23	9	...	22	10	....	23	9	....	22	10	....	28
Wormser	36	4	....	36	4	....	36	4	....	36	4	...	36	4	....	36	4	....	36	4	....	37
Lower Stillwater	13	7	2	13	6	3	13	7	....	13	7	3	13	7	2	13	7	2	13	7	3	16
Upper Stillwater	23	8	7	24	7	7	22	8	7	25	7	7	23	7	7	23	7	7	24	6	7	26
Grey Cliff	26	33	1	25	30	1	27	32	1	25	31	1	26	30	2	26	31	1	26	37	1	40
Reed	10	15	1	10	15	1	10	14	1	10	14	1	10	14	1	10	12	1	11	13	1	15
Blakeley	2	7	....	2	7	....	2	7	....	2	7	...	2	7	....	2	7	....	2	7	....	6
Fish Creek	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	...	12	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	11
Totals	498	231	39	508	219	40	497	223	42	500	214	41	495	219	41	504	208	40	508	207	40	605

For Amendment No. 1	265	For Amendment No. 2	244
Against Amendment No. 1	31	Against Amendment No. 2	34

SWEET GRASS COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	State Senator			Representatives			Treasurer		Sheriff			Clerk and Recorder		Assessor			County Attorney	Surveyor	Supt. of Schools		Clerk of Court		
	Charles McDonnell, R...	W L Martin, D.....	W. J. Knapp, S.....	Benjamin O Forsythe, R	Herman Utermohle, D	Thomas B Breedlove, S...	Dick Budd, R.....	M N Olmstead, S.....	Oscar A Fallang, R.....	Henry Schrader, D.....	Frank Schaefer, S.....	Harry C Allen, R.....	A E Walker, D.....	Ralph S Jarrett, R	George Munroe, D.....	J M Dunbar, S.....	John E Barbour, R.....	A G Hatch, D	Derk J Walvoord	Alice Webster, R.....	Mattie Smoot, D.....	Harvey C Pound, R	John H Ammerman, D...	L C Bade, S .....
Big Timber	149	123	25	159	110	22	226	33	175	92	33	205	88	193	81	21	156	132	194	166	122	151	124	24
Springdale	15	9	...	16	8	1	19	1	15	7	2	19	5	22	5	....	18	6	18	18	8	10	14	1
McLeod	30	40	...	31	38	....	51	1	32	38	2	49	22	47	25	....	37	35	39	32	39	31	39	....
Merrill	13	4	...	11	6	....	15	....	9	9	....	15	1	11	6	....	13	4	11	6	12	13	4	....
Melville	52	32	1	58	24	2	81	1	69	14	3	75	8	63	22	1	53	29	74	68	16	71	12	1
Howie	31	8	...	28	11	....	34	....	22	17	....	28	10	31	7	....	23	14	31	29	10	27	9	....
American Fork	28	6	...	24	8	....	30	....	23	8	3	27	5	12	20	....	17	14	26	24	8	27	5	....
Wormser	24	17	...	32	8	....	36	....	32	3	4	33	7	35	6	....	23	17	38	34	7	29	11	....
Lower Stillwater	13	10	1	12	11	1	20	1	9	10	6	17	6	15	7	1	15	8	16	10	13	14	7	1
Upper Stillwater	22	9	6	19	10	8	26	9	21	12	5	24	6	25	5	7	23	8	24	17	18	20	9	5
Grey Cliff	17	46	1	23	38	1	47	1	41	17	6	42	17	35	25	1	34	26	35	27	35	27	31	1
Reed	12	13	1	10	14	1	13	2	11	13	1	12	12	14	10	1	12	12	12	9	17	9	14	1
Blakeley	2	7	...	1	8	....	7	....	2	7	....	7	1	2	6	....	4	4	1	1	7	1	7	....
Fish Creek	12	1	...	10	2	....	13	....	12	1	....	13	....	11	2	....	6	7	13	11	2	13	....	....
Totals	420	325	35	434	296	36	618	49	473	248	65	566	188	516	227	32	434	316	532	452	314	443	286	34

TETON COUNTY.

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																		Congress.			Governor.		
	Paul McCormick R.	A W Merrifield, R	Thomas Duncan R.	Paul A. Fusz, D.	Patrick Carney, D	Edward Cardwell D.	W N Holden, S.	J F Mabie, S.	J. G. Hoar, S	S. D. Mullinix, P.	F. R. St. John, P.	Daniel McKay, P.	P O'Rourke, S. L	Robt. Clausen, S.L	John Carroll, S. L	J W Bennett Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro	T F Stevenson, Pro.	J M Dixon, R.	A C Gormley, D.	J H Walsh, S.	Wm Lindsay, R	J K Toole, D.	M G O'Mally, S.
Choteau	156	156	154	65	64	63	2	2	2	2	2	2	....	...	....	....	....	....	155	70	2	144	80	1
Lake Basin	13	13	12	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	14	5	....	14	5	....
Farmington	63.	59	59	6	6	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	59	7	1	56	9	1
Bynum	42	39	40	25	25	24	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	41	29	....	38	33	....
Dupuyer	109	104	103	50	50	49	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	107	52	2	100	61	2
Birch Creek	60	58	58	36	36	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	54	39	....	53	40	....
Belleview	21	20	20	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	19	9	....	18	11	....
North Fork	8	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	6	2	....
Lowry	14	14	14	17	15	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	12	18	....	6	23	....
Collins	10	10	10	14	13	13	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	9	13	1	9	13	1
Conrad	57	54	53	48	48	48	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	44	58	....	38	70	...
Shelby	60	55	55	49	45	47	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	55	56	4	44	70	3
Sweet Grass	18	17	17	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	18	2	....	16	5	....
Raymond	23	23	23	11	11	11	2	2	2	3	3	3	....	...	....	....	....	....	21	13	4	20	17	3
St. Mary's	41	38	38	18	15	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	39	18	....	28	27	....
Cut Bank	113	101	103	63	63	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	111	72	....	99	78	....
Total	808	769	767	420	409	408	17	16	15	8	7	8	5	6	6	....	....	....	765	461	14	689	544	11

TETON COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Lieut. Governor			Chief Justice			Sec'y of State			Attorney General			Treasurer			Clerk Sup. Ct.			State Auditor			Supt. Pub. In		
	E. W. King, R....	E. C. Norris, D..	J. W. Frinke, S...	Theo. Brantly, R.	D. F. Smith, D. ..	C. M. Parr, S	A. N. Yoder, R...	Miles Romney, D.	Henry Lynch, S ..	A J Galen, R.....	C H Hall, D.....	E. O. Jackson, S..	J. H. Rice, R.....	D. G. Browne, D.	Erik Olson, S	J. T. Athey, R....	Finlay McRae, D.	John Peters. S....	H. R. Cunningham R.....	P. C. Goodwin, D	W. C. Phelps, S..	W. E. Harmon, R	J. M. Kay, D....	R. Anna Germin,S
Choteau	146	77	1	139	83	1	147	75	1	149	73	1	147	75	1	149	73	1	147	74	1	149	73	1
Lake Basin	14	5	....	13	6	....	14	5	....	14	5	.....	14	5	..	14	5	....	14	4	....	14	5	..
Farmington	57	8	1	55	12	....	56	8	1	57	8	1	57	8	1	55	10	1	57	8	1	57	7	2
Bynum	40	31	....	33	37	....	39	30	....	39	30	.....	39	29	..	37	32	....	40	29	....	41	30	..
Dupuyer ..	104	57	2	95	66	2	103	57	2	107	53	2	103	57	2	106	54	2	104	55	....	104	54	..
Birch Creek	56	36	....	53	40	....	55	37	....	54	39	.....	54	39	..	55	38	....	54	39	....	54	39	..
Belleview	18	10	....	17	12	....	16	11	....	17	10	.....	17	10	..	18	9	....	17	10	....	17	10	..
North Fork	7	0	....	5	2	....	5	2	....	7	.....	.....	7	....	..	7	1	....	7	....	....	7	.....	..
Lowry ..	9	11	....	10	19	....	11	18	....	11	18	.....	11	18	..	13	17	....	12	17	....	11	17	..
Collins ..	9	12	1	9	13	1	9	12	1	9	12	1	9	12	1	9	12	1	9	12	1	9	11	1
Conrad ..	38	64	....	39	65	....	40	59	....	41	60	.....	43	61	..	43	61	....	46	54	1	44	57	..
Shelby	49	59	4	44	68	3	54	56	4	58	52	4	47	64	4	55	56	4	56	55	4	54	58	4
Sweet Grass	16	2	....	9	11	....	16	3	....	17	2	.....	16	3	..	17	3	....	16	3	....	17	2	..
Raymond	22	14	3	20	19	1	22	14	3	21	15	3	21	14	3	23	13	3	24	12	2	22	13	3
St. Mary's	29	26	....	26	29	....	33	22	....	34	21	.....	32	23	..	30	25	....	33	22	....	34	21	..
Cut Bank	100	76	....	93	82	....	102	74	....	107	68	.....	106	69	..	104	71	....	101	69	....	104	67	..
Total	714	498	12	660	564	8	722	483	12	742	466	12	723	487	12	735	480	12	737	463	10	738	464	11

TETON COUNTY—Concluded,

PRECINCTS	Judge		Representatives.		Co. Clerk		Sheriff		Treasurer		Clerk Court.		Assessor.		County Attorney.		Surveyor.		Supt. of Schools.			Coroner	Pub. Administrat'	
	Pomeroy, R	Erickson, D	Potter, R	Darling, D	Warner, R	Carberry, D	McKenzie, R	Taylor, D	Webb, R	Brooks, D	McDonald, R	Lownds, D	McCuaig, R	Collins, D	Cole, R	Gray, D	Shields, R	Mathews, D	Acton, R	Brown, D	Powers, R	Franklin, R	Thomas, D
Choteau	119	106	151	77	140	89	132	97	117	111	147	81	138	90	134	94	124	103	134	96	156	148	76
Lake Basin	12	7	15	4	14	5	14	5	10	8	15	4	14	5	14	5	9	8	10	9	13	12	6
Farmington	46	21	52	17	56	12	50	20	49	21	58	11	54	13	50	19	57	12	52	18	56	56	12
Bynum	29	42	37	33	44	27	41	30	39	31	29	42	29	40	38	30	31	38	37	34	43	35	32
Dupuyer	88	76	102	58	95	66	103	60	94	68	102	59	118	46	98	61	104	59	96	68	115	99	61
Birch Creek	52	42	54	39	46	45	62	33	55	37	56	35	59	33	57	36	59	35	56	39	84	48	45
Belleview	14	14	20	8	23	6	21	8	16	13	20	8	16	11	16	13	19	10	14	15	23	18	9
North Fork	5	3	5	2	7	....	6	2	7	....	6	....	7	....	5	3	3	4	5	3	7	7	....
Lowry	10	18	8	21	11	18	13	18	22	6	9	21	9	19	3	26	8	21	17	12	17	11	16
Collins	8	14	13	12	9	14	8	17	9	15	9	13	9	14	10	13	10	13	8	16	11	10	12
Conrad	32	72	41	65	47	56	61	50	50	56	39	66	56	48	38	69	43	68	69	42	67	41	50
Shelby	37	75	64	56	62	51	85	36	63	50	59	54	58	56	29	88	48	71	57	65	63	49	53
Sweet Grass	5	15	17	4	18	2	15	6	17	2	17	1	18	2	15	5	14	5	16	5	16	15	3
Raymond	20	20	27	11	25	15	26	14	24	15	20	20	6	33	22	17	15	25	16	24	23	22	14
St. Mary's	28	27	33	24	17	39	32	26	38	17	36	20	33	22	33	22	35	20	41	15	38	33	21
Cut Bank	89	85	103	75	68	114	117	67	107	68	110	61	108	69	95	79	111	67	131	53	113	95	75
Total	594	637	742	506	682	559	786	489	717	518	732	496	732	501	657	580	690	559	759	514	845	699	477

For Amendment No. 2	402	For Amendment No. 1	373
Against Amendment No. 2	44	Against Amendment No. 1	79

VALLEY COUNTY

PRECINCTS	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																
	Paul A Fusz D.	Patrick Carney D.	Edward Cardwell, D	Paul McCormick, R.	Arthur W Merrifield, R.	Thomas Duncan, R	S D Mullinix P	F R St John P	Daniel McKay P	Walter N Holden, S.	John F Mable S.	Joseph G Hoar S	P O'Rourke S L	Robert Clausen S L	John Carroll S L	John W Bennett, Pro.	Jas A Long-staff, Pro	T F Stevenson Pro
Malta	47	45	46	135	131	134	3	3	4	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saco	30	30	20	87	84	83	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinsdale	45	46	45	89	88	87	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow	113	111	112	160	153	157	2	2	2	6	6	6	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashua	19	17	16	31	32	33	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culbertson	33	33	33	83	83	83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Springdale	11	10	10	26	25	26	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plentywood	4	4	4	9	9	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poplar	3	4	4	45	43	44	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buggy Creek	2	2	2	15	15	14	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killwoman	13	13	13	17	17	17	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scobey	3	3	3	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antelope	4	4	4	21	20	20	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri River	8	7	8	12	11	11	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	335	329	330	742	723	730	6	6	7	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1

VALLEY COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Representative Congress			Governor			Lieut. Governor.			Sec'y of State			Chief Justice			Clerk Sup. Court		
	Gormley, D	Dixon, R	Walsh, S	J. K. Toole, D.	Wm Lindsay, R.	M G O'Malley, S.	Edwin Norris, D.	E W King, R.	J W Frinke S.	Miles Romney D	A. N. Yoder R.	Henry Lynch S.	D. F. Smith, D.	Theo. Brantly, R.	C. M. Parr, S	Finley McRae, D.	J C Athey, R	John Peters, S
Malta	48	146	2	61	136	2	58	134	2	55	140	2	56	137	2	56	137	2
Saco	28	84	....	33	86	.....	31	85	.....	31	82	....	36	81	.....	31	84	.....
Hinsdale	61	82	....	65	72	.....	62	77	.....	58	79	....	57	81	.....	59	78	.....
Glasgow	119	160	2	150	138	.....	139	142	2	134	141	3	137	146	1	133	145	1
Nashua	18	33	....	27	24	.....	23	28	1	19	31	1	20	30	1	20	30	1
Culbertson	33	81	1	14	74	.....	38	78	1	38	78	1	37	78	1	36	81	1
Springdale	11	27	....	15	23	.....	13	25	.....	12	25	....	12	27	.....	12	26	.....
Plentywood	4	10	1	5	9	.....	5	9	1	4	10	1	3	11	1	3	11	1
Poplar	3	45	....	6	42	.....	4	44	.....	3	44	....	3	45	.....	4	42	.....
Buggy Creek	2	15	....	3	15	.....	2	13	.....	2	14	....	3	14	.....	2	14	.....
Killwoman	12	16	....	13	15	.....	11	16	.....	10	16	....	10	17	.....	12	17	.....
Scobey	4	12	....	7	9	.....	5	11	.....	4	11	....	4	12	.....	4	12	.....
Antelope	5	22	....	6	22	.....	5	23	.....	5	23	....	5	23	.....	5	23	.....
Missouri River	11	11	....	16	7	.....	11	11	.....	13	9	....	13	9	.....	8	23	.....
Total	359	744	6	451	672	2	407	696	7	388	706	8	396	711	6	385	713	7

VALLEY COUNTY—Continued.

PRECINCTS	Attorney General			Treasurer			Auditor			Sup. Pub. Inst.			Dist. Judge	Representative		Sheriff	
	C H Hall, D	A J Galen, R	E O Jackson, S	D G Browne, D	J H Rice, R.	Erik Olson, S	P C Goodwin, D	H R Cunningham, R	W C Phelps, S	J M Kay, D	W E Harmon, R	R Anna German, S	F E Stranahan, R	T M Patten, R.	G E Hurd, D	W S Griffith, R	Harry Cosner, D.
Malta	57	136	2	57	135	2	57	136	3	53	141	2		133	67	98	100
Saco	32	83		30	85		32	83		31	82			78	42	72	49
Hinsdale	61	78		70	68		60	79		58	80			64	76	60	83
Glasgow	133	147	2	134	147	1	132	148	2	131	144	1		134	160	149	145
Nashua	18	31	1	20	29	1	18	32	1	19	31	1	2	25	30	36	19
Culbertson	35	80	1	37	79	1	37	79	1	37	79	1		68	48	63	54
Springdale	12	24		12	24		12	24		12	26			21	18	19	20
Plentywood	4	10	1	4	10	1	4	10	1	4	9	1		8	6	12	4
Poplar	5	43		3	43		5	43		4	43		28	45	3	37	12
Buggy Creek	2	15		2	15		2	15		3	13			12	6	14	5
Killwoman	13	15		12	15		13	16		13	15			12	17	10	22
Scobey	4	12		5	11		4	12		4	11			11	5	12	5
Antelope	5	23		5	23		5	23		5	23			18	10	19	9
Missouri River	13	10		12	11		11	12		12	9			9	13	14	8
Total	394	707	7	403	695	6	392	712	8	386	706	6	30	638	501	615	535

VALLEY COUNTY—Concluded.

PRECINCTS	Treasurer		Assessor		Clerk and Recorder		County Attorney		Clerk District Court	Supt. of Schools		Public Administr.		Surveyor		Coroner	
	William Wolford, R	B W Brockway, D	James Tweedie, R	R L Branson, D	W B Shoemaker, R	R J Nichols, D	J J Kerr, R	Thomas Digman, D	C C Beede, R	J H Rutter, D	Lear E Humphrey, R	G L Cain, D	P H Dodge, R	H L Dillard, D	W H Mann, R	G F Burke, D	M F Chester, R	C A Tillotson, D
Malta	88	114	145	50	145	52	123	72	130	62	141	54	113	72	170	29	139	51
Saco	71	48	76	42	78	42	76	39	83	35	93	27	76	41	79	37	87	38
Hinsdale	71	71	54	89	89	56	51	92	27	118	99	45	68	70	73	70	91	33
Glasgow	181	112	114	170	112	175	115	174	153	138	150	136	114	162	118	163	155	125
Nashua	41	14	19	35	22	32	22	32	34	20	32	23	25	27	25	26	31	20
Culbertson	74	42	54	62	81	35	61	57	77	40	65	51	73	40	73	42	39	78
Springdale	23	13	20	19	27	12	20	18	22	16	19	19	21	16	22	15	15	23
Plentywood	10	5	5	11	12	3	6	8	4	11	2	13	8	6	12	3	7	8
Poplar	44	5	40	9	43	5	41	7	38	10	47	2	43	4	45	3	17	31
Buggy Creek	12	5	9	9	12	6	10	8	10	8	....	18	10	6	13	3	13	2
Killwoman	7	22	9	21	11	15	10	16	13	15	10	20	11	15	18	11	11	15
Scobey	11	6	6	10	10	6	10	6	11	6	9	8	11	5	11	5	12	4
Antelope	20	8	20	8	24	3	16	12	22	6	18	10	22	6	22	6	17	11
Missouri River	13	10	11	12	4	18	8	15	11	12	8	15	7	15	3	19	10	13
Total	666	475	582	547	670	460	569	556	635	497	693	441	602	485	684	432	644	462

For Amendment No. 1	443	For Amendment No. 2	448
Against Amendment No. 1	60	Against Amendment No. 2	32

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS																					Congress			Governor.			Lieut. Governor		
	Paul McCormick, R.....	A. W. Merrifield, R.....	Thomas Duncan, R.....	Paul A. Fusz, D.....	P Carney, D.....	Edward Cardwell, D.....	S D Mullinix, P...	F R St. John, P...	D McKay, P.....	P O'Rourke, S L..	Robert Clausen, SL.	John Carroll, SL..	W N Holden, S...	J F Mabie, S.....	J G Hoar, S.....	J W Bennett, Pro.	J A Longstaff, Pro.....	T F Stevenson, Pro.....	Joseph Dixon, R..	Austin C Gormley, D	John H Walsh, S..	Wm. Lindsay, R..	J. K. Toole, D....	M. G. O'Malley, S	Ernest W King, R	Edwin C Norris, D	John W Frinke, S
Junction No. 1	31	27	28	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	8	....	27	12	....	28	10	....
North Billings No. 2	177	160	159	74	75	80	1	1	1	....	....	....	15	15	15	1	1	1	167	89	14	140	125	14	143	110	14
South Billings No. 3	153	135	138	62	61	64	1	1	1	2	2	2	10	9	9	....	....	....	135	82	8	121	106	8	118	95	8
Canyon Creek No. 4	59	55	55	49	47	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	....	....	....	55	51	5	47	63	5	46	60	5
Laurel No. 5	113	110	109	19	19	20	3	3	3	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	105	31	....	96	41	....	96	38	....
Park City No. 6	93	89	87	18	18	19	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89	29	....	84	34	....	85	33	....
Columbus No. 7	81	75	73	15	15	19	1	1	1	....	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	74	28	2	74	30	2	72	30	2
Thomas No. 8	8	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	7	1	....	8	....	....
Upper Musselshell No. 9	18	19	18	6	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	14	6	1	....	25	....	9	13	....
Roundup No. 10	23	21	23	8	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	10	....	20	13	....	20	12	....
Fairview No. 11	13	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	....	10	2	....	11	1	....
Musselshell No. 12	51	49	49	25	23	24	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	45	30	....	37	41	....	39	36	....
North Billings No. 13	253	239	239	74	77	78	3	3	3	1	2	1	15	15	16	4	3	3	152	91	15	205	146	14	207	131	14
South Billings No. 14	175	172	172	76	75	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	12	1	1	1	156	98	11	141	120	9	146	105	11
Total	1,249	1,171	1,170	436	433	449	14	14	14	3	4	3	66	64	65	6	5	5	1,160	554	56	1,009	759	52	1,028	674	54

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY—Continued

PRECINCTS	Sec'y of State			Chief Justice.			Clerk Supreme Court			Att'y General			Treasurer			Auditor			Supt. Pub. Inst.			Judge 7th Jud. Dist.	Representatives		
	A N Yoder, R.	Miles Romney, D.	Henry Lynch, S.	Thos. Brantly, R.	D F Smith, D.	Chas. M Parr, S.	J. T. Athey, R.	Finley McRae, D.	John Peters, S.	A. J. Galen, R.	Chas. H. Hall, D.	E. O. Jackson, S.	James H Rice, R.	David G Browne, D.	Erik Olson, S.	Harry R Cunningham, R.	P C Goodwin, D.	Wm C Phelps, S.	Wilfred E Harmon, R.	John M Kay, D.	R Anna German, S.	Chas H Loud, R.	John B Herford, D.	Chauncey C Bevel R.	W M Johnston, D.	A F Scirving, S.
Junction No. 1	30	8	....	29	9	....	29	10	....	28	10	....	30	10	....	27	10	....	27	10	....	11	30	33	7	...
North Billings No. 2	147	102	14	155	99	14	139	109	15	154	98	14	149	103	14	151	98	15	141	104	14	140	115	124	139	10
South Billings No. 3	122	93	9	126	90	8	121	97	8	120	92	8	123	90	8	128	85	8	117	93	8	111	107	110	117	7
Canyon Creek No. 4	47	60	5	49	57	5	48	57	5	45	60	5	45	61	5	47	56	5	45	57	5	43	64	38	72	5
Laurel No. 5	96	39	....	97	36	....	97	38	....	98	36	....	95	36	....	96	37	....	92	40	....	77	52	87	48	....
Park City No. 6	88	30	....	86	33	....	88	28	....	85	31	....	87	30	....	86	30	....	85	32	....	41	76	60	58	....
Columbus No. 7	76	27	2	72	27	2	73	29	2	71	31	2	72	31	2	73	28	2	74	28	2	75	29	59	44	2
Thomas No. 8	8	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	7	1	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	5	3	7	1	....
Upper Musselshell No. 9	11	9	1	13	7	1	9	12	1	12	8	1	12	8	1	12	8	1	12	8	1	10	16	20	6	....
Roundup No. 10	19	10	....	20	10	....	19	11	....	19	11	....	20	11	....	21	9	....	21	10	....	9	23	14	18	....
Fairview No. 11	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	10	3	4	9	....
Musselshell No. 12	40	35	....	40	37	....	40	35	....	41	34	....	41	34	....	41	33	....	40	35	....	20	58	36	44	....
North Billings No. 13	222	118	14	226	114	14	211	127	17	220	120	14	225	115	14	228	107	15	209	129	15	186	155	141	209	13
South Billings No. 14	145	101	12	149	100	11	140	103	14	149	100	9	151	101	9	151	99	9	142	107	8	126	128	117	147	6
Total	1,063	632	57	1,082	619	55	1,034	656	62	1,062	631	53	1,069	631	53	1,081	600	55	1,025	653	53	864	859	850	919	43

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